MASTER
NEGATIVE
NO. 94-82212-10

COPYRIGHT STATEMENT

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted materials including foreign works under certain conditions. In addition, the United States extends protection to foreign works by means of various international conventions, bilateral agreements, and proclamations.

Under certain conditions specified in the law, libraries and archives are authorized to furnish a photocopy or other reproduction. One of these specified conditions is that the photocopy or reproduction is not to be "used for any purpose other than private study, scholarship, or research." If a user makes a request for, or later uses, a photocopy or reproduction for purposes in excess of "fair use," that user may be liable for copyright infringement.

The Columbia University Libraries reserve the right to refuse to accept a copying order if, in its judgement, fulfillment of the order would involve violation of the copyright law.

Author:
U.S. Congress. Senate.

Title:
First deficiency appropriation bill for 1936

Place:
Washington, D.C.

Date:
1936

94-82212-10
MASTER NEGATIVE #

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
PRESERVATION DIVISION

BIBLIOGRAPHIC MICROFORM TARGET

ORIGINAL MATERIAL AS FILMED - EXISTING BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD

BUSINESS
D264
Un3845
1936

U. S. *Congress. Senate. Committee on appropriations.*
First deficiency appropriation bill for 1936. Hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on appropriations, United States Senate, Seventy-fourth Congress, second session, on H. R. 12624, a bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and prior fiscal years to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1936, and June 30, 1937, and for other purposes ... Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1936.
ii, 548 p. incl. tables, diagrs. fold. plates. 23cm.
Printed for the use of the Committee on appropriations.
Alva B. Adams, chairman of subcommittee.
1. Deficiency appropriation bills, 1936. I. Title.
36-17214

Library of Congress
Copy 2.
HJ10.B83 1936
[3]
336.73

RESTRICTIONS ON USE:

TECHNICAL MICROFORM DATA

FILM SIZE: 35mm REDUCTION RATIO: 12x IMAGE PLACEMENT: IA (IIA) IB IIB

DATE FILMED: 9/26/94 INITIALS: W.W

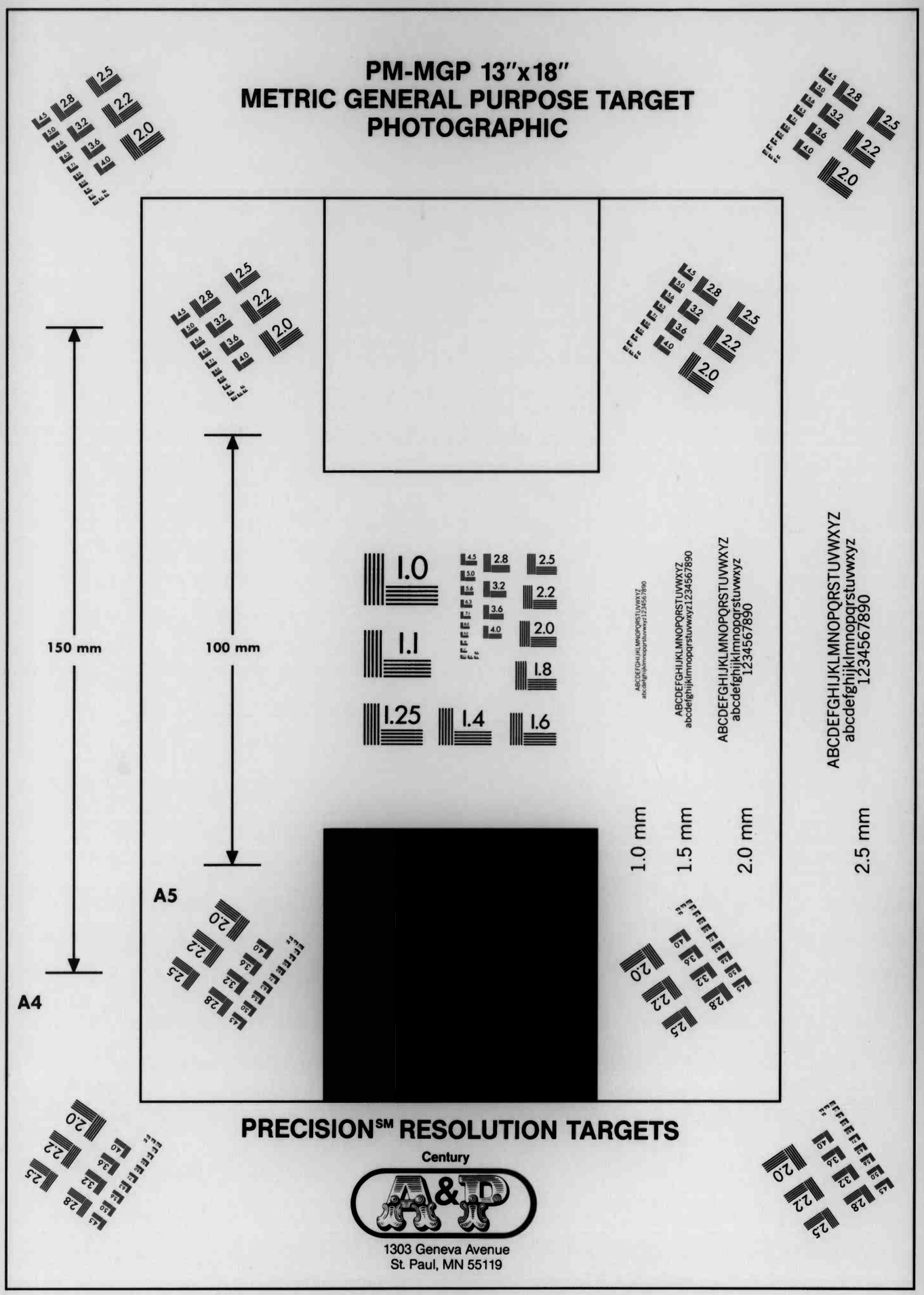
TRACKING # : MSH 02466

FILMED BY PRESERVATION RESOURCES, BETHLEHEM, PA.

2.0 mm ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890

1.5 mm ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890

PM-MGP 13″x18″
METRIC GENERAL PURPOSE TARGET
PHOTOGRAPHIC



PRECISION℠ RESOLUTION TARGETS

Century

1303 Geneva Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55119

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890

4.5 mm

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890

3.5 mm

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1936

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS UNITED STATES SENATE

SEVENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H. R. 12624

A BILL MAKING APPROPRIATIONS TO SUPPLY DEFICIENCIES IN CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1936, AND PRIOR FISCAL YEARS TO PROVIDE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1936, AND JUNE 30, 1937, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
68551 WASHINGTON : 1936

Columbia University
in the City of New York

THE LIBRARIES

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1936

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS UNITED STATES SENATE

SEVENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H. R. 12624

A BILL MAKING APPROPRIATIONS TO SUPPLY DEFICIENCIES IN CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1936, AND PRIOR FISCAL YEARS TO PROVIDE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1936, AND JUNE 30, 1937, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

68551

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1936

Business
D264
Un 3845
1936

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

ALVA B. ADAMS, Colorado, *Chairman*

CARTER GLASS, Virginia
KENNETH McKELLAR, Tennessee
CARL HAYDEN, Arizona
JAMES F. BYRNES, South Carolina
MILLARD E. TYDINGS, Maryland
FREDERICK HALE, Maine
HENRY W. KEYES, New Hampshire
FREDERICK STEIWER, Oregon.

KENNEDY F. REA, *Clerk*

JUN 6 1949 BB

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1936

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1936

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE
ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met at 10:30 a. m. in the committee room, Capitol, Hon. Alva B. Adams presiding.

Present: Senators Adams (chairman), Glass, McKellar, Hayden, Byrnes, Hale, Keyes, and Steiwer.

The subcommittee thereupon proceeded to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12624) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1936, and June 30, 1937, and for other purposes.

STATEMENT OF HON. GEORGE W. NORRIS, A SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NEBRASKA

HOMESTEAD NATIONAL MONUMENT OF AMERICA

Senator ADAMS. Senator Norris, the subcommittee will be glad to hear you.

Senator NORRIS. The item to which I wish to direct your attention is on page 47, after line 18. I propose to add an amendment there.

Mr. President, there was approved by the President on March 19, 1936, an act passed by the Senate and the House known as Public, No. 480, Seventy-fourth Congress. It provided for a national homestead monument, to be located on 160 acres of land in Nebraska, which constituted the first filing under the Homestead Act of 1862. It happens to be located in Nebraska, but this is not a Nebraska project. It is to commemorate the settlement of the Middle West, and its improvement from a desert to its present high state of civilization, which came about by reason of the homestead act, which is now almost a dead letter, although still on the statute books, because the land subject to homestead has been exhausted. It was thought that it would be very proper, before it is everlastingly too late, to locate on that first homestead a monument that should be commemorative of the improvement and advancement made in agriculture in the Great West, which has been largely settled up and developed under the homestead act.

So we passed that act. It provided an authorization of $24,000 to purchase that first homestead. I have been on the land, I have been all over it. I know it. It is as fertile as the Nile. Every foot

of it is that kind of land, excepting the small portion which is taken up by a stream that runs through part of it, which is wooded, and is an item of great value instead of otherwise.

Senator McKellar. Senator Norris, may I interrupt you for just a moment?

Senator Norris. Yes, sir.

Senator McKellar. You spoke of the enormous benefit that the homestead act was to the great West. Do you recall from history that the passage of the homestead act was secured by the indomitable energy and perseverance of Andrew Johnson?

Senator Norris. Yes, sir.

Senator Adams. Of Tennessee.

Senator McKellar. Of Tennessee.

Senator Norris. And the bill was introduced by a Representative from Pennsylvania.

Senator McKellar. Yes; but Andrew Johnson made the fight for it.

Senator Norris. Yes.

I desire to impress on the committee that this is not a local project. It is national in its scope.

The Budget Bureau, in accordance with the law, submitted the matter to the House Appropriations Committee. I have read their hearings. I was not present. I assumed that the item would go in as a matter of course, because the law provided for it, and it was submitted by the Budget; but if you will read the hearings you will find that they were, I thought, rather disrespectful. They laughed the matter out of court. It seemed to be the idea of the members that this was still an Indian country, that there was no road to the land, nor anything of the kind. As a matter of fact, a good public road runs through the land. Part of it is on each side of a public highway.

Senator McKellar. Has a contract been made for the purchase of it?

Senator Norris. No; this is the initial step, to appropriate the money. The limit is $24,000, of course.

Senator Glass. Did the Budget estimate for it?

Senator Norris. Yes.

Seator Hayden. There was a special Budget estimate, as I understand, and we have a copy of it here.

Senator Norris. Yes. There is nothing wrong about it, except that evidently the House committee thought it was just a little "graft" on the Treasury. It is not a "graft", in my opinion; $24,000 will not much more than pay for the land, although the Budget Bureau in the testimony say they expect to get it for $100 an acre. I do not think they can buy it for $100 an acre. If it were not located just as it is, and subject to this idea of making it a public monument, which would make it improper for me to interfere with it, if they offered that land to me for $100 an acre I would take it up in 15 minutes. It would be a mighty fine investment.

Senator McKellar. But if you will read Stryker's history of Johnson, and Milton's history of Johnson, and a number of others that have been even more recently written, you will find that the policy of the Homestead Act pervaded his whole life. His idea was to get the land into the hands of the people.

Senator Keyes. How many acres are there in the tract?

Senator Norris. One hundred and sixty acres. It is in Gage County.

For instance, the members of the House committee rather indicated, from the remarks they made, that they thought this land was away out at the frontier, that it was not even located near a town. The fact is that it is within 4 or 5 miles of Beatrice, the county seat of Gage County, and adjoins Lancaster County on the south, where Lincoln is located, the capital of the State. Beatrice has a population of nearly 20,000 people right now, and is one of the thriving, enterprising cities of the West. Many of you are familiar with and probably have been in Beatrice. It is located in a garden spot. That is where this land is located. It is the best land, because this man had the first pick. He was a soldier.

Senator McKellar. Are there any improvements on it?

Senator Norris. Not to amount to anything.

Senator McKellar. Then it could be bought for a reasonable sum?

Senator Norris. There is no attempt on anybody's part, so far as I know, to have any "graft" on this thing. The land can be bought for what it is worth.

Daniel Freeman, who took this land, was a soldier. He was home on a furlough. The Homestead Act was passed, and the land office was opened at Brownville, on the Missouri River, east of this place. It was the 2d day of January, I think, when it was opened. In order to get back to his command in the Army—he was a private soldier—he could not wait until the land office opened; so they opened the land office just after 12 o'clock at night, and he made his filing, and they they closed it up until morning, and he went on.

The law to which I refer was passed by Congress, and I supposed as a matter of course it would follow that the money would be appropriated to buy this land, which the act, if you will read it, specifically describes by quarter sections, so it is properly described; and the appropriation would carry out the provision of Congress.

I have submitted an amendment which I will read. On page 47, after line 18, insert the following:

> Homestead National Monument of America, Nebraska: To provide funds for the acquisition of land and the development and improvement of the Homestead National Monument of America in Nebraska, in accordance with the Act of Congress approved March 19, 1936, Public 480, Seventy-fourth Congress, to remain available until expended, $24,000.

Senator Steiwer. In what line do you suggest that amendment, Senator?

Senator Norris. Page 47, after line 18.

Senator Hale. Senator Norris, the amendment does not provide for the monument. It provides merely for the purchase of the land. The monument will be built later on?

Senator Norris. As to just how the land will be improved is, of course, an unsettled question.

Senator McKellar. Did you introduce the bill?

Senator Norris. I introduced the bill. My idea is that there shall be established on this 160 acres of land, for instance, an Indian village—it is in the Indian country, in the buffalo country—and that the original house which was occupied by Daniel Freeman shall be reconstructed. We have photographs of it. It was a log house, constructed of timber that grew right on the land itself. My idea is that

it shall duplicate that, and that probably we shall establish a sort of a museum there that shall exemplify and show the various improvements in the methods of agriculture from the time the homestead law was passed up to the present time; but that is something that can be provided for as we proceed. I do not know just how that matter will be handled.

Senator HALE. You do not contemplate that the whole matter can be taken care of for the $24,000 provided in this amendment?

Senator NORRIS. No; I do not claim that all these improvements should be built with that sum. It will become a national monument, subject to the control of the National Park Service, just the same as all others; and what they recommend, if Congress approves it, shall be carried out. Probably some of this money will be used for the purpose of improvement, but there will never be any expensive construction of anything on this land. What we want to do is to commemorate the trials and tribulations and the changes that have come about in that great country, the bread basket of the Union, from the time it was Indian, buffalo country, up to the present time.

Senator MCKELLAR. And this was the first homestead granted?

Senator NORRIS. It was the first homestead granted. It is proper to locate such a monument on this land, because it was the first homestead to be taken under the law.

Senator STEIWER. We have an authorization for it; have we not?

Senator NORRIS. Oh, yes.

Senator STEIWER. This is just a straight appropriation?

Senator NORRIS. This is just a straight appropriation.

I shall be glad to answer any questions, but I have nothing more to say unless there are some questions. I think the policy was decided by Congress when it passed the act. I will leave the amendment with the clerk.

STATEMENT OF HARRY L. HOPKINS, ADMINISTRATOR, WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

Senator ADAMS. Mr. Hopkins, I assume that it will be better for you to give us a general statement of the situation with reference to the appropriation we have before us for the W. P. A.

Senator MCKELLAR. On what page is it?

Senator ADAMS. It begins on page 21.

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Chairman, the committee may wish first a brief review of the $4,880,000,000 appropriation, stating how it was allocated and expended, and reviewing the situation up to this moment.

You will recall that the $4,880,000,000 measure was an appropriation of $4,000,000,000 in new money, and a reallocation of $880,000,000 that had previously been appropriated. Of the $4,880,000,000, $3,250,000,000 in round figures have been used for the work program. The balance of the fund has been used for grants for direct relief, and some funds for seed and feed loans; and I am filing with the committee a statement showing the exact division of the whole $4,880,000,000.

In terms of the work program, of the $3,250,000,000, $450,000,000 was allocated to the Public Works Administration, including the Housing Division; $527,000,000 to the C. C. C.; $130,000,000 to the Army engineers; $77,000,000 to the Bureau of Reclamation; $500,000,000 for public roads; $1,300,000,000 to the W. P. A.; and to all other Federal agencies, including the Army Quartermaster Corps, the Navy Department, and so forth, $250,000,000. Those allocations will be detailed in the memorandum which I am filing with the committee, indicating the exact break-down by every agency of the Government of the total sum of money.

Senator STEIWER. You do not mind if I interrupt you?

Mr. HOPKINS. Not at all.

Senator STEIWER. The bill last year divided the uses into several categories.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. Are you breaking down the total in accordance with those categories?

Mr. HOPKINS. It can be broken down in accordance with those categories, Senator. I shall be delighted to do so. This statement is not broken down, however.

Senator STEIWER. I appreciate that the statement you have just made is not in accordance with the categories; but could you supplement the statement to which you have already referred by showing the figures in terms of the categories?

Mr. HOPKINS. I can.

Senator STEIWER. I shall appreciate it if you will.

Mr. HOPKINS. I will file for the record the same figures in terms of the categories as required in the appropriation bill of last year.

(The information as of March 31, 1936 follows:)

TABLE 1.—*Presidential allocations of funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, by appropriation limitations and by agencies,[1] through Mar. 31, 1936*

Agency	Total	(A) Highways and grade crossings	(B) Rural rehabilitation	(C) Rural electrification	(D) Housing	(E) Assistance for educational, etc. persons	(F) Civilian Conservation camps	(G) Loans or grants to States, etc.	(H) Sanitation, etc.	(I) Items not included in specific limitations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Appropriation limitation		$800,000,000	$500,000,000	$100,000,000	$450,000,000	$300,000,000	$600,000,000	[2] $900,000,000	$350,000,000	
LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT										
Library of Congress: Work-relief project; construction of talking-book machines for blind	$211,500									$211,500
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS										
Agriculture:										
Administrative expenses	10,592,120									10,592,120
Agricultural engineering	7,151									7,151
Animal industry	1,682,900									1,682,900
Biological survey	1,216,289									1,216,289
Dairy industry	3,000									3,000
Entomology and plant quarantine	16,559,817									16,559,817
Extension Service:										
Salvaging agricultural exhibits	4,066									4,066
Wind-erosion control, statutory allocation	2,000,000									2,000,000
Forest Service	24,952,500								24,952,500	
Plant Industry	43,500									43,500
Public Roads:										
Including grade-crossing elimination, specific allocations	400,000,000	400,000,000								
Statutory allocation	100,000,000	100,000,000								
Soil Conservation Service	21,000,000								21,000,000	
Weather Bureau	17,700									17,700
Subtotal	578,079,043	500,000,000							45,952,500	32,126,543
Commerce:										
Administrative expenses	245,000									245,000
Census	8,731,948					8,731,948				
Fisheries	230,996									230,996
Lighthouses	20,000									20,000
Standards	75,000					75,000				
Subtotal	9,302,944					8,806,948				495,996
Interior:										
Administrative expenses	2,333,139									2,333,139
Alaska Road Commission	671,500	671,500								
All American Canal	13,000,000		$13,000,000							
Bituminous coal survey	90,000					90,000				
Geological survey	10,000									10,000
Indian affairs, direct relief	500,000									500,000
Loans and grants for rehabilitation	1,465,000		1,465,000							
National Park Service, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial	6,750,000									6,750,000
Miscellaneous projects	1,580,000									1,580,000
Office of Education, grants to States, etc	808,379							$808,379		
School survey and educational projects	1,140,254					1,140,254				
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration:										
Administrative expenses	1,625,000									1,625,000
Forestation	994,140								994,140	
Grants to States, etc	4,999,600							4,999,600		
Housing	2,200,000				$2,200,000					
Rural rehabilitation	23,251,900		23,251,900							
Work-relief projects	306,740									306,740
Reclamation Service:										
Grants to States, etc	5,000,000							5,000,000		
Irrigation, etc	58,680,000		58,680,000							
St. Elizabeths Hospital	9,500									9,500
Virgin Islands:										
Road construction	192,000							192,000		
Rural rehabilitation	151,200		151,200							
Work relief projects	91,400									91,400
Subtotal	125,849,752	671,500	96,548,100		2,200,000	1,230,254		10,999,979	994,140	13,205,779
Justice: Administrative expenses	875,000									875,000
Labor:										
Administrative expenses	154,610									154,610
Administrative expenses, 1936 (act of Aug. 30, 1935)	100,000									100,000
Consumers' goods survey	300,000					300,000				
Immigration and naturalization	179,895									179,895
U. S. Employment Service:										
Labor Survey	900,100					900,100				
National Reemployment Service including administrative expenses	8,500,000									8,500,000
Subtotal	10,134,605					1,200,100				8,934,505

TABLE 1.—*Presidential allocations of funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, by appropriation limitations and by agencies,[1] through Mar. 31, 1936*—Continued

Agency	Total	(A) Highways and grade crossings	(B) Rural rehabilitation	(C) Rural electrification	(D) Housing	(E) Assistance for educational, etc. persons	(F) Civilian Conservation camps	(G) Loans or grants to States, etc.	(H) Sanitation, etc.	(I) Items not included in specific limitations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—continued										
Navy:										
Administrative expenses	$224,155									$224,155
Yards and docks	17,318,561									17,318,561
Subtotal	17,542,716									17,542,716
Treasury:										
Administrative expenses	34,700,000									34,700,000
Coast Guard	5,263,995									5,263,995
Internal Revenue tax survey	6,283,487					$6,283,487				
Procurement Division:										
Decoration of Federal building	530,784					530,784				
Fire hazard removal	12,800									12,800
Work Relief supply fund (reimbursable from projects)	4,000,000									4,000,000
Public Health Service	3,450,000					3,450,000				
Subtotal	54,241,066					10,264,271				43,976,795
War:										
Administrative expenses	1,289,819									1,289,819
Medical care of employers including administrative agencies	150,000									150,000
Quartermaster Corps	14,699,675									14,699,675
Rivers and harbors flood control	130,201,892								$130,201,892	
Subtotal	146,341,386								130,201,892	16,139,494

INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS										
Advisory committee on allotments: Administrative expenses	17,128									17,128
Alley dwelling authority: Low-cost housing, alley improvements	200,000				$200,000					
Civil Service Commission: Administrative expenses	325,000									325,000
Emergency conservation work:										
Acquisition of land on Isle Royale	705,000						$705,000			
Administrative expenses	190,450						190,450			
Civilian Conservation Corps	514,158,000						514,158,000			
Forest Service, miscellaneous projects	900,000						900,000			
Indian Service	11,526,000						11,526,000			
Subtotal	527,479,450						527,479,450			
Employees' Compensation Commission: Injury compensation fund including administrative expenses	18,000,000									18,000,000
Farm Credit Administration: Emergency crop loans	20,000,000		$20,000,000							
Federal Emergency Relief Administration:										
Administrative expenses	10,490,625									10,490,625
Grants to States, etc	928,039,460									928,039,460
Subtotal	938,530,085									938,530,085
General Accounting Office: Administrative expenses	5,000,000									5,000,000
National Emergency Council: Administrative expenses	1,573,200									1,573,200
National Resources Committee: Administrative expenses	1,000,000									1,000,000
Prison Industries Reorganization Administration: Administrative expenses	100,000									100,000
Public Works Administration:										
Housing	101,373,050				101,373,050					
Loans and grants to States, etc	346,103,397							$346,103,397		
Subtotal	447,476,447				101,373,050			346,103,397		
Resettlement Administration:										
Administrative expenses	31,950,000									31,950,000
Loans and grants in stricken agricultural areas	4,950,000		4,950,000							

TABLE 1.—*Presidential allocations of funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, by appropriation limitations and by agencies,*[1] *through Mar. 31, 1936*—Continued

Agency	Total	(A) Highways and grade crossings	(B) Rural rehabilitation	(C) Rural electrification	(D) Housing	(E) Assistance for educational, etc. persons	(F) Civilian Conservation camps	(G) Loans or grants to States, etc.	(H) Sanitation, etc.	(I) Items not included in specific limitations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS—continued										
Resettlement Administration—Continued.										
Relief in stricken agricultural areas	$16,169,354		$16,169,354							
Rural rehabilitation	128,648,400		128,648,400							
Rural rehabilitation and relief in stricken agricultual areas	28,680,646		28,680,646							
Sanitation, prevention of soil erosion, etc	20,000,000								$20,000,000	
Subtotal	230,398,400		178,448,400						20,000,000	$31,950,000
Rural Electrification Administration:										
Administration expenses	650,000			$650,000						
Loans to private corporations, etc	7,307,226			7,307,226						
Loans to States, etc	2,589,586							$2,589,586		
Subtotal	10,546,812			7,957,226				2,589,586		
Veterans' Administration:										
Administrative expenses	26,730									26,730
Construction and improvement of buildings	1,234,120									1,234,120
Subtotal	1,260,850									1,260,850
Works Progress Administration:										
Administrative expenses	62,600,000									62,600,000
Assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons	100,283,894					$100,283,894				
Forestation, prevention of soil erosion, etc	15,002,000								15,002,000	
Grants to States, restoration public structures damaged by flood	5,000,000							5,000,000		
Work relief projects	1,169,121,229							1,169,121,229		

National Youth Administration, administrative expenses	1,500,000									1,500,000
Work relief projects on Federal property	10,419,778									10,419,778
Subtotal	1,363,926,901					100,283,894		1,174,121,229	15,002,000	74,519,778
Total	4,508,412,285	$500,671,500	294,996,500	7,957,226	$103,773,050	121,785,467	$527,479,450	1,533,814,191	212,150,532	1,205,784,369
Warrants pending approval	9,808,061									
Total allocations	4,518,220,346									
Unallocated	58,349,654									
Grand total	4,576,570,000									
Appropriation limitation		800,000,000	500,000,000	100,000,000	450,000,000	300,000,000	600,000,000	[2] 900,000,000	350,000,000	

[1] Based upon warrants countersigned by the Comptroller General.
[2] Increased to $1,700,000,000 by Executive Order No. 7186.

Mr. HOPKINS. Unless the committee wishes, I shall not go into the details of how the funds for the C. C. C., the Army engineers, the Reclamation Service, the P. W. A., and these other agencies, have been expended. I shall be glad to submit for the record a brief review of those agencies if the committee wishes it.

Senator HALE. I think that would be well.

Senator STEIWER. Yes; I think it would be well.

Mr. HOPKINS. I therefore will submit for the record a brief review of the type of work done by each agency.

(The information referred to follows:)

TABLE 2. *Status of funds appropriated under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, by agencies, Mar. 31, 1936*

Description	Allocations by the President (warrants approved)	Expenditure authorizations (administrative allotments)	Obligations	Voucher payments (checks issued)	Unexpended balances			
					Unobligated allocations		Unliquidated obligations (column 3 minus column 4)	Total unexpended balances (column 1 minus column 4)
					Unallotted Presidential allocations (column 1 minus column 2)	Unobligated allotments (column 2 minus column 3)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT								
Library of Congress: Work-relief project: Construction of talking-book machines for blind	$211,500	$176,400.00	$156,686.21	$44,360.19	$35,100.00	$19,713.79	$112,326.02	$167,139.81
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS								
Agriculture:								
Administrative expenses	10,592,120	8,526,629.72	5,682,666.25	4,480,763.22	2,065,590.28	2,843,863.47	1,201,902.33	6,111,356.08
Agricultural Engineering	7,151	7,151.00	7,125.57	6,552.48		25.43	573.09	598.52
Animal Industry	1,682,900	1,273,900.00	694,660.33	377,424.13	409,000.00	579,239.67	317,236.20	1,305,475.87
Biological Survey	1,216,289	266,289.00	111,047.84	72,345.36	950,000.00	155,241.16	38,702.48	1,143,943.64	
Dairy Industry	3,000	3,000.00	2,990.11	2,976.01		9.89	14.10	23.99
Entomology and Plant Quarantine	16,559,817	16,559,817.00	8,675,673.30	6,798,337.45		7,884,143.70	1,877,335.85	9,761,479.55
Extension Service:								
Salvaging agricultural exhibits	4,066	4,066.00	3,846.24	3,211.38		219.76	634.86	854.62
Wind-erosion control, statutory allocation [1]	2,000,000	1,150,000.00			850,000.00	1,150,000.00		2,000,000.00
Forest Service	24,952,500	24,952,500.00	19,644,066.10	10,146,046.07		5,308,433.90	9,495,617.03	14,803,450.93
Plant Industry	43,500	43,500.00	36,989.00	31,556.07		6,511.00	5,432.93	11,943.93
Public Roads:								
Incidental grade crossing elimination specific allocations	400,000,000	400,000,000.00	218,114,492.34	11,926,053.61		181,885,507.66	206,288,438.73	388,173,946.39
Statutory allocation [2]	100,000,000	100,000,000.00	100,000,000.00	72,483,684.42			27,516,315.58	27,516,315.58
Soil Conservation Service	21,000,000	20,672,758.00	12,748,512.94	9,867,433.94	327,242.00	7,924,245.06	2,881,079.00	11,132,566.06
Weather Bureau	17,700	17,700.00	8,464.76	6,907.22		9,235.24	1,557.54	10,792.78
Subtotal	578,079,043	573,477,210.72	365,730,534.78	116,106,295.06	4,601,832.28	207,746,675.94	249,624,239.72	461,972,747.94

[1] Public, No. 461, 74th Cong. [2] Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act of 1936.

TABLE 2. *Status of funds appropriated under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, by agencies, Mar. 31, 1936*—Continued

Description	Allocations by the President (warrants approved)	Expenditure authorizations (administrative allotments)	Obligations	Voucher payments (checks issued)	Unexpended balances			
					Unobligated allocations		Unliquidated obligations (column 3 minus column 4)	Total unexpended balances (column 1 minus column 4)
					Unallotted Presidential allocations (column 1 minus column 2)	Unobligated allotments (column 2 minus column 3)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Commerce:								
Administrative expenses	$245,000	$245,000.00	$194,752.79	$126,587.37		$50,247.21	$68,165.42	$118,412.63
Census	8,731,948	8,185,800.00	4,440,723.40	3,114,025.10	$546,148.00	3,745,076.60	1,326,698.30	5,617,922.90
Fisheries	230,996	230,996.00	69,678.08	43,726.66		161,317.92	25,951.42	187,269.34
Lighthouses	20,000	20,000.00	19,021.71	16,687.61		978.29	2,334.10	3,312.39
Standards	75,000	75,000.00	11,199.47	6,375.86		63,800.53	4,823.61	68,624.14
Subtotal	9,302,944	8,756,796.00	4,735,375.45	3,307,402.60	546,148.00	4,021,420.55	1,427,972.85	5,995,541.40
Interior;								
Administrative expenses	2,333,139	1,474,171.26	740,404.86	678,418.91	858,967.74	733,766.40	61,985.95	1,654,720.09
Alaska Road Commission	671,500	671,500.00	594,890.00	485,538.55		76,610.00	109,351.45	185,961.45
All American Canal	13,000,000	12,000,000.00	6,941,712.58	253,562.24	1,000,000.00	5,058,287.42	6,688,150.34	12,746,437.76
Bituminous coal survey	90,000	90,000.00	42,572.87	36,138.35		47,427.13	6,434.52	53,861.65
Geological Survey	10,000	10,000.00	6,910.54	6,046.37		3,089.46	864.17	3,953.63
Indian Affairs, direct relief	500,000	278,500.00	32,365.45	9,649.15	221,500.00	246,134.55	22,716.30	490,350.85
Loans and grants for rehabilitation	1,465,000	1,360,500.00	4,061.00		104,500.00	1,356,439.00	4,061.00	1,465,000.00
National Park Service, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial	6,750,000				6,750,000.00			6,750,000.00
Miscellaneous projects	1,580,000	63,500.00	1,410.09	749.98	1,516,500.00	62,089.91	660.11	1,579,250.02
Office of education, grants to States, etc	808,379	734,106.00	19,854.08	3,049.67	74,273.00	714,251.92	16,804.41	805,329.33
School survey and educational projects	1,140,254	727,360.00	52,059.88	31,161.63	412,894.00	675,300.12	20,898.25	1,109,092.37
Interior:								
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration:								
Administrative expenses	1,625,000	1,625,000.00	1,025,141.38	794,184.65		599,858.62	230,956.73	830,815.35
Forestation	994,140	994,140.00	568,918.13	428,139.29		425,221.87	140,778.84	566,000.71
Grants to States, etc	4,999,600	4,999,600.00	2,039,183.71	540,087.57		2,960,416.29	1,499,096.14	4,459,512.43
Housing	2,200,000	2,200,000.00	129,571.24	94,067.42		2,070,428.76	35,503.82	2,105,932.58
Rural rehabilitation	23,251,900	23,251,900.00	2,104,447.60	882,167.02		21,147,452.40	1,222,280.58	22,369,732.98
Work relief projects	306,740	306,740.00	4,657.19	3,417.76		302,082.81	1,239.43	303,322.24
Reclamation Service:								
Grants to States, etc	5,000,000	2,000,000.00	380,972.00	281,478.05	3,000,000.00	1,619,028.00	99,493.95	4,718,521.95
Irrigation, etc	58,680,000	58,680,000.00	29,248,178.40	7,171,147.57		29,431,821.60	22,077,030.83	51,508,852.43
St. Elizabeths Hospital	9,500	9,500.00	7,063.27	7,063.27		2,436.73		2,436.73
Virgin Islands:								
Road construction	192,000	192,000.00	67,826.63	6,404.36		124,173.37	61,422.27	185,595.64
Rural rehabilitation	151,200	151,200.00	41,554.47	14,623.94		109,645.53	26,930.53	136,576.06
Work relief projects	91,400	91,400.00	30,479.32	9,421.91		60,920.68	21,057.41	81,978.09
Subtotal	125,849,752	111,911,117.26	44,084,234.69	11,736,517.66	13,938,634.74	67,826,882.57	32,347,717.03	114,113,234.34
Justice: Administrative expenses	875,000	875,000.00	441,027.35	421,005.50		433,972.65	20,021.85	453,994.50
Labor:								
Administrative expenses	154,610	154,610.00	102,937.39	92,843.66		51,672.61	10,093.73	61,766.34
Administrative expenses, 1936 (act of Aug. 30, 1935)	100,000	100,000.00	20,014.59	19,743.41		79,985.41	271.18	80,256.59
Consumers' goods survey	300,000	300,000.00	16,022.94	15,652.20		283,977.06	370.74	284,347.80
Immigration and naturalization	179,895	179,895.00	81,473.12	63,239.01		98,421.88	18,234.11	116,655.99
U. S. Employment Service:								
Labor survey	900,100	899,400.00	422,907.03	414,263.52	700.00	476,492.97	8,643.51	485,836.48
National reemployment service including administrative expenses	8,500,000	8,473,961.72	7,700,784.96	7,672,216.10	26,038.28	773,176.76	28,568.86	827,783.90
Subtotal	10,134,605	10,107,866.72	8,344,140.03	8,277,957.90	26,738.28	1,763,726.69	66,182.13	1,856,647.10
Navy:								
Administrative expenses	224,155	224,155.00	138,359.74	136,980.13		85,795.26	1,379.61	87,174.87
Yards and docks	17,318,561	17,318,560.81	11,994,922.81	9,748,756.96	.19	5,323,638.00	2,246,165.85	7,569,804.04
Subtotal	17,542,716	17,542,715.81	12,133,282.55	9,885,737.09	.19	5,409,433.26	2,247,545.46	7,656,978.91
Treasury:								
Administrative expenses	34,700,000	17,970,642.62	16,830,683.29	14,272,991.78	16,729,357.38	1,139,959.33	2,557,691.51	20,427,008.22
Coast Guard	5,263,995	5,064,311.00	2,403,982.24	773,504.11	199,684.00	2,660,328.76	1,630,478.13	4,490,490.89
Internal Revenue tax survey	6,283,487	5,986,113.25	2,908,474.99	2,554,688.78	297,373.75	3,077,638.26	353,786.21	3,728,798.22
Procurement Division:								
Decoration of Federal buildings	530,784	188,604.28	138,758.44	127,445.67	342,179.72	49,845.84	11,312.77	403,338.33
Fire hazard removal	12,800				12,800.00			12,800.00
Work Relief supply fund	4,000,000	4,000,000.00	3,818,373.25	3,818,373.25		181,626.75		181,626.75
Reimbursable from projects			3,818,373.25			3,818,373.25	3,818,373.25	
Public Health Service	3,450,000	3,375,419.05	1,947,612.49	1,697,105.64	74,580.95	1,427,806.56	250,506.85	1,752,894.36
Subtotal	54,241,066	36,585,090.20	24,229,511.45	23,244,109.23	17,655,975.80	12,355,578.75	985,402.22	30,996,956.77
War:								
Administrative expenses	1,289,819	1,162,946.96	843,093.34	750,071.28	126,872.04	319,853.62	93,022.06	539,747.72
Medical care of employees including administrative expenses	150,000				150,000.00			150,000.00
Quartermaster Corps	14,699,675	14,680,103.69	8,096,283.84	7,559,956.88	19,571.31	6,583,819.85	536,326.96	7,139,718.12
Rivers and harbors flood control	130,201,892	130,201,892.00	118,379,211.11	55,883,875.07		11,822,680.89	62,495,336.04	74,318,016.93
Subtotal	146,341,386	146,044,942.65	127,318,588.29	64,193,903.23	296,443.35	18,726,354.36	63,124,685.06	82,147,482.77

68551—36—2

TABLE B–2. *Status of funds appropriated, etc.*

Description	Allocations by the President (warrants approved)	Expenditure authorizations (administrative allotments)	Obligations	Voucher payments (checks issued)	Unexpended balances			
					Unobligated allocations		Unliquidated obligations (column 3 minus column 4)	Total unexpended balances (column 1 minus column 4)
					Unallotted Presidential allocations (column 1 minus column 2)	Unobligated allotments (column 2 minus column 3)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS								
Advisory committee on allotments: Administrative expenses	$17,128	$17,128.00	$17,126.34	$17,126.34		$1.66		$1.66
Alley Dwelling Authority: Low cost housing alley improvements	200,000	200,000.00	1,897.70	753.97		198,102.30	$1,143.73	199,246.03
Civil Service Commission: Administrative expenses	325,000	325,000.00	67,260.71	40,047.65		257,739.29	27,213.06	284,952.35
Emergency Conservation Work:								
Acquisition of land on Isle Royale	705,000	705,000.00	478,793.04	755.03		226,206.96	478,038.01	704,244.97
Administrative expenses	190,450	190,450.00	190,450.00	136,497.14			53,952.86	53,952.86
Civilian Conservation Corps	514,158,000	504,370,114.00	504,370,114.00	435,948,541.37	$9,787,886.00		68,421,572.63	78,209,458.63
Forest Service miscellaneous projects	900,000	900,000.00	738,381.59	737,016.61		161,618.41	1,364.98	162,983.39
Indian Service	11,526,000	11,526,000.00	11,526,000.00	8,583,242.40			2,942,757.60	2,942,757.60
Subtotal	527,479,450	517,691,564.00	517,303,738.63	445,406,052.55	9,787,886.00	387,825.37	71,897,686.08	82,073,397.45
Employees Compensation Commission: Injury compensation fund including administrative expenses	18,000,000	5,268,225.00	671,722.71	591,542.49	12,731,775.00	4,596,502.29	80,180.22	17,408,457.51
Farm Credit Administration: Emergency crop loans	20,000,000	20,000,000.00	580,199.53	580,199.53		19,419,800.47		19,419,800.47
Federal Emergency Relief Administration:								
Administrative expenses [3]	10,490,625	8,866,242.62	8,354,895.38	8,013,019.86	1,624,382.38	511,347.24	341,875.52	2,477,605.14
Grants to States, etc	928,039,460	918,343,467.51	915,001,418.10	911,690,058.88	9,695,992.49	3,252,049.41	3,401,359.22	16,349,401.12
Subtotal	938,530,085	927,209,710.13	923,446,313.48	919,703,078.74	11,320,374.87	3,763,396.65	3,743,234.74	18,827,006.26
General Accounting Office: Administrative expenses	5,000,000	3,073,050.00	2,285,701.44	2,189,686.88	1,926,950.00	787,348.56	96,014.56	2,810,313.12
National Emergency Council: Administrative expenses	1,573,200	1,573,200.00	1,179,757.59	1,114,256.73		393,442.41	65,500.86	458,943.27
National Resources Committee: Administrative expenses	1,000,000	735,000.00	586,783.72	516,973.16	265,000.00	148,216.28	69,810.56	483,026.84
Prison Industries Reorganization Administration: Administrative expenses	100,000	100,000.00	38,592.75	30,137.26		61,407.25	8,455.49	69,862.74
Public Works Administration:								
Housing	101,373,050	100,990,250.00	26,878,043.75	13,238,550.43	382,800.00	74,112,206.25	13,639,493.32	88,134,499.57
Loans and grants to States, etc	346,103,397	335,143,819.00	320,563,612.55	44,498,943.88	10,959,578.00	14,580,206.45	276,064,668.67	301,604,453.12
Subtotal	447,476,447	436,134,069.00	347,441,656.30	57,737,494.31	11,342,378.00	88,692,412.70	289,704,161.99	389,738,952.69
Resettlement Administration:								
Administrative expenses	31,950,000	24,169,506.17	22,274,053.75	17,548,993.12	7,780,493.83	1,895,452.42	4,725,060.63	14,401,006.88
Loans and grants in stricken agricultural areas	4,950,000	4,950,000.00	369,120.21	259,716.10		4,580,879.79	109,404.11	4,690,283.90
Relief in stricken agricultural areas	16,169,354	13,476,195.00	11,077,300.75	10,447,930.45	2,693,159.00	2,398,894.25	629,370.30	5,721,423.55
Rural rehabilitation	128,648,400	88,957,522.62	57,457,136.41	39,754,574.90	39,690,877.38	31,500,386.21	17,702,561.51	88,893,825.10
Rural rehabilitation and relief in stricken agricultural areas	28,680,646	22,331,342.73	79,378.00	37,007.00	6,349,303.27	22,251,964.73	42,371.00	28,643,639.00
Sanitation, prevention of soil erosion, etc	20,000,000	20,000,000.00	285,681.25	127,829.70		19,714,318.75	157,851.55	19,872,170.30
Subtotal	230,398,400	173,884,566.52	91,542,670.37	68,176,051.27	56,513,833.48	82,341,896.15	23,366,619.10	162,222,348.73
Rural Electrification Administration:								
Administration expenses	650,000	650,000.00	495,666.13	486,026.96		154,333.87	9,639.17	163,973.04
Loans to private corporations, etc	7,307,226	7,307,226.00	187,384.50	177,384.50		7,119,841.50	10,000.00	7,129,841.50
Loans to States, etc	2,589,586	2,589,586.00	10,000.00	10,000.00		2,579,586.00		2,579,586.00
Subtotal	10,546,812	10,546,812.00	693,050.63	673,411.46		9,853,761.37	19,639.17	9,873,400.54
Veterans Administration:								
Administrative expenses	26,730	26,730.00	8,094.94	6,980.69		18,635.06	1,114.25	19,749.31
Construction and improvement of buildings	1,234,120	1,234,120.00	768,465.36	654,646.81		465,654.64	113,818.55	579,473.19
Subtotal	1,260,850	1,260,850.00	776,560.30	661,627.50		484,289.70	114,932.80	599,222.50
Works Progress Administration:								
Administrative expenses	62,600,000	52,771,853.48	51,543,828.11	45,650,207.25	9,828,146.52	1,228,025.37	5,893,620.86	16,949,792.75
Assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons	100,283,894	72,009,619.56	39,513,735.47	31,753,625.89	28,274,274.44	32,495,884.09	7,760,109.58	68,530,268.11
Forestation prevention of soil erosion, etc	15,002,000	12,793,198.63	7,655,366.07	3,865,137.75	2,208,801.37	5,137,832.56	3,790,228.32	11,136,862.25
Grants to States, restoration public structures damaged by flood	5,000,000				5,000,000.00			5,000,000.00
Work relief projects	1,169,121,229	1,105,032,564.17	889,767,019.94	696,952,369.57	64,088,664.83	215,265,544.23	192,814,650.37	472,168,859.43
National Youth Administration, administrative expenses	1,500,000	632,449.00	409,770.10	326,243.78	867,551.00	222,678.90	83,526.32	1,173,756.22
Work relief projects on Federal property	10,419,778	6,144,608.87	3,463,194.64	1,878,845.46	4,275,169.13	2,681,414.23	1,584,349.18	8,540,932.54
Subtotal	1,363,926,901	1,249,384,293.71	992,352,914.33	780,426,429.70	114,542,607.29	257,031,379.38	211,926,484.63	583,500,471.30
Total	4,508,412,285	4,252,880,607.72	3,466,159,327.33	2,515,082,158.00	255,531,677.28	786,721,280.39	951,077,169.33	1,993,330,127.00
Warrants pending approval	9,808,061				9,808,061.00			9,808,061.00
Total allocations	4,518,220,346	4,252,880,607.72	3,466,159,327.33	2,515,082,158.00	265,339,738.28	786,721,280.39	951,077,169.33	2,003,138,188.00
Unallocated	58,349,654				58,349,654.00			58,349,654.00
Grand total	4,576,570,000	4,252,880,607.72	3,466,159,327.33	2,515,082,158.00	323,689,392.28	786,721,280.39	951,077,169.33	2,061,487,842.00

[3] For administrative expenses only in States, etc., where relief is administered direct by Federal agencies.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department, Report Showing the Financial Status of Funds Provided in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, as of Mar. 31, 1936.

EXHIBIT A. TYPES OF WORK PERFORMED BY FEDERAL AGENCIES UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Agricultural Engineering.—Repairs to Department building.

Bureau of Animal Industry.—(*a*) Treatment of cattle for the eradication of cattle tick.

(*b*) Demonstration projects for the eradication of liver fluke; draining and filling swamps, clearing streams, and spraying with copper sulphite.

(*c*) Improvement of animal sanctuaries by extending water and drainage systems, electric lines, and roads and trails.

Biological Survey.—Creation of Federal waterfowl sanctuaries with incidental construction such as dams, diversion ditches, spillways, and the acquisition of land.

Bureau of Dairy Industry.—Repairs to buildings, roads, and walks.

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.—Destruction of diseased elm trees, eradication of weeds and bushes, elimination of wild cotton plants, and the general protection of plant life from disease.

Extension Service.—(*a*) Repairs to Department building.

(*B*) Grants to farmers in dust-storm States for wind erosion control.

Forest Service.—(*a*) Construction of forest trails.

(*b*) Construction of fences.

(*c*) Removal of timber.

(*d*) General ground improvement.

(*e*) Construction of forestry museums.

Bureau of Plant Industry.—Repairs to buildings and grounds.

Bureau of Public Roads.—(*a*) The Bureau makes allotments to States for the construction of highways, roads, trails, streets, bridges, tunnels, miscellaneous roadside improvements, and grade-crossing elimination.

(*b*) It supervises the work of the State highway commission whenever Federal funds are involved in road construction.

(*c*) The Bureau constructs or supervises the construction of roads, etc., for many Federal agencies.

Soil Conservation Service.—(*a*) Demonstration projects conducted either on private lands belonging to farmers or public lands on various methods of soil conservation and prevention of soil erosion by contour plowing, terracing, crop rotation, etc.

(*b*) Research projects: Researches into sedimentation, climate, physiography, watersheds, hydrology, and erosion.

(*c*) Development of tree-nursery stations for soil-control experimentation.

Weather Bureau.—Research on long-range weather forecasting.

ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY

Demolition of slum areas and the construction of low-cost housing in the District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Census.—(*a*) Conducting a census of business enterprise and retail trade for 1935.

(*b*) An alphabetical index of names and age for all individuals listed in the population census of 1900.

Bureau of Fisheries.—Construction of fish hatcheries, pump house, and buildings and roads, excavation of ponds, and extermination of predatory fish enemies.

Bureau of Lighthouses.—Lighthouse repairs, Pacific Coast and Great Lakes.

Bureau of Standards.—Research involving tests of the relative durability of building materials to be used in low-cost housing construction.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

Construction and repairs: Airplane landing fields; bridges; buildings of all kinds; cribbing, including filling; dams; fences; levees, dikes, and jetties; power lines; roads and trails; sewerage systems; and water-supply systems.

Erosion control: Stream and lake-bank protection; terracing; planting of grasses, etc.

Flood control, irrigation, and drainage: Clearing channels and reservoir sites; concrete lining of waterways, riprap or paving, water-control structures.

Forest work: Planting seedlings and seeds (trees), nurseries, fighting forest fires.

Construction: Fire breaks, roads, trails, and stock driveways.

Recreation areas and landscaping: Beach improvement; developing public picnic and camp grounds; general clean-up; planting of trees and shrubs; construction of walks and trails, roads, buildings, fish-rearing ponds, and railroad narrow gage.

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Maintenance of a fund and payment of compensation for injuries occurring on the Works Program.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Loans to farmers for purchase of seed, feed for livestock, or for assistance in plowing and cultivating.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Alaska Road Commission.—Construction and maintenance of highways, roads, trails, and bridges in the Territory of Alaska.

Bituminous Coal Commission.—Survey of the present condition and future operation of the bituminous coal industry.

Office of Education.—(*a*) Presentation of educational radio programs.

(*b*) Survey of local school districts from an administrative standpoint.

(*c*) Research in colleges and universities on student aptitudes.

(*d*) A study on vocational education and guidance available to Negroes.

(*e*) Holding of open forums for the discussion of current questions.

Geological Survey.—Removal of trash and fire hazards from the Federal petroleum reservations; rebuilding damaged water-gage stations.

Office of Indian Affairs.—(*a*) Construction and repairs to houses, barns, and outbuildings.

(*b*) Improvement on wells and springs.

(*c*) Fabrication of furniture and other handicraft products.

(*d*) Land clearance for farms and gardens.

National Park Service.—Construction of roads and trails through National forests, acquisition of land and construction of a national memorial.

Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration.—(*a*) Work relief projects: Eradication of cattle tick and coconut rot.

(*b*) Slum clearance and low-cost housing.

(*c*) Construction of university buildings.

(*d*) Reforestation, forestation, and the prevention of soil erosion.

(*e*) Rural rehabilitation: Construction of community centers; establishment of subsistence farms; resettling of farmers from submarginal sugar, coffee, tobacco, and citrus land to good land.

(*f*) Loans to farmers for rehabilitation.

(*g*) Rural electrification.

(*h*) Construction of cement plant.

Bureau of Reclamation.—Construction or supervision of projects involving the building of irrigation dams, spillways, canals, ditches, drains, and tunnels; also economic and hydraulic studies to facilitate such construction operations.

St. Elizabeths Hospital.—Relaying of storm sewer.

Temporary government of the Virgin Islands.—(*a*) Construction of roads, culverts, drains, and bridges.

(*b*) Community development: Homesteads, wells, fences, and clearing of land.

(*c*) Construction of hotels and cottages.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

United States Employment Service.—(*a*) Perpetual inventory of unemployment.

(*b*) Occupational research involving the writing of job specifications for occupations in all lines of industry.

Immigration and Naturalization Service.—Repairs to buildings at immigration stations.

Office of the Secretary.—Research on consumer problems.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Construction of talking-book machines for the use of the blind.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Bureau of Yards and Docks.—Construction and repair of airports, buildings of all kinds, wharves, docks, bulkheads, railroads, and roads; utilities—water systems, sewerage systems, lighting systems, heating systems, telephone lines, and telegraph lines; improvement and repair of boats, cemeteries, and grounds for navy yards and hospitals; all performed at various navy yards.

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Housing Division.—Construction of buildings and community dwellings for residential purposes; the accompanying construction of curbs, sidewalks, and heating plants; landscaping of grounds; and the demolition of slum areas.

Non-Federal Division.—(*a*) Schools: This work involves construction of buildings such as dormitories, infirmaries, laboratories, auditoriums, cafeterias, athletic fields, and buildings.

(*b*) Public buildings: Construction of city halls, shops, garages, courthouses, jails, libraries, armories, police and fire stations.

(*c*) Recreational facilities: Swimming pools, zoos, tennis courts.

(*d*) Hospitals, clinics, laundries, and heating and power plants, homes for the young, blind, deaf, aged, etc.

(*e*) Institutions: Reform schools, sanitoriums, asylums.

(*f*) Wharves, warehouses, docks, airports.

(*g*) Harbor and canal improvements.

(*h*) Municipal utilities: Sewer systems, waterworks, dams, storage tanks reservoir, power plants, transmission lines, gas plants, incinerators.

(*i*) Streets, bridges, fencing, and flood control.

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

(*a*) Land utilization program: Land acquisition and the construction of Indian reservations, waterfowl reserves, recreation parks and other centers.

(*b*) Conservation work: Prevention of soil erosion, construction of grazing areas, dams, and drainage work.

(*c*) Rural resettlement program: Construction of subsistence homesteads and new rural communities.

(*d*) Construction of suburban housing.

(*e*) Rural rehabilitation: Loans and grants to farmers for the purpose or repair to farm equipment, livestock, feed, seed, and subsistence.

(*f*) Reduction of farm debts.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Makes loans for the purpose of construction of transmission lines to bring electrification into rural areas; also loans to customers of such lines for wiring of the premises.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Coast Guard—

(*a*) Construction of boats.

(*b*) Laying of transmission lines.

(*c*) Reconditioning shore facilities.

(*d*) Repairing coast and shore stations.

Bureau of Internal Revenue.—Examination of income, alcohol, and miscellaneous tax returns to recover deficient and delinquent taxes.

Procurement Division.—Building decoration: Mural paintings, sculpture, posters, etc., in public buildings.

Public Health Service.—Research into disease and death rates in various occupations.

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury.—Tabulation and analysis of individual income tax returns by counties and cities.

VETERAN'S ADMINISTRATION

Repairs to buildings and grounds at veteran's hospitals.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Corps of engineers.—Construction and repair of levees, dikes, jetties, breakwaters, dams, canals, locks; dredging of channels, rivers, harbors; and surveys.

Quartermaster Corps.—Construction and repair of airports, buildings of all kinds, railroads, roads; utilities—Water systems, sewerage systems, lighting systems, heating systems, telephone lines, telegraph lines; improvement and repair of boats, cemeteries; grounds of forts, posts, National Guard camps; repair of damage from storms and floods.

Mr. HOPKINS. As a result of this appropriation by the Congress, and the allocation of the funds within that appropriation as authorized by the Congress, these allocations have been made by the President. In terms of employment this has been the result:

At the peak of the employment in February 1936, 3,800,000 people were employed directly on these several projects. This is not inclusive of any indirect employment which comes from the purchase of materials in industrial plants. Approximately 3,500,000 are now employed, and I will file with the committee a table showing the employment by each agency. The table will also show the number of persons taken from the relief rolls by each of these agencies. In general, it will show that 90 percent of the 3,800,000 people who were employed were taken from the relief rolls. That varies by agencies, but for the whole program it is 90 percent.

(The tabulation follows:)

TABLE 3.—*Employment by agencies, according to percent of workers from relief rolls Mar. 28, 1936*

Agency	Total employment	Number of persons from relief rolls	Number of persons not from relief rolls	Percent from relief rolls
Grand total	3,763,334	3,398,406	364,928	90.3
Works Progress Administration	2,884,161	2,746,895	137,266	95.2
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration	31,766	29,860	1,906	93.9
Entomology and Plant Quarantine	14,378	13,382	996	93.1
Navy Department (Yards and Docks)	15,049	13,424	1,625	89.2
Treasury Department	9,685	8,607	1,078	88.9
Emergency Conservation Work (Civilian Conservation Corps)	433,770	382,420	51,350	88.1
Forest Service	14,446	12,665	1,781	87.6
Bureaus not elsewhere classified	5,302	4,492	810	84.7
Quartermaster Corps	14,557	12,295	2,262	84.4
Corps of Engineers	41,370	33,300	8,070	80.4
Department of Labor	925	684	241	73.9
Soil Conservation Service	30,266	21,226	9,040	70.1
Bureau of the Census	15,771	10,859	4,912	68.8
Rural Electrification Administration	185	108	77	58.3
Resettlement Administration [1]	59,950	30,456	29,494	50.8
Public Works Administration: Housing Division	3,040	1,353	1,687	44.5
Bureau of Public Roads	106,912	46,244	60,668	43.2
Public Works Administration: Non-Federal Division	74,424	29,086	45,338	39.1
Bureau of Reclamation	7,377	1,050	6,327	14.2

[1] Does not include rural rehabilitation cases.

TABLE 4.—*Previous relief status of persons employed on work projects by agencies, excluding administrative employees, week ending Mar. 28, 1936*

Agency	Total	Persons from relief rolls	Persons not from relief rolls
Grand total	3,763,334	3,398,406	364,928
Works Progress Administration	2,884,161	[1] 2,746,895	[1] 137,266
Emergency conservation work	433,770	382,420	51,350
Civilian Conservation Corps camps	420,000	370,000	50,000
Indian reservations	9,600	8,600	1,000
Territories	4,170	3,820	350
Other agencies	445,403	269,091	176,312
Department of Agriculture	168,107	95,143	72,964
Agricultural Engineering	12	10	2
Animal Industry	1,456	1,000	456
Biological Survey	536	518	18
Dairy Industry	0	0	0
Entomology and Plant Quarantine	14,378	13,382	996
Extension Service	11	11	0
Forest Service	14,446	12,665	1,781
Plant Industry	72	70	2
Public Roads	106,912	46,244	[3] 60,668
Soil Conservation Service	30,266	21,226	9,040
Weather Bureau	18	17	1
Alley Dwelling Authority	4	0	4
Department of Commerce	16,111	11,163	4,948
Census	15,771	10,859	4,912
Fisheries	295	281	14
Lighthouses	23	23	0
Standards	22	0	22
Department of Interior	40,444	32,061	8,383
Alaska Road Commission	35	16	19
Bituminous Coal Commission	12	0	12
Office of Education	563	478	85
Geological Survey	24	24	0
Office of Indian Affairs	0	0	0
National Park Service	26	7	19
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration	31,766	29,860	1,906
Reclamation	7,377	1,050	6,327
St. Elizabeths Hospital	22	22	0
Temporary Government of Virgin Islands	619	604	15
Department of Labor	925	684	241
U. S. Employment Service	737	516	221
Immigration and Naturalization Service	188	168	20
Library of Congress	275	250	25
Department of the Navy, Yards and Docks	15,049	13,424	1,625
Public Works Administration	77,464	[3] 30,439	[3] 47,025
Housing Division	3,040	[3] 1,353	[3] 1,687
Non-Federal Division	74,424	[3] 29,086	[3] 45,338
Resettlement Administration	[4] 59,950	[4] 30,456	[4] 29,494
Rural Electrification Administration	185	108	77
Department of the Treasury	9,685	8,607	1,078
U. S. Coast Guard	716	491	225
Internal Revenue	3,422	3,188	234
Procurement Division	286	230	56
Public Health Service	4,009	3,547	462
Secretary's Office	1,252	1,151	101
Veterans' Administration	1,277	1,161	116
War Department	55,927	45,595	10,332
Corps of Engineers	41,370	33,300	8,070
Quartermaster Corps	14,557	12,295	2,262

[1] Partially estimated.
[2] Includes employment under $100,000,000 statutory allocation estimated to be almost wholly nonrelief persons.
[3] Estimated on the basis of copies of pay rolls received.
[4] Does not include rural rehabilitation cases under care.
Source: Works Progress Administration, Division of Research Statistics and Records.

Senator HALE. The figures of 3,500,000 persons now employed apply not only to W. P. A. but to the other agencies as well?

Mr. HOPKINS. The whole Works Program, Senator.

Part of the plan of this program was to have a peak employment in the winter months, declining in the spring and in the summer. For instance, the W. P. A. program reached a peak in February of just over 3,000,000 of the total of 3,800,000. The W. P. A. program is being cut down, beginning about the first of March, by 700,000 so that on July 1 we expect to have about 2,300,000 people working for the W. P. A. That does not mean that there will be a net decrease of 700,000 in the whole Works Program, because in some of the other agencies—particularly the Bureau of Public Roads, the Public Works Administration, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Army engineers—because their programs are chiefly under contract and take a longer time to get under way—employment will go up substantially this summer. I should say that their employment will show an increase of 400,000 during the next 3 months. Most of these agencies will reach a peak of employment around August, when it will level off and then drop substantially again beginning about October. The whole program will have employed on July 1, I should say, about 3,400,000 people, of whom the W. P. A. will have about 2,300,000.

As part of this picture, the committee will want to have a projection of this after July 1, 1936, in terms of any funds that may have been left from existing appropriations, and employment which would be provided out of other appropriation bills for public works. For instance, a regular appropriation bill is pending for some $400,000,000 for general public works. In round figures this, I believe, is a fair statement of the case.

Approximately $1,000,000,000 of the $4,800,000,000 will be available for expenditure after July 1.

Senator STEIWER. Do you mind an interruption there?

Mr. HOPKINS. No, Senator.

Senator STEIWER. Is that billion dollars already allocated, already obligated?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. Both allocated and obligated?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes. It is necessary to develop that a bit, Senator. For instance, the highway department, out of the $4,880,000,000 got $500,000,000. All of that $500,000,000 is obligated to the extent that the President has no authority to transfer any of that $500,000,000 to any other agency for any other purpose whatever. Of that $500,000,000, there are *X* million dollars drawn out of the Treasury; *X* million dollars has been placed under contract; realistically ther will be about $300,000,000 remaining out of that $500,000,000 in the Treasury on July 1. This $300,000,000 is carried as a part of the billion dollars that I referred to as being available. It will all be actually under contract prior to July 1.

So the entire $500,000,000 is obligated or will be obligated in terms of an actual contract prior to July 1, but $300,000,000 will be expended after July 1.

Senator ADAMS. Anyway it will not be under your jurisdiction.

Mr. HOPKINS. No. That is all in the Department of Agriculture, Mr. McDonald's bureau.

Senator ADAMS. I mean, of the billion dollars.

Mr. HOPKINS. Very little of the billion dollars estimated to be unexpended as of July 1, will be for the W. P. A.

Senator ADAMS. That is what I mean.

Mr. HOPKINS. No; all of the funds we have or will have will have been obligated prior to July 1. A small amount may not have actually gone out of the Treasury.

Now, other agencies that will have funds after July 1 will include for instance the Public Works Housing Administration; Army Engineers; Reclamation Service.

Now, those departments——

Senator MCKELLER. You are going to give us about the amount of each later on?

Mr. HOPKINS. I am. I will file with the committee the break-down of the billion dollars that in my judgment will be available out of the $4,880,000,000.

It is my opinion that apart from inconsequential sums, on July 1 the President would have no power to transfer any part of the $4,880,000,000 to any other agency.

(The information referred to follows:)

The following statement represents rough estimates of unexpended balances as of July 1, 1936, from funds allocated to various governmental organizations under authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. It is expected that all of the funds so allocated will be obligated or definitely committed prior to June 30, 1936.

	Estimated unexpended balance, July 1, 1936
Emergency conservation work	$33, 000, 000
Works Progress Administration	75, 000, 000
Public Works Administration:	
Non-Federal	250, 000, 000
Housing	60, 000, 000
Resettlement Administration	60, 000, 000
Bureau of Public Roads	300, 000, 000
Corps of Engineers	30, 000, 000
All other agencies	214, 000, 000
Total	1, 022, 000, 000

Senator HALE. But, the billion dollars will be used during the next fiscal year?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right.

Senator MCKELLAR. Allocated and obligated?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator HALE. It will not all be obligated?

Senator MCKELLAR. It will be on July 1?

Mr. HOPKINS. For practical purposes, the highway money is all obligated. If you asked Mr. McDonald today if it were obligated he would say, yes. If you asked him if he had actually put it all under contract, I think he would probably say, no. He has got some under contract, but they will have all of it under contract by July 1.

Senator HALE. There is a small amount of $68,000,000 which is not obligated?

Mr. HOPKINS. You mean there was some time ago?

Senator HALE. Yes.

Mr. HOPKINS. That may be the total sum.

Senator HALE. That was on March 31.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes, I think that was.

Senator HALE. That has been obligated?

Mr. HOPKINS. It is a modest sum. It will be obligated by July 1. (See table 2, preceding, lines at end of table.)

Senator HALE. That was on March 31.

Mr. HOPKINS. As I recall that was the figure on March 31.

Now, in addition to the billion dollars which is available out of the $4,880,000,000, there is a sum of money available out of the $3,300,000,000 that has not yet gone out of the Treasury. For instance, the Army engineers, out of the $3,300,000,000, have jobs under contract, for which, although funds have been obligated, the funds will not go out of the Treasury until after July 1.

Senator HALE. That is not out of the $4,800,000,000?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is the old $3,300,000,000.

Senator HALE. That is in a former bill.

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right; but nevertheless it will be expended.

Now, if the Congress approves a bill which I think is for $400,000,000 in round figures for other items of public works, plus an appropriation for the C. C. C., which I think is $246,000,000, you will have available for expenditure next year, entirely apart from any funds considered in this appropriation, which will actually go out of the Treasury, something like $1,600,000,000 in the fiscal year 1937.

You understand that some of the money which will be appropriated in this $400,000,000 will not actually be expended in the fiscal year 1937, but it will be obligated and contracted for.

Senator HALE. That is for the fiscal year 1936.

Mr. HOPKINS. But it is out of our jurisdiction. The $1,600,000,000 of old funds and new funds is available for expenditure after July 1, 1936.

Senator HALE. That accounts for the apparent discrepancy between your figures and Mr. Bell's, as to the amount that will be left over for relief next year?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right.

Senator ADAMS. You referred to a bill containing $600,000,000 and gave the figures. Did you include all of the others?

Mr. HOPKINS. I included the new appropriation for general public works and the C. C. C.

Senator HALE. That is all after 1933? As well as the $4,880,000,000?

Mr. HOPKINS. And the estimated unexpended balances out of the $4,880,000,000.

Senator HALE. Can you break that down for us?

Mr. HOPKINS. I can break it down.

Senator HALE. I wish you would.

Mr. HOPKINS. I think we have that.

Senator HALE. I think you said it would be about a billion, six hundred million.

EMPLOYMENT

Mr. HOPKINS. I will be glad to show for the committee the amount of estimated employment that sum will provide for next year.

For instance, I understand it provides for employment of something like 318,000 boys in the C. C. C. camps, and at the peak of employ-

ment about 525,000 persons from all of these other funds, other than this appropriation—525,000 over and above 318,000, for the C. C. C.

(The material referred to follows:)

TABLE 6.—*Estimated number of persons to be employed on Works programs during fiscal year 1937*

	Amount of Federal funds	Estimated number of persons to be employed for 1 year
Works Progress Administration	$1,500,000,000	2,000,000
Civilian Conservation Corps	246,000,000	318,505
Various Federal public works	350,000,000 to 400,000,000	125,000
Estimated unexpended balances July 1, 1936, from $4,880,000,000 appropriation, approximately	1,000,000,000	400,000

PREVAILING RATE OF WAGES

Senator GLASS. Would the fact that the House has applied the prevailing rate of wages modify this figure at all?

Mr. HOPKINS. No, I think not, Senator. That would not affect the number of men employed nor would it affect the dollars, because you control the amount of money each man earns in a month, so that he does not earn more than a given sum of dollars in 1 month, which is what we call our security wage.

Senator HAYDEN. Well, the effect then would be to slow down the work accomplished, would it not?

Senator MCKELLAR. A less amount per day or per week?

Senator HAYDEN. There might be a less total amount of work that would be done?

Mr. HOPKINS. I personally doubt that very much. I do not think it will have any substantial effect on the amount of work that will be done.

Senator STEIWER. May I express my gratitude to you now for supporting the argument I made so earnestly last year against your then expressed judgment?

Mr. HOPKINS. My experience has been in the past year that it is advisable to pay the hourly prevailing rate of wages.

Senator GLASS. That is in contravention of the argument used by the President.

Mr. HOPKINS. That is quite right; but I think our experience as a matter of fact, shows that our security wages on a monthly basis, if you interpret them realistically on an hourly basis, amount to the prevailing hourly rate of wages in most places in the United States.

SECURITY WAGES

Now, I still believe in security wages in terms of the monthly amounts that a person would receive. I believe that the monthly amounts should be limited, and that they should be limited in terms of the part of the country in which the person lives.

For instance, our security wage in New York City for common labor is $60.50 a month. In rural areas it is less.

Senator ADAMS. How many days' work does that mean in the city of New York?

Mr. HOPKINS. That would mean about 112 hours of work a month. In terms of days, it would depend upon the number of hours they work per day. It would probably mean a five-day week.

Senator GLASS. That would mean that these relief workers would be on part-time work, would it not?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, if you call a 5-day week part time, it means that. They would not work 7 hours a day, 6 days a week, but they are not working that now.

Senator HALE. They would only be working 5 hours a day on that scale.

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, 30 hours a week. It depends. I cannot tell you offhand what that hourly wage for unskilled labor is in New York City. It is 45 or 50 cents an hour. That is what it amounts to.

In a large part of the State of Texas we pay common labor in rural areas $21 a month. The hourly rate there probably would be 15 cents an hour.

It varies in various parts of the country, but we adjust it to local conditions.

PREVAILING RATE OF WAGES

Senator STEIWER. If you adjust hours in order that you may pay the prevailing wages in all cases, the tendency will be to adjust the hours down; is that not true?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, not necessarily. It would depend upon what hours they were working.

Senator STEIWER. There would never be an increase, would there?

Mr. HOPKINS. There might be, but I would not think so.

Senator STEIWER. In what area?

Mr. HOPKINS. I cannot think of any, Senator, offhand. I do not think, realistically that much would happen in the terms of our hours, with the House bill as it is written, because I think most of the people now employed in the W. P. A. are getting the local going hourly rate of wages.

Senator MCKELLAR. Then, as I understand you, you would not object to the House provision?

Mr. HOPKINS. No.

Senator GLASS. That makes me deplore the fact that I have been put in a position of making myself very obnoxious to organized labor, because I was authoritatively told that the prevailing rates of wages would greatly diminish the amount of work done, would involve an additional expenditure of more than a billion dollars and impair the credit of the United States.

Senator STEIWER. You were a victim of misplaced confidence, Senator.

Senator HALE. Now, you have adopted the prevailing wage scale in practically all cases?

Mr. HOPKINS. It is not a matter of adopting it. Realistically, that is what the security wage we paid amounts to, when you check our hours and the monthly pay. As I recall, in Texas, they work 140 hours a month, and if you interpret that in terms of the $21 they get, that would be the result. And if you want to break that down into

hourly rates it amounts to substantially the local going rates of wages on an hourly basis.

Senator HALE. So, you have no trouble in the different localities?

Mr. HOPKINS. No; there has been no difficulty about it.

Senator STEIWER. The most that it would amount to would be some slight shortening of hours, is that not true?

Mr. HOPKINS. I think so. I do not think that that would be any considerable amount.

Senator STEIWER. And, you do not think that would be a considerable amount?

Mr. HOPKINS. No, I do not.

Senator STEIWER. Then, the practical effect might be a slight curtailment of the amount of material you use, but you do not think that that would be considerable in amount?

Mr. HOPKINS. I do not think that would be a substantial factor, because we would make that adjustment with the sponsors and the cities.

Senator STEIWER. I am disposed to accept your judgment on that, although I think it might cut down slightly the rate of progress and in some instances reduce the quantity of materials used.

However it would then tend to provide a little more to labor and a little less for other purposes.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes, or it would involve the sponsors putting up more money.

Senator STEIWER. Well, would there not be some advantages from that?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. I think it appeared in the House hearings that to employ one man for a year under W. P. A. costs on an average of $972 and of that amount about $600 goes to the man in wages, while $372 is for materials and for supervision. That, I think, came out of the information you submitted to the House committee.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes, although some of the sponsors' contributions go for wages. The $600 represents security wages paid from Federal funds out of a total Federal cost of $792.

Senator STEIWER. Well, the most that a prevailing wage could do, if it would do anything, would be to up the $600.

Mr. HOPKINS. It would not up the $600.

Senator STEIWER. It would leave the $600 stand and cut down slightly the $372?

Mr. HOPKINS. Practically, I think it is not an important factor.

Senator HALE. That is $972, which includes the help you get from the States?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes. That is the estimated average cost per worker from all funds used on the W. P. A. program.

Senator HALE. That includes everything?

Mr. HOPKINS. That includes the whole business; that is the average per worker for everything.

Senator GLASS. A practical operation then of your program has upset your former theory?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, in the State of Virginia, in rural areas, we pay $21 a month, and they work, let us say, 140 hours per month under our security wage. Realistically, when you divide the hours into the number of dollars they get in a month, it is substantially the same as the going rate in the rural sections of Virginia.

Senator GLASS. I know; but that was not what you anticipated last year.

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, last year, we laid the emphasis particularly on the security wage as a monthly wage, the income which these people would get in a month, which was to be less than they would earn in similar work in private industry, and that still holds.

Now, the practical effect of the wages we set on a monthly basis was that we found that we were paying on an hourly basis substantially the going rate of pay in the local communities, and I cannot see that that has had any bad effect, and my judgment on the basis of our experience in the past year is that it is a desirable thing to do.

Now, you change your point of view in a thing like this as a result of a year's experience and we realize that simply——

Senator GLASS. That is what I was saying. You have changed your point of view, and I have reason to regret that your point of view in the first instance was utterly wrong, and I stood in the committee here, and on the floor of the Senate, and vehemently advocated what you now say is something that I should not have advocated.

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, I would not put it quite that way, Senator.

Senator GLASS. That is the way organized labor puts it, you know, and condemns me for it.

I am not sensitive to condemnation, because I usually go my own way whether organized labor approves it or not, but they have condemned me for accepting your theory which later turned out to be incorrect in practice.

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, what turned out in practice was that we actually set these security wages and fixed the hours, and most of them turned out to be the going hourly rate.

Senator GLASS. Yes. I wish you had known that a year ago.

Senator HAYDEN. Has the effect been that the payment of the going hourly rate is equivalent to what they would otherwise receive if they were otherwise employed in the same communities?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes, sir.

Senator HAYDEN. And, has the effect of that been to induce the people to leave your rolls and go into private employment?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator HAYDEN. Now, there was a strong plea made to us a year ago, that if a higher rate was paid, or if a rate even equal to that prevailing in the community was paid, the tendency would be for men to stay on the relief and not seek private employment. Has that been the result?

Senator GLASS. That is exactly what the President said in his message to Congress, that he wanted to pay less than the prevailing wage.

Mr. HOPKINS. It is my judgment and my experience during the past year, that the motivating force on that point is the number of dollars they earn a month. That is what motivates them to move on to a new job.

For instance, if we are paying a man $21 a month in rural areas of Virginia, if he gets a regular steady job where he can make $28 a month, he is motivated to take the job where he can make the $28 a month.

Now, in my opinion, you get motivation there in the amount of dollars you pay a month, and the motivation is not on that hourly basis.

Senator McKELLAR. While you are paying the prevailing wage, hourly wage, by the month he does not make as much money as he would make in private employment?

Mr. HOPKINS. Any person working on the W. P. A. would take a full-time job in private industry where he could make more money in a month.

Senator HALE. So then, taking the prevailing wage scale really means that you cut down the hours of employment?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes; that is right.

Senator HALE. And that you think is what prevents them from wanting to stay on?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator McKELLAR. If they can get in private employment?

Senator HALE. If they can get in private employment.

Mr. HOPKINS. My experience teaches me that if these fellows can get a job in private industry, they take it. Our experience shows that every month something over 2 percent of our total leaves us to take jobs.

Senator HALE. In my State we have had a great many cases where people on relief could have gotten higher wages in private employment, but they were afraid that they could not get back on your rolls again.

Mr. HOPKINS. That has been quite a problem, Senator, where somebody offered a man a temporary job for 2 weeks or offered a man a temporary job which was 20 miles from his home. That has always been a serious problem. We have tried to meet that by offering those persons who would take that temporary employment a preferred status on our list so that they would be induced to take temporary work. I think some of those temporary jobs result in permanent jobs, and in order to motivate them to take these temporary jobs, a job which itself is not much, we encourage those people by telling them that if they will take the 2 weeks' work, "You can come back and work for us."

Senator HALE. And, the fact that they have taken the private jobs, does not work against their getting back?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right.

Senator HALE. Is that universal?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes. We have that now working universally, and I think that is a very important matter.

Mr. Chairman, under this bill, on a yearly basis, this will permit the W. P. A. to employ an average of about 2,000,000 persons who are in need. Incidentally, as of today's date, something over 95 percent of all persons on W. P. A. were taken directly from the relief rolls.

EMPLOYABLES ON RELIEF ROLLS

Now, that leads into a discussion of how many employable people there are in the United States on relief rolls and how many in all should be employed on a work program. There are approximately 3,500,000 persons working for the various agencies operating under the present Works Program.

Senator ADAMS. That is substantially the number then we had a year ago.

Mr. HOPKINS. The total number receiving some kind of relief is smaller than a year ago but the relief problem is substantially the same. The figures vary with different months, depending on the seasonal need for relief. There are 3,500,000 persons employed on the Works Program and there are something under a million and a half, perhaps a million, three hundred thousand other families (after estimated statistical duplications are eliminated) receiving relief from local relief agencies, most of whom are not employable.

So that if you are going to say that you are going to meet the problem——

Senator HALE. Well, they are taken care of by the States.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes; the Federal Government stopped giving grants for direct relief on December 1 of last year.

Therefore, in my judgment, we need a program and should envisage a program of employment for approximately 3,500,000 people. The program as it appears at this moment provides employment out of funds other than these, that is the funds contemplated in this bill, of some 800,000 persons, including the C. C. C. boys, all of whom will not come from the relief rolls; and contemplates under this appropriation an average of 2,000,000 persons employed, making a total of something over 2,800,000, which in my judgment is short by about 700,000 persons on the average.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Now, in the President's message he indicated that if the employment situation remains as it is, $2,000,000,000 would be needed instead of a billion and a half dollars, and it is my opinion that if there is not a substantial increase in private employment, this billion and a half dollars will not be adequate to meet the needs of the unemployed in America.

Senator STEIWER. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

On the other hand, there is some evidence of increasing employment, which is reflected, and has been reflected in the past, in the declining relief rolls.

It is my opinion that the number of persons on relief rolls in America including those in need on work programs is declining. But taking the situation as we see it in the country at this time, if there is not an improvement in employment of some substantial proportions, it is my judgment that the unemployed will not be adequately cared for by this appropriation and additional funds will be necessary.

Senator HALE. Do you think $500,000,000 additional funds would take care of it?

Mr. HOPKINS. I think, Senator, on a realistic level—yes, partly because of the seasonal factor.

It is my belief that the number on work programs under this bill will not substantially increase this summer; that is, if the W. P. A. goes down to 2,300,000 by July 1, I hope that there will be no substantial increase during the summer months because we plan a reexamination of the whole problem of eligibility in order to secure every possible reduction. Every effort will be made to do that during the summer months when there is seasonal employment.

68551—36——3

Senator HALE. When do you think the administration will probably ask for that additional amount?

Mr. HOPKINS. I do not contemplate at this moment that anything will be asked for, Senator.

Senator HALE. Do you think that the Administration will have to ask for it?

Mr. HOPKINS. Not necessarily. I think that employment is improving, and I think that, if substantial improvement occurs, no additional requests for funds will be made.

Senator HALE. I think that you have said in the House hearings that you thought that it was quite probable that additional funds would have to be added.

Mr. HOPKINS. I would not want to put it that way, because that would be anticipating what the employment conditions are going to be and certainly there is evidence of improvement in employment. I certainly do not want to presume to be able to indicate what the employment picture is going to be a year from now or 9 months from now.

Senator STEIWER. If you would assume that the rate of employment would remain substantially as it has been and now is, what would be your estimate of the situation?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, I think you have to have faster improvement than has been occurring to do that.

Senator STEIWER. In other words, if it does not improve more rapidly than it has improved——

Mr. HOPKINS. Senator, for what time?

Senator STEIWER (continuing). You would face the necessity of a supplemental appropriation for the next fiscal year?

Mr. HOPKINS. It depends, Senator, upon what period of time you take. For instance, it makes a difference whether we take the rate of increase since 1933 or since 1935. There is a whole time schedule on that.

During the past 3 years, in certain months, and for certain years, employment went up faster than in other periods, as you know. So, when you speak of the rate of improvement as it is now going, you cannot pick a particular month. You have got to take a trend over a period of time.

I do not think you can base your judgment on changes over a period of 1, 2, or 3 months. It is necessary to consider a longer trend than that.

Senator STEIWER. Yes; I realize that.

Mr. HOPKINS. Whether that trend is going to be up markedly, depends upon lots of factors.

Senator GLASS. What has been the estimate on the number of persons ordinarily out of employment in this country?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, Senator, it is my opinion that in 1929 there were approximately 2,500,000 people out of work at a given time.

Senator HALE. Employables?

Mr. HOPKINS. Employable people out of work, looking for work. That is my judgment.

Senator MCKELLAR. 1929 was a very unusual year, very active in many respects. What would the average be for a year like 1924, or 1925?

Mr. HOPKINS. Probably, from 2½ to 3 million people.

Senator HALE. In terms of employables?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator HALE. How did they get along without any relief?

Mr. HOPKINS. Those people were not out of work continuously for a year, Senator. When we speak of unemployment, we mean unemployment at a given time, on a given day. There are whole groups, Senator, of seasonal workers out of work during certain times of the year.

Senator HALE. You would not say that there were 2½ million people who could not support themselves, and had to go on charity?

Mr. HOPKINS. I think, undoubtedly, that many could not support themselves in 1929.

Senator HALE. Of employables?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator HALE. And had to go on charity at that time?

Mr. HOPKINS. Many of them got relief; inadequate relief. They were improperly taken care of. They lived in miserable dirty houses.

Senator HALE. And of unemployables there was another million and a half at that time?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes; I think that there was a million and a half of them.

Senator HALE. So you think that we had 4,000,000 people unemployed?

Mr. HOPKINS. Easily. The unemployables, however, are not counted in estimates of unemployment.

Senator HALE. Who could not get work in 1929?

Mr. HOPKINS. Easily.

Senator STEIWER. Are they living in different houses now?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, some of the people that we have given relief to, of course, are better off than they were.

Senator HALE. And, counting their dependents, that would bring the number up to three and one-half times that number?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, most of them were not on the relief rolls then, just as at the present time only part of the unemployed are receiving relief in one form or another. That gets into the question of how many people in 1929 got such a small share of the national income that they could not live decently. I cannot give that figure, statistically, but——

Senator HALE. This is a guess, the figures that you have given. They are not accurate figures?

Mr. HOPKINS. These are my best judgment on that.

I think, Senator, to get back to your question, that approximately 5 million people have gone back to work, back into private industry, since March 1933. There are millions of persons that were in private industry in March 1933 that have not gone back to work as yet. To these must be added the 2½ million that were unemployed even in the good years, and then you must add to the picture a net increase each year in America of between 4 and 5 hundred thousand people who enter the age group seeking employment. There are over 2½ million more persons in what we call the working population than there were in 1929. That is, if there were a total of 50 million employable workers in 1929, there are 52½ million now.

I think you must consider all these factors when you talk about the number of unemployed.

TYPE OF PROJECTS

Now, in the development of our work, the W. P. A., I should like to file for the committee, a brief summary of the type of projects that have been done by the W. P. A. which will show that of the 86,000 projects that have been approved and started by the W. P. A. up to March 16, 1936, 37 percent of the value was for roads, streets, farm-to-market roads. About one-third of all of our roads and street work was farm-to-market roads. Approximately $500,000,000 worth of work altogether involves work on roads, streets, highways, and farm-to-market roads.

Slightly less than 12 percent, or $158,000,000, was on public buildings. For instance, we probably built from a thousand to fifteen hundred new rural schools, additions to libraries, hospitals, school houses, public buildings of all kinds. Twelve and one-half percent of all of our funds, or $169,000,000, was expended for the building and inprovement of parks, playgrounds, and recreational centers in America.

Senator McKellar. Does that include Resettlement, that item under parks?

Mr. Hopkins. No, this is simply on the W. P. A.

About 5½ percent was for flood-control and conservation work; $137,000,000, or 10 percent, was for water and sewer systems. Two percent, or $27,000,000, was for airports and other transportation facilities. Three percent, or $43,000,000, was for sanitation projects. About 8 percent was in white-collar projects of various kinds, all of which I will list in this memorandum. About 7.7 percent are women's projects.

(The tabulation follows:)

Table 7.—*Works Progress Admiinstration projects selected for operation, by types of projects,[1] through Mar. 16, 1936 (preliminary)*

Type of project	Number of projects	Approved cost estimate: Total cost: Amount	Total cost: Percent of total	Works Progress Administration funds	Sponsors' contribution	Percent of total cost contributed by sponsors
Grand total	85,888	$1,368,057,734	100.0	$1,113,271,212	$254,786,522	18.6
Highways, roads, and streets	26,487	503,287,224	36.8	391,513,255	111,773,969	22.2
Highways, primary roads	353	11,135,352	.8	7,699,585	3,435,767	30.9
Farm-to-market and other secondary roads	11,556	160,240,455	11.8	116,912,752	43,327,703	27.0
Streets and alleys	5,489	132,305,596	9.7	105,820,471	26,485,125	20.0
Sidewalks, curbs, and paths	1,642	16,988,053	1.2	11,965,255	5,022,798	29.6
Roadside improvements	2,298	59,187,560	4.3	53,662,754	5,524,806	9.3
Bridges and viaducts	1,064	12,310,398	.9	8,964,087	3,346,311	27.2
Grade-crossing elimination	12	85,971	(2)	62,689	23,282	27.1
Other [1]	4,073	111,033,839	8.1	86,425,662	24,608,177	22.2
Public buildings	12,562	158,345,805	11.6	122,678,101	35,667,704	22.5
Administrative	1,780	20,225,465	1.5	15,340,112	4,885,353	24.2
Charitable institutions, medical and mental	824	17,798,286	1.3	14,781,260	3,017,026	17.0
Educational	5,912	55,663,247	4.1	40,800,679	14,862,568	26.7
Social and recreational	1,507	25,448,863	1.9	18,160,887	7,287,976	28.6
Federal (including military and naval)	290	7,046,697	.5	6,066,521	980,176	13.9
Improvement of grounds	1,614	15,423,340	1.1	12,495,240	2,928,100	19.0
Housing	68	2,898,394	.2	2,782,915	115,479	4.0
Other [1]	567	13,841,513	1.0	12,250,487	1,591,026	11.5

[1] Includes projects classifiable under more than one of the headings above.
[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7.—*Works Progress Administration projects selected for operation, by types of projects,[1] through Mar. 16, 1936 (preliminary)*—Continued

Type of project	Number of projects	Approved cost estimate: Total cost: Amount	Total cost: Percent of total	Works Progress Administration funds	Sponsors' contribution	Percent of total cost contributed by sponsors
Parks and other recreational facilities	5,462	$168,757,682	12.3	$149,454,660	$19,303,022	11.4
Playgrounds and athletic fields	2,097	24,723,740	1.8	19,787,859	4,935,881	20.0
Parks	2,242	65,885,401	4.8	55,870,765	10,014,636	15.2
Other [1]	1,123	78,148,541	5.7	73,796,036	4,352,505	5.6
Flood control and other conservation	3,553	73,878,882	5.4	61,772,456	12,106,426	16.4
Forestation	245	3,530,230	.2	2,563,609	966,621	27.4
Erosion control and land utilization	307	6,997,437	.5	4,196,460	2,800,977	40.0
Irrigation and water conservation	2,002	48,859,020	3.6	42,490,729	6,368,291	13.0
Plant, crop, and livestock conservation	166	1,095,515	.1	934,557	160,958	14.7
Other [2]	833	13,396,680	1.0	11,587,101	1,809,579	13.5
Sewer systems and other utilities	7,768	136,864,454	10.0	105,081,541	31,782,913	23.2
Water purification and supply	2,380	32,832,500	2.4	22,007,172	10,825,328	33.0
Sewer systems	4,910	94,834,849	6.9	75,941,868	18,892,981	19.9
Electric utilities	161	1,962,044	.2	1,350,382	611,662	31.2
Other [1]	317	7,235,061	.5	5,782,119	1,452,942	20.1
Airports and other transportation	635	26,867,122	2.0	22,813,836	4,053,286	15.1
Navigation	126	4,597,306	.4	4,029,480	567,826	12.4
Airports and airways	488	20,558,070	1.5	17,471,776	3,086,294	15.0
Other [1]	21	1,711,746	.1	1,312,580	399,166	23.3
White collar	16,044	117,794,127	8.6	105,247,385	12,546,742	10.7
Education	2,877	25,323,275	1.9	22,536,712	2,786,563	11.0
Clerical	2,883	9,154,614	.7	7,774,803	1,454,267	10.6
Professional and technical	5,056	27,648,785	2.0	23,737,963	4,206,637	15.9
Research and statistical	1,778	18,586,641	1.3	16,707,556	1,873,954	10.1
Art, literary, and recreational	2,778	31,440,090	2.3	29,445,000	1,590,909	5.1
Other [1]	672	5,640,722	.4	5,045,351	634,412	11.3
Goods projects	6,000	105,880,828	7.7	96,107,934	9,772,894	9.2
Sewing	4,477	84,743,799	6.2	79,151,875	5,591,924	6.6
Canning	121	1,280,388	.1	1,108,416	171,972	13.4
Other [1]	1,402	19,856,641	1.4	15,847,643	4,008,998	20.2
Sanitation and health	2,733	42,825,686	3.1	31,706,768	11,118,918	26.0
Elimination of stream pollution	96	1,076,683	.1	991,355	85,328	7.9
Mosquito eradication	713	15,260,418	1.1	14,768,977	491,441	3.2
Other [1]	1,924	26,488,585	1.9	15,946,436	10,542,149	39.8
Miscellaneous	4,644	33,555,924	2.5	26,895,276	6,660,648	19.8

[1] Includes projects classifiable under more than 1 of the headings above.

Senator Hale. Now, will you list what you mean by "women's projects" and "white-collar projects"?

Mr. Hopkins. Yes, I will, in detail.

Senator Hale. Give us a full report on that.

Mr. Hopkins. I will indicate precisely what is done under each one.

Senator HALE. You can give us that?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator HALE. I suppose that there are a great many such projects.

Mr. HOPKINS. We have 86,000 projects which have been operated.

Senator HALE. I mean under those two headings.

Mr. HOPKINS. I will develop that fully, Senator, and give you a complete picture.

Senator BYRNES. Have you got those projects listed in the House hearings?

Mr. HOPKINS. They are listed by type, on page 12 of the House hearings, pages 11 and 12.

Now, would you want it more in detail than that?

Senator BYRNES. Let us see where that is. I would like to see that.

Mr. HOPKINS. On page 12.

I think that statistical table is not in detail. I think that you will only find that in terms of the testimony in which I developed the types of things we have been doing.

(The information requested follows:)

EXHIBIT B

WHITE-COLLAR PROJECTS

Projects for professional and white-collar workers, now employing more than a quarter of a million people, include projects in the field of recreation, the arts, research and statistical projects, professional and technical services, and special clerical work.

RECREATION

In the field of recreation trained leaders are employed to introduce and conduct recreational programs in parks, playgrounds, city play streets, settlement houses, and village or rural community centers.

ARTS

The arts program employs needy professionals in the production of works of art, such as mural paintings, easel paintings, sculpture, and prints for distribution to tax-supported buildings; making available to the entire public, either without charge or at a very low fee, orchestral and band concerts and theatrical presentations; the preparation of a comprehensive American Guide Book of the United States. In addition, professionally qualified persons in these fields give instruction in the arts to underprivileged children.

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

In the field of research and statistics, traffic surveys are being carried out in many cities, together with research into State or local problems of taxation, housing, city and State planning, welfare, and public safety. Frequently the technical direction for such studies is contributed by authorized State or local planning agencies or by State universities.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

Professional and technical services include extension of library and museum facilities, special medical or health services in handicapped localities, and necessary technical planning for extension of municipal or other Government agency services.

CLERICAL PROJECTS

Clerical projects are set up for local or State agencies of government to accomplish desirable work not possible as a part of normal staff routine. The revising of record systems, installations of new records or procedures, and extension of branch-office services are typical examples of the activities in this field. Extensive work is also being done in the discovery, cataloging, and preservation of important Federal, State, and local historical records.

WORK PROJECTS FOR WOMEN

The chief types of projects providing work for women are as follow:

SEWING

Sewing projects are in operation in every State, in New York City, and the District of Columbia. As of May 12, 1936, the number of women employed in sewing centers was reported to be 225,648. These projects constitute the largest group of activities providing employment for women in the work program. These sewing centers produce all types of garments for men, women, and children, bedclothing of all descriptions, floor rugs and mats, and a great variety of other articles for needy families. Spinning and weaving projects include among their finished articles berets, scarfs, socks, gloves, bags, spreads, and curtains. A training course in many of the centers includes lessons in designing, tailoring, proper use of sewing equipment, choice and selection of materials, economy in cutting, and the care and handling of clothes to increase their durability.

LIBRARY

The library projects are grouped under three headings: Book circulation, book repair, and cataloguing and indexing. Library extension projects are designed to establish library service in communities where such service has been discontinued or has never existed. This service renders supplementary aid to impoverished local libraries, and extends to even the remotest rural and mountain regions, reaching readers who, lacking transportation, practically never leave their homes. Book repair projects employ women from the relief rolls to repair and bind books for schools, libraries, and other institutions of a public nature. Each worker on a book-repair project is employed periodically at washing and otherwise cleaning, glueing, sewing, mending rough edges, backing, and sometimes lettering and shellacking books of all kinds. The worker is thoroughly trained on the project in all the processes of book repair. Library projects are in operation in 43 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City. As of May 12, 1936, the number of women working on Library projects was reported to be 14,188.

SCHOOL LUNCH

School lunch projects are designed to furnish undernourished children of low-income or underprivileged families with hot, well-balanced noonday meals prepared by capable cooks assigned from relief rolls. This project has answered a need particularly in rural communities where children must often leave home early in the morning with an inadequate breakfast and sometimes scantily clothed to travel long distances to school in poorly heated busses. The school-lunch project is in operation in 29 States, New York City, and the District of Columbia. As of May 12, 1936, the number of women employed on this project was reported to be 10,935.

BEDSIDE NURSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Bedside nursing projects are designed to employ registered nurses on relief by providing free bedside care to needy patients. The nurses perform all types of duties generally coming under this heading, such as bathing and dressing patients, the preparation of proper foods, and similar services. Public-health projects provide employment for persons on relief to promote physical and oral hygiene through the means of health campaigns. Children are examined for communicable diseases, physical defects, and tooth decay or infection. Surveys are made to locate and correct the defects of crippled children. Clinics are operated in a campaign of treatment and elimination of trachoma—a serious, contagious disease of the eyelids which leads to blindness. The program includes immunization against whooping cough, malaria, typhoid fever, diphtheria, and other diseases. These projects are in operation in 35 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City. As of May 12, 1936, the number of women employed was reported to be 8,599.

HOUSEKEEPING AID

The housekeeping-aid projects provide work for women, who are good homemakers, but who have no trade or professional skills, by giving much needed assistance in housework and in caring for children in the homes of needy families,

where the homemaker is totally or partially incapacitated because of ill health, confinement, or other cause. These housekeeping aides, in addition to rendering an immediate concrete service to families that are in difficulties, are proving of value in raising the housekeeping standards of many homes. Housekeeping-aid projects are in operation in 20 States and New York City. As of May 12, 1936, the number of women employed was reported to be 4,056.

RELIEF, NUMBER OF PERSONS ON

Senator STEIWER. Mr. Hopkins, I would like to refer for a minute again to the question of the estimate of those on some form of relief.

You stated a little while ago that in your opinion there were about 3,500,000 employable heads of families. Then, you stated, as I understood you, that there were something less than 1,500,000, or 1,300,000 unemployables.

I take it those estimates, are as of this date?

Mr. HOPKINS. The most recent estimates we have.

Senator STEIWER. What do you mean by most recent?

Mr. HOPKINS. During the last 2 months, substantially as of this date.

(NOTE.—The estimates referred to applied to the month of April 1936.)

Senator STEIWER. That would make a total of 4,800,000.

Now, I am reminded that the President in his message with respect to this subject stated, as I recall it that there were approximately 5,300,000 heads of families and unattached persons.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. Receiving some form of relief.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. Now, your definition embraces the same persons embraced in his definition?

Mr. HOPKINS. You will find, Senator, on page 207A of the House hearing:

After making allowance for duplications between Civilian Conservation Corps, the Works Program, and the relief rolls, it is estimated that the net unduplicated total for January 1936, approximates 5,200,000 cases aided or persons employed, of whom 4,900,000 were from relief rolls. The total number of persons aided is estimated to be 19,000,000, of whom approximately 18,100,000 were from relief rolls or on relief during the month.

That is, 5,200,000 were getting some kind of benefits, of whom 300,000 were not on the relief rolls. That is an over-all figure.

Senator STEIWER. Well, the President's statement, as I recall, was 5,300,000. He may have used the word "approximately", 5,300,000, who were receiving some kind of relief, and he characterized those people as heads of families and unattached persons.

Mr. HOPKINS. I am not sure what date that referred to.

(NOTE.—The figures used in the President's message of Mar. 18, 1936, were estimates for the month of February 1936, and represented the sum of the 3,800,000 persons employed on the Works Program at that time and an estimate of 1,500,000 other families—after estimated statistical duplications were eliminated—receiving relief from local relief agencies.)

Senator BYRNES. May I call your attention to the next paragraph following the one which you read, which states:

According to reports submitted to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration by the various States the total number of different cases receiving relief during January 1935, other than student-aid and rural-rehabilitation cases was about 5,313,000.

That is very near the figure that the Senator gives.

Senator STEIWER. Yes; I am not disposed to question these figures or any other figures which Mr. Hopkins uses, but there is an apparent discrepancy in the estimates, of approximately a half a million cases on relief.

It would appear that you resorted to the same definitions that he has used.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. I cannot reconcile a half a million difference.

Mr. HOPKINS. I cannot answer that at the moment, Senator, but I will put in the record a complete statement of this figure in paragraph 2 of the President's message, plus a statement of my testimony which will use the same basis for the figures, so that there will be no variation from that.

The basis upon which this was made may be a different basis from what I am now giving. I cannot tell that offhand. I will follow that up.

(The information requested follows:)

STATEMENT CONCERNING THE FIGURE USED IN THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AND THE FIGURE USED IN MR. HOPKINS' TESTIMONY

The figure of 5,300,000 used in the President's message to Congress on March 18, 1936, is for the month of February 1936, and included 3,800,000 persons working on the Works Program, and 1,500,000 other families (after estimated statistical duplications are eliminated) receiving relief from local relief agencies. The figure used by Mr. Hopkins represented an estimate for the month of April 1936. During April 1936 about 3,500,000 persons were employed on the works program, and it is estimated that an additional 1,450,000 families (after statistical duplications are eliminated) received relief from local relief agencies during this month. This makes a total of 4,950,000, or a decline of 350,000 between the month of February 1936 and the month of April 1936.

Senator STEIWER. Do you know the source of the President's information?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes; it came from my office.

Senator STEIWER. It came from your office?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator GLASS. I was going to suggest that the President does not know the details about these things. He must rely upon Mr. Hopkins and those having charge of it.

Mr. HOPKINS. I will give figures, Senator, that are absolutely comparable.

Senator STEIWER. What is the date of the President's message?

Mr. HOPKINS. March 18.

Senator STEIWER. Does not the message from the President indicate——

Mr. HOPKINS (interposing). Probably those figures were for February. I would think that they were.

Senator STEIWER. Certainly that message would not refer to figures of December, the year before.

Mr. HOPKINS. No. They would not refer to that, Senator. But you see we now have estimates for April and the picture changes month by month. We will give a figure that is comparable.

Senator STEIWER. It would be interesting if it turned out that the figure employed was a figure for January, because then we could compare the President's statement with the statement made in his message the year before, which I think was made in January 1935.

Mr. HOPKINS. We have the comparisons as to the number of people on all kinds of relief in January 1935, and January 1936.

Senator STEIWER. Are they on record?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes; they are in the House hearings, Senator. I think that January 1934 is also shown.

(NOTE.—When the President's message to Congress of Jan. 4, 1935, was prepared, the latest available figures were for the month of November 1934. During November 1934, 4,981,000, or approximately 5,000,000 families and single persons were receiving emergency relief in the United States. Of this number, it was estimated that approximately 3,500,000 were employable and could be employed on a works program. The number receiving relief increased considerably from the November figure during December 1934 and January 1935. However, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, the number of families and single persons receiving emergency relief averaged 5,039,000 or only slightly higher than the November figure used in the President's message of Jan. 4, 1935.)

Senator MCKELLAR. As I understand, whatever figure the President has taken, it was taken from your office?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right.

Senator STEIWER. I raise no question as to the figures. I am just bewildered as to the difference.

Mr. HOPKINS. You want these figures reconciled as to the difference of a half million?

Senator STEIWER. Yes.

Mr. HOPKINS. There is a decline, of course, going on.

Senator ADAMS. Does that complete your general statement?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes, Senator; unless you want me to develop any particular subject.

Senator HALE. Mr. Hopkins, can you tell just how much of the $4,880,000,000 appropriated for work relief for 1935 has been actually and actually will be paid to persons on relief?

Mr. HOPKINS. You mean either direct or indirect relief?

Senator HALE. Paid out.

Mr. HOPKINS. For direct relief benefits, or in wages?

Senator HALE. Yes; if you have not got that now, you can give it for the record.

Mr. HOPKINS. I can make an estimate of that.

Senator HALE. Will you do that for the record?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

(The statement follows the series of questions beginning at this point.)

LAND PURCHASES

Senator HALE. Now, how much of the money in the $4,880,000,000 was used for land purchases?

Mr. HOPKINS. I will be glad to file that for the record, Senator.

Senator HALE. And also give us the allotment in the different bureaus, Resettlement Administration, P. W. A., Federal Housing, United States Forests, National Park Service, and other Federal agencies.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes, sir.

Senator HALE. Will you give that in the record?

Mr. HOPKINS. I will file that in the record for the committee.

Senator BYRNES. You mean the total or for land purchases?

Mr. HOPKINS. You are referring now to the total allotment given those agencies, for land purchases?

Senator HALE. I want to know how much was used for land purchases.

Mr. HOPKINS. By these several agencies?

Senator HALE. Yes.

Mr. HOPKINS. I will be glad to give that.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

ALLOCATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR LAND PURCHASE UNDER THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935

Funds have been expended for land purchase under the Emergency Relief Administration Act in two ways. First, specific amounts totaling approximately $35,000,000 were definitely set aside for the purchase of tracts of land, and, second, sites have been acquired by a number of agencies in connection with the operation of work projects with project funds.

Specific allocations for land purchase have been made to the following agencies in the amounts indicated: Biological Survey, $500,000; Forest Service, $11,125,000; Emergency Conservation Work, $735,000; War Department, $505,850; Resettlement Administration, $22,351,600. These amounts earmarked for land purchase total $35,217,450.

The following figures represent expenditures for land purchase through March 31, 1936, including the purchase of land from funds specifically allocated for that purpose and land purchased in connection with work projects. As of March 31, 1936, reports to the Treasury indicated that $1,909,152 had been expended by the Department of Agriculture; Resettlement Administration expenditures totaled $1,214,535; $1,198,211 had been expended by the War Department. The Public Works Administration, including the Housing Division, had spent $11,901,473, expenditures of the Interior Department totaled $64,918 and of the Treasury Department, $8,883. This brings the amount actually expended by all agencies in this connection to $16,297,172, on March 31, 1936.

Estimates of the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration indicate that the total amount to be used by that agency for the acquisition of land under this act will approximate $14,950,000.

Out of the $22,351,600 allocated to the Resettlement Administration for land purchase under this act, $20,000,000 will be used to purchase submarginal land, and more than $2,000,000 will be used to acquire productive land for the use of Resettlement clients. Certain other funds were transferred to the Resettlement Administration for land purchase out of unexpended balances from other appropriations, and the Resettlement Administration indicates that its acquisitions will total $20,000,000 in submarginal land and $14,000,000 in land to be cultivated by resettled families.

SUPPLIES

Senator HALE. I also would like to know how much of the entire relief appropriation has been used for the purchase of supplies and material. I want a break-down so far as we can get it.

Mr. HOPKINS. I will be glad to file that for the record.

(The statement follows the series of questions.)

ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

Senator HALE. And how much for administration expenses.

Mr. HOPKINS. I will be glad to file a statement showing the administrative costs by agencies, Senator, if you wish that.

Senator HALE. Yes.

(The information regarding administrative expense of all agencies is contained in table 2 preceding, and is summarized below. A detailed statement of W. P. A. administrative expenses, reprinted from the House hearings, appears on pages 44–47. The following statements are in answer to the series of questions.)

The accompanying tabulations indicate (1) the amount of allocations, obligations, and expenditures for administrative expenses by the various agencies operating under the $4,880,000,000 appropriation, (2) the distribution of expenditures of the Works Progress Administration through March 31, by object of expenditure, such as relief and nonrelief pay roll, material, supplies, and equipment purchases, etc.

Because of the fact that the work of many agencies operating under this program other than the Works Progress Administration, is carried out under contract or on the basis of direct grants to State agencies, it is not possible to obtain a complete break-down of payments that have been made as to relief and nonrelief pay roll, materials, etc. For example, $83,000,000 out of the total of $84,300,000 expended by the Bureau of Public Roads through March 31, 1936, represented reimbursements to State Highway Departments for payments which had been made to contractors, and the distribution of these funds by object of expenditure will not be available until final tabulation of the vouchers has been completed. A similar situation holds with regard to the non-Federal projects of the Public Works Administration and the projects of certain other agencies which operate on a contract basis.

Through March 31, 1936, Treasury records indicate that out of the $4,880,000,000 appropriation, checks had been issued in the amount of $2,515,000,000. $105,500,000 of this amount represented administrative expenses as shown in the accompanying tabulation. Nonadministrative expenses of the Works Progress Administration totaled $734,500,000, and expenses of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration excluding administrative items, amounted to $911,700,000.

Out of the balance of approximately $762,800,000, expended by the other agencies, the distribution by object of expenditure is available for $593,300,000. Of this amount, $187,000,000 was paid to relief workers, and $116,000,000 to nonrelief workers. The Resettlement Administration extended approximately $10,500,000 to individuals in the form of direct relief grants. Purchases of materials, supplies, and equipment totaled $181,000,000; $5,800,000 was spent for the rental of buildings and equipment; $34,000,000 went for contractual services; $16,000,000 was used for land purchases; and $43,000,000 was paid out in the form of loans, principally to individuals by the Resettlement Administration and to municipalities by the Public Works Administration.

The balance of the $169,500,000, for which the distribution is not yet available, was divided as follows: $50,000,000 under contracts for construction, maintenance, and repair; and $119,500,000 paid out in the form of grants to States.

TABLE 8.—*Administrative expenses by agencies,*[1] *Mar. 31, 1936*

Departments	Allocations	Obligations	Voucher payments
Agriculture	$10,592,120	$5,682,666.25	$4,480,763.92
Commerce	245,000	194,752.79	126,587.37
Interior	2,333,139	740,404.86	678,418.91
Puerto Rico Relief Administration	1,625,000	1,025,141.38	794,184.65
Justice	875,000	441,027.35	421,005.50
Labor	254,610	122,951.98	112,587.07
U. S. Employment Service	8,500,000	7,700,784.96	7,672,216.10
Navy	224,155	138,359.74	136,980.13
Treasury	34,700,000	16,830,683.29	14,272,991.78
War	1,289,819	843,093.34	750,071.28
Medical and hospital care	150,000		
Advisory Committee on Allotments	17,128	17,126.34	17,126.34
Civil Service Commission	325,000	67,260.71	40,047.65
Emergency Conservation Work	190,450	190,450.00	136,497.14
Federal Emergency Relief Administration [2]	10,490,625	8,354,895.38	8,013,019.86
General Accounting Office	5,000,000	2,285,701.44	2,189,686.88
National Emergency Council	1,573,200	1,179,757.59	1,114,256.73
National Resources Committee	1,000,000	586,783.72	516,973.16
Prison Industries Reorganization Administration	100,000	38,592.75	30,137.26
Resettlement	31,950,000	22,274,053.75	17,548,993.12
Rural Electrification Administration	650,000	495,866.13	486,026.96
Veterans' Administration	26,730	8,094.94	6,980.69
Works Progress Administration	62,600,000	51,543,828.11	45,650,207.25
National Youth Administration	1,500,000	409,770.10	326,243.78
Total [2]	176,211,976	121,171,846.90	105,522,003.53

[1] Includes administrative expense only of those agencies having specific allocations for this purpose.
[2] Includes State Federal Emergency Relief Administration administrative expenses only in States where relief was administered directly by the Federal Government.

TABLE 9.—*Expenditures of Works Progress Administration arranged by objects of expenditures (on basis of checks issued), as of Mar. 31, 1936*

Personal services (Federal pay roll):	
Relief employees	$618,182,470.05
Nonrelief employees	45,633,316.18
Subtotal	663,815,786.23
Supplies and materials purchased [3]	43,083,909.32
Equipment purchased [3]	2,145,203.07
Rentals:	
Equipment	21,440,321.22
Buildings	136,815.06
Subtotal	21,577,136.28
Construction, maintenance, and repair contracts [1]	687,237.38
Contractual services [2]	3,140,706.39
Total project expenditure	734,449,978.67
Administrative expense, Works Progress Administration and National Youth Administration	45,976,451.03
Grand total	780,426,429.70

[1] Payments other than for personal services.
[2] Including communication, travel, transport, printing, advertising, heat, light, power, water, electricity, etc.
[3] These items are not comparable to the total shown in table 9 of the hearings before the Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, entitled "Purchases of materials, supplies and equipment under the Works Program", which contains a detailed break-down of purchases by types. The latter table is based on purchase orders approved by the Procurement Division of the Treasury, rather than on checks actually issued by the Treasury; it also includes purchases made with sponsor's contributions.

Senator GLASS. Are any of these questions answered in the House hearings?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator GLASS. Then, why put them in here?

Senator HALE. I have had difficulty in finding them. I do not seem to be able to find them.

MONEY FURNISHED OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

Now, also, have some sums of money been furnished for maintenance of regular or temporary governmental agencies that are not connected with the administration of work relief?

Mr. HOPKINS. That depends on what you mean by that.

Senator HALE. For instance, for the National Emergency Council, National Resources; National Resources Administration.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator HALE. National Bituminous Coal Commission.

Mr. HOPKINS. I will be glad to file for the record a complete list of everything, any agencies, that got any money out of the $4,880,000,000.

Senator GLASS. Have you done that in the House hearings?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes; I filed that in the House hearings.

(The information is also found in table 1, preceding.)

Senator BYRNES. May I say that on page 163 the Administration gives the expenses, not only for the Nation, but it is broken down into total administrative expenses for each State and then the number and salaries of the Administration's employees of the Washington office, and then in the field, and the number of employees in each State. There are five pages of it.

Senator HALE. I think it would be helpful to have that.

Senator BYRNES. You can just take it out of this record here and print it in the Senate hearings.

Senator GLASS. Senator, what is the use of duplicating facts that have already been published?

Senator HALE. I do not think that there would be any objection to putting that in. I think it would be helpful. I would like to have it.

Senator BYRNES. I mean, you can cut it out of the House hearings and put it into the Senate hearings. (The material follows:)

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

During February and March 1936 Works Progress Administration expenditures for administrative purposes necessary to the operation of the Works Progress Administration program amounted to 3.6 percent of total Works Progress Administration expenditures throughout the United States. This figure, based on reports prepared by the Treasury Department, represents expenditures in the sense of checks issued. For the State and district offices, the proportion of total expenditures for administrative expenses varied from State to State, though in no case did it exceed 6.4 percent. (See table 10.) In general, the proportion needed for administration is smaller in States with large work programs concentrated in large cities and larger in States where of necessity the work projects are smaller and more widely scattered.

The distribution of administrative personnel by salary classes is shown in tables 11–A and 11–B. Of the 2,278 persons on the central office administrative pay roll as of April 1, 1936, 2,012 represented persons located in the Washington office and 266 represented field employees acting as representatives of the Washington office. Administrative employees in State and district offices totaled 36,115 during the half month ending February 29, 1936. Table 12 shows for each State and for the Washington office the number of administrative persons by salary classes. This table covers persons on administrative pay rolls during the half month ending February 29, 1933, for the Washington pay roll as well as for the State and district offices.

While, as noted above, the administrative expenditures constituted 3.6 percent of the total expenditures during February and March, a similar percentage derived for the Works Progress Administration program on a cumulative basis from the beginning of the program through March amounts to 5.9 percent. The latter figure, covering the entire period, is inevitably higher than that of February and March, since the relatively larger initial administrative cost incurred in planning and developing the program is included in the over-all percentage. In terms of percent of total expenditures, administrative costs have decreased consistently since the initiation of the program. The explanation for the continued decline is found in the fact that the early months reflect the operation of the program while in a formative and developmental stage.

TABLE 10.—*Works Progress Administration expenditures, total and administrative, by States, February and March 1936*

	Total expenditures (checks issued)	Administrative expenditures (checks issued)	Administrative as percent of total
Total	$355,853,251	$12,913,841	3.6
Alabama	3,464,385	118,201	3.4
Arizona	1,601,952	73,422	4.6
Arkansas	2,995,179	154,360	5.2
California	22,608,227	805,475	3.6
Colorado	4,922,391	158,836	3.2
Connecticut	3,888,493	109,631	2.8
Delaware	435,148	22,992	5.3
District of Columbia	1,238,041	46,196	3.7
Florida	3,409,647	190,739	5.6
Georgia	3,866,130	198,565	5.1
Idaho	1,443,022	92,330	6.4
Illinois	23,624,233	517,925	2.2
Indiana	9,895,168	272,577	2.8
Iowa	3,902,111	135,663	3.5
Kansas	4,351,753	169,691	3.9
Kentucky	4,220,754	256,062	6.1
Louisiana	5,141,045	168,336	3.3
Maine	1,350,275	55,481	4.1
Maryland	2,629,518	90,785	3.5
Massachusetts	15,945,915	522,316	3.3
Michigan	12,921,262	432,455	3.3
Minnesota	8,625,375	199,923	2.3
Mississippi	2,565,297	140,741	5.5
Missouri	9,410,436	354,978	3.8
Montana	2,114,212	145,341	6.9
Nebraska	2,814,034	106,390	3.8
Nevada	311,053	18,591	6.0
New Hampshire	1,020,798	32,587	3.2
New Jersey	12,735,045	389,994	3.1
New Mexico	1,577,083	81,000	2.4
New York City	44,279,129	758,197	1.7
New York (excluding New York City)	16,709,318	684,367	4.1
North Carolina	3,183,918	211,076	6.6
North Dakota	1,403,374	59,673	4.3
Ohio	23,492,866	590,486	2.5
Oklahoma	6,840,126	302,462	4.4
Oregon	2,689,796	119,553	4.4
Pennsylvania	34,870,690	958,702	2.7
Rhode Island	1,853,078	53,567	2.9
South Carolina	2,627,377	100,843	3.8
South Dakota	1,702,376	62,439	3.7
Tennessee	3,799,137	176,269	4.6
Texas	9,306,404	464,987	5.0
Utah	2,028,992	93,793	4.6
Vermont	515,124	22,427	4.4
Virginia	3,089,198	145,605	4.7
Washington	5,625,290	195,141	3.5
West Virginia	5,894,934	212,147	3.6
Wisconsin	8,931,665	323,763	3.6
Wyoming	691,034	25,318	3.7
Central Office	1,291,443	1,291,443	

Source: U. S. Treasury Department, reports showing the financial status of funds provided in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

TABLE 11-A.—*Number and annual salaries of administrative employees of the Washington office and field personnel carried on the Washington pay roll*[1] *as of Apr. 1, 1936*

Salary	Total		Washington office		Field personnel	
	Number of persons	Total annual salary	Number of persons	Total annual salary	Number of persons	Total annual salary
Total	2,278	$4,851,220	2,012	$3,925,280	266	$925,940
Less than $5,000	2,178	4,243,120	1,954	3,559,580	224	683,540
$5,000–$5,999	43	224,200	21	109,800	22	114,400
$6,000–$6,999	47	292,900	29	180,900	18	112,000
$7,000–$7,999						
$8,000–$8,999	4	32,000	2	16,000	2	16,000
$9,000–$9,999	5	47,000	5	47,000		
$10,000 and over	1	12,000	1	12,000		

[1] 87 per diem employees are excluded from this tabulation.

TABLE 11-B.—*Number and annual salaries of administrative employees of State and district Works Progress Administrations, as of Feb. 16–29, 1936*[1]

Salary	Number of persons	Total annual salary
Total	36,115	$52,927,160
Less than $5,000	36,021	52,366,660
$5,000 to $5,999	50	266,600
$6,000 to $6,999	33	204,400
$7,000 to $7,999	3	21,500
$8,000 to $8,999	5	40,000
$9,000 to $9,999	2	18,000
$10,000 and over	1	10,000

[1] Based on analysis of pay rolls of Feb. 16 to 29 for all States except Nebraska, for which the pay roll for Feb. 1 to 15 was the latest available. Since semimonthly pay rolls were the source of the tabulation the figures shown are not representative of employment at the month end and the total annual salary is probably overstated because of reductions in administrative personnel which took place in February. One hundred and forty-six part-time employees are excluded from this tabulation.

TABLE 12.—*Number of Federal, State, and administrative employees,*[1] *based on pay rolls covering Feb. 16 to 29, 1936*

	Annual salary rates										
	Total	Less than $2,000	$2,000 to $2,999	$3,000 to $3,999	$4,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $5,999	$6,000 to $6,999	$7,000 to $7,999	$8,000 to $8,999	$9,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over
Alabama	418	306	67	41	3		1				
Arizona	200	162	25	12	1						
Arkansas	559	447	80	27	4		1				
California	2,190	1,884	229	65	7	4				1	
Colorado	453	356	80	10	6		1				
Connecticut	378	292	58	22	5		1				
Delaware	64	51	8	4	1						
District of Columbia	147	126	13	6	2						
Florida	401	243	116	34	7		1				
Georgia	548	425	97	22	4						
Idaho	210	162	41	5	1	1					
Illinois	1,731	1,334	288	86	17	3	2		1		
Indiana	846	678	109	52	6				1		
Iowa	410	351	39	8	11	1					
Kansas	506	400	77	22	6		1				
Kentucky	804	734	45	20	4		1				
Louisiana	638	501	106	25	6						

TABLE 12.—*Number of Federal, State, and administrative employees,*[1] *based on pay rolls covering Feb. 16 to 29, 1936*—Continued

	Annual salary rates										
	Total	Less than $2,000	$2,000 to $2,999	$3,000 to $3,999	$4,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $5,999	$6,000 to $6,999	$7,000 to $7,999	$8,000 to $8,999	$9,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over
Maine	165	138	20	6	1						
Maryland	277	231	28	11	6				1		
Massachusetts	1,735	1,455	202	64	10	4					
Michigan	1,086	895	158	22	8	2	1				
Minnesota	692	518	120	45	8		1				
Mississippi	423	347	53	16	5	1	1				
Missouri	950	762	146	35	6		1				
Montana	482	403	69	7	3						
Nebraska	305	238	50	15	1	1					
Nevada	38	18	14	4	2						
New Hampshire	70	51	14	4	1						
New Jersey	1,248	1,015	159	60	10	2	1	1			
New Mexico	227	174	39	10	3	1					
New York City	2,972	2,666	190	82	22	4	6	1		1	
New York, Up-State	2,118	1,806	189	95	19	6	2		1		
North Carolina	574	448	90	30	4	1	1				
North Dakota	199	162	30	5	1		1				
Ohio	2,125	1,785	264	56	13	2	4		1		
Oklahoma	977	777	149	45	6						
Oregon	353	288	49	14	1	1					
Pennsylvania	3,534	3,030	321	142	29	9	2				1
Rhode Island	209	179	20	7	2	1					
South Carolina	297	247	32	13	4	1					
South Dakota	191	149	34	7		1					
Tennessee	587	501	53	28	4		1				
Texas	1,099	804	207	76	10	1		1			
Utah	222	179	32	8	2	1					
Vermont	69	60	3	6							
Virginia	440	355	63	15	6		1				
Washington	476	352	91	27	5		1				
West Virginia	630	523	78	26	3						
Wisconsin	783	555	174	36	16	2					
Wyoming	59	35	20	4							
Total State and district administrations	36,115	29,598	4,639	1,482	302	50	33	3	5	2	1
Washington pay roll	2,225	1,552	301	133	145	40	45		3	5	1
Grand total	38,340	31,150	4,940	1,615	447	90	78	3	8	7	2

[1] 146 State and district and 49 Washington office employees on a per diem or part-time bases are excluded from this tabulation.

FINANCING REGULAR ACTIVITIES

Senator HALE. Now, Mr. Hopkins, have any funds been spent out of that appropriation for financing the regular activities of the Government?

Mr. HOPKINS. Senator, that depends upon what you mean by funds out of this appropriation. Funds out of this appropriation have been allotted for work projects by the Quartermaster Corps but the Administration has been very careful to avoid working on projects for the Quartermaster Corps, to be explicit, where there is any evidence in any congressional hearings that the Congress itself has disapproved of that; but we have worked on projects for the Army; worked on projects for the Navy; we have worked on projects for other departments, repaired lighthouses; for the Coast Guard; we have repaired Coast Guard stations.

Now, to that extent we have done work for regular departments.

Senator HALE. In each case, was your purpose in doing it for work relief?

Mr. HOPKINS. Exclusively.

68551—36——4

Senator HALE. Have you done that in any case where it was not a work relief project?

Mr. HOPKINS. In no case have we done that.

Senator HALE. Not for any of the regular departments or bureaus of the Government?

Mr. HOPKINS. Nothing has been done, to the best of my knowledge, nor have any funds been expended for such purposes.

Senator HAYDEN. Would it be advantageous for the Works Progress Administration to have supervision by the established governmental organizations, for example, the Quartermaster Corps to supervise men from the relief rolls in building roads within a military reservation, or repairing buildings?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is what we have done. We have used the existing facilities.

REIMBURSABLES

Senator HALE. Do you estimate that any of this money will come back, will come back to the Treasury?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes; funds allocated to the regular departments for making surveys; funds allocated to the Public Works Administration and funds allocated to some of the other agencies.

Senator HALE. Can you give us a list of those?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes; I will be glad to put in the record an estimate of those, Senator.

(The material referred to is as follows:)

ESTIMATES OF RECOVERABLE FUNDS UNDER THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935

In regard to the following tabulation showing the estimated amounts of works program funds that are directly recoverable, it should be noted that the recovery will take place over varying periods of time. Under the Alley Dwelling Authority, collection will not be complete for 40 years, and under P. W. A. Housing not for 60 years. Most of the funds recoverable over any considerable period of time bear interest, ranging from 3 to 5 percent.

In addition to funds recoverable in the direct sense, are expenditures such as are being made under the Bureau of Internal Revenue projects, from which, with allocations amounting to $5,083,487, it is estimated that more than $10,000,000 will actually be collected as a result of the survey of income, miscellaneous or "nuisance", and alcohol tax returns.

TABLE 13.—*Estimated amounts of Works Program funds directly recoverable*

Agency	Description	Amount recoverable
Alley Dwelling Authority	Low-cost housing	$200,000
Farm Credit Administration	Loans to farmers for feed, seed, etc	37,000,000
Office of Indian Affairs	Loans to Indians	700,000
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration	Loans for farm rehabilitation	4,800,000
	Low-cost housing	2,200,000
Bureau of Reclamation	Contracts with water users	61,420,000
Temporary Government of Virgin Islands	Subsistence homesteads	151,000
P. W. A. Housing	Housing	55,755,000
P. W. A. Non-Federal	Loan for dam construction	10,500,000
Rural Electrification Administration	Loans for electrification	13,489,000
Resettlement Administration	Loans for farm rehabilitation	115,000,000
	Subsistence homesteads	
	Sale of rural communities	
	Sale of rental of suburban housing	
Total		301,215,000

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Senator HALE. Now, what is the figure up to date of the amount that you have given to the Resettlement Administration? I think that the House hearings there show that it is $230,000,000.

Mr. HOPKINS. I have got it as of March 31.

Senator MCKELLAR. I think you stated that a while ago.

Senator HALE. Well, up to date, it is something like $267,000,000; is it not?

Mr. HOPKINS. On April 30, the Resettlement Administration had allocated to it $230,398,000.

Senator BYRNES. How much?

Mr. HOPKINS. $230,398,000.

Senator BYRNES. That is from the beginning?

Senator HALE. That was up to April 1, was it not?

Mr. HOPKINS. The amount did not change during April. That is, the $230,398,000 applies to both March 31 and April 30.

Senator HALE. There is nothing in this bill providing for any part of the $1,425,000,000 to go to the Resettlement Administration?

Mr. HOPKINS. No; but this bill authorizes the expenditure of funds for instance, for the purpose of rural rehabilitation and relief to farm families.

Senator HALE. You have to administer that yourself, do you not?

Mr. HOPKINS. Under this bill, the appropriation would be expended by the Works Progress Administration.

Senator HALE. That is, you could not turn a certain amount of money over to them. You have to administer it yourself?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes. That is my understanding.

Senator HALE. Mr. Buchanan made it very clear in the House. I think there is no question about that.

Mr. HOPKINS. It is my understanding that I could not turn it over to any other agency.

Senator HALE. Also you will get back a certain amount of funds for suburban resettlement subsistence homesteads, from those agencies?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, the return of those funds to the Treasury are provided under other laws. I cannot tell you precisely how that is done.

Senator HALE. You cannot give that?

Mr. HOPKINS. It will be done in accordance with the applicable law.

Senator HALE. You cannot make any estimate as to how much is coming back?

Mr. HOPKINS. No. I will make an attempt to get it for you, Senator, if you want it.

Senator HALE. Yes; I would like to have it.

Senator STEIWER. Let me interrupt you, Senator, for a moment.

Senator HALE. Yes.

FORM OF APPROPRIATION

Senator STEIWER. You just referred, Mr. Hopkins, to the fact that in this bill there is an appropriation for relief and work relief, to be handled by the Works Progress Administration.

In the relief bill of last year, the appropriation was to be used by the President in—as I recall the language—in his discretion and under his direction.

Mr. HOPKINS. For certain purposes.

Senator STEIWER. For the purposes there defined, or at least vaguely defined.

Why is the procedure now changed? Do you know what the reason is for making the appropriation now one to be expended by the Works Progress Administration rather than by the President?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, I can say this, that in the development of our program, emphasis on this bill was entirely one of unemployment relief.

Senator STEIWER. Was not that true last year; did not the President's message last year state that he desired the appropriation of that money for relief, for employment of those on relief?

Mr. HOPKINS. The general purpose of the bill provided that.

Now, it seems to us, in cutting down our appropriation, as this does by a very substantial amount, it is necessary, in attacking the primary objective of getting relief to the unemployed, to confine it to a single administrative unit; that the type of work which the W. P. A. has developed and will develop further is the type of work within an appropriation of this size which lends itself to the accomplishment of our objective.

Now, I think that is, in general terms, the reasoning behind this appropriation which would be used for one exclusive purpose and by one agency.

Senator STEIWER. You do not make allocations for direct relief, do you?

Mr. HOPKINS. We have made no grants for direct relief since December 1. We have had a few commitments which we had made prior to that which actually have gone out of the Treasury since then.

DIRECT RELIEF

Senator STEIWER. And, is it contemplated that the Works Progress Administration will expend money for direct relief during the next fiscal year?

Mr. HOPKINS. No; that is not a part of our plan at this time. Our plan is to confine the Federal Government's participation in the whole relief problem to a work program for persons on relief and in need, to the extent possible with the funds provided by this bill. The balance of the relief needs in the country will be met in two ways; first, by grants by the Social Security Board in cooperation with the States to cover old-age pensions, widows' pensions, and care for the blind; and secondly, by further appropriations by States and cities to take care of the unemployables in their particular cities.

Senator STEIWER. If that anticipation is fulfilled, and if Congress provides this appropriation to your Administration so that you will be able to control the use of the money, you think then that you would not expend money for direct relief during the next fiscal year?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right.

Senator STEIWER. In this bill, as it is pending the entire sum of $1,425,000,000 is to be used by the W. P. A.?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is my understanding.

Senator STEIWER. Coming back then to my original question, concerning the change in the from of the appropriation.

Why was it necessary to provide for relief and work relief?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, in a situation such as this, Senator, where you have millions of people still in need, I think that the Federal Government needs certain powers which you may want to use at a particular time if the conditions warrant it.

LOANS TO NEEDY FARMERS

I think for instance, you may want to continue to make loans to needy farmers. Now, under the definitions of relief, you can make this loan or grant. Under this bill I would not contemplate grants, but rather loans, and I think that the Federal Government should during this coming year have that power. This situation is such that I think you need some enabling powers, even though you may not use them.

Senator STEIWER. You think it should be made elastic to that extent?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes. I think it is needed.

Senator STEIWER. I am not disposed to quarrel with you about it. I wanted to get it plain. I want to ask this question about it. If you do make loans, if it is necessary, or the exigencies of the situation require loans to needy farmers, will they be made by the Works Progress Administration or another agency to whom you will allocate that authority?

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

Mr. HOPKINS. Under this law, my understanding is that no allocation of funds could be made to any agency.

Senator STEIWER. How do you make loans to needy farmers now?

Mr. HOPKINS. The Resettlement Administration makes them.

Senator STEIWER. Do you anticipate using that agency in making such loans in the event it is necessary to make them?

Mr. HOPKINS. I do not think that has been thought through completely, Senator. Under the language of this bill, there could be no division of responsibility in this matter. The House bill provides that it shall be done by the W. P. A.

Precisely how the W. P. A. would do it, I cannot say at this moment, but there is no power as I understand it in this act to allocate any part of the money to the Resettlement Administration.

Senator STEIWER. Therefore, if you used any other agency in making allocations, it would merely mean that you would be using the services of these other people, but you would actually make the decisions or the determinations yourselves?

Mr. HOPKINS. I would have to under this bill.

Senator MCKELLAR. You would be directly responsible, and you would have the work done?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right.

Senator HALE. What would the funds for the Resettlement Administration come under? What part of the bill?

Mr. HOPKINS. There is a clause in the bill providing for rural rehabilitation.

Senator BYRNES. That is provided for here in the bill [reading]:

To continue to provide relief, and work relief on useful projects, in the United States and its Territories and possessions, by the Works Progress Administration.

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right.

Senator HALE. How can you delegate that?

Mr. HOPKINS. You cannot.

Senator STEIWER. How can you make loans to needy farmers, when you have this requirement as to how the money shall be expended on useful projects?

Mr. HOPKINS. That refers to work relief, Senator.

Senator STEIWER. I see.

Mr. HOPKINS. That is work relief.

Senator STEIWER. This leaves with you the determination?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right.

Senator STEIWER. And the extent to which relief will be granted, if you think it is necessary and occasion demands.

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right.

Senator STEIWER. And extend work relief, if you think that the job should be done that way.

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right.

Senator BYRNES. You say that you have not spent any money for relief during recent months.

Mr. HOPKINS. No, sir.

FLOODS

Senator BYRNES. During the period immediately after the floods in the New England States, did you disburse any moneys for direct relief there?

Mr. HOPKINS. No; that was entirely a W. P. A. enterprise. We put about 250,000 men to work in that flood area for 2 or 3 days. Thousands of our W. P. A. men were in there.

Senator BYRNES. You did not provide direct relief?

Mr. HOPKINS. No; that was provided by the Red Cross and local relief agencies. They provided direct relief.

FORM OF APPROPRIATION

Senator MCKELLAR. Mr. Hopkins, in view of Senator Steiwer's questions, I call your attention to the wording of the message of the President. He says, "I am asking an appropriation of $1,500,000,000 for the Works Progress Administration."

It was asked for in that way in the bill which just passed the House, I assume.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

DIRECT RELIEF

Senator HAYDEN. With respect to relief in the old form which you say you ceased, beginning in December, about that time, were not protests made from States and municipalities to the effect that they could not bear the load?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator HAYDEN. What has been the experience since?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, our experience has been, that when the States finally realized that we were not going to continue direct relief that they stepped up and provided it.

One of the reasons why the Government got out of the direct-relief business was because we believed in some cases the States were not bearing their fair share of this burden, and this was a method to assure that in certain sections, so far as this whole relief field was concerned, that the States particularly and the local communities, would provide their fair share of this burden.

Senator MCKELLAR. You require now, do you not, and have from the beginning, what is known as a sponsor's contribution.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes, sir.

Senator MCKELLAR. Do you require a very large proportion relative to the amount that you provide?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is something, Senator, over and above the problem of the States and cities putting up their money for the million and a half families that are unemployable. We have secured sponsors' contributions to these 86,000 projects averaging some 20 percent of the total amount. That is over and above the funds which they provide for direct relief.

Senator MCKELLAR. Relief?

Mr. HOPKINS. For direct relief in their several communities.

Senator GLASS. As a matter of fact, Mr. Hopkins, will not the States and the communities in the respective States have to bear the complete burden of these expenditures?

Mr. HOPKINS. Ultimately, the taxes come from them; yes.

Senator GLASS. That they will have to be taxed to pay this money, will they not?

Mr. HOPKINS. Certainly.

Senator GLASS. So that as a matter of fact this money that is being granted is merely a loan?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is just the language of the act which provides that.

Senator GLASS. It uses convenient phrases.

Senator MCKELLAR. You say that the amount provided by the sponsors is about 20 percent?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes, sir.

Senator ADAMS. 18.6 is the figure given here.

Mr. HOPKINS. On all projects.

Senator ADAMS. On all projects.

Mr. HOPKINS. It varies on the different projects.

Senator ADAMS. This is listed on page 247, part II of the House hearings.

Senator BYRNES. Let me ask you this: Have you been more successful in securing contributions from local governments on your W. P. A. projects than you were in securing contributions for direct relief?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, I think Senator, you must bear this in mind, that in 1932 the States and local communities were putting up nearly $300,000,000 a year. Now, in the year 1936, the States and local communities will probably expend over $400,000,000 for direct relief.

So, the argument that Federal relief would dry up local funds has not been proven by the statistics. I mean, there has been a steady increase in the amount of local dollars going into relief work in the United States.

Senator STEIWER. You mean public dollars.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. But, how about private donations?

Mr. HOPKINS. They were relatively small in terms of the whole picture, Senator.

Senator STEIWER. You mean Community Chests, for the whole Nation?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes; including the amount of Community Chest money expended for relief purposes. There probably are half again as many dollars, including relief by private agencies, coming from local communities today as there were in 1932 for unemployment relief.

WORK PROGRAM

Now, when it comes to the work program, obviously you get a motivation of the local communities on several items. You get a strong motivation for their cooperation in terms of providing their funds for work projects.

Senator BYRNES. That is the thought I had.

Mr. HOPKINS. And I would say that it is easier to get cooperation now.

The danger in this, if it is not watched carefully, is that the cities will use funds which they ought to be using for direct relief to help with sponsors' contributions for work projects.

The cities and the States have the responsibility for a million and a half families; this is a real responsibility which must be met. Sometimes public officials will be so anxious to get a street built that they will say that they will make a sponsor's contribution of $35,000, and then if you do not look out they will take that $35,000 from the funds that ought to be put up for relief. But, that is something we watch as carefully as we can all of the time.

RURAL REHABILITATION

Senator HALE. Mr. Hopkins, have you not a program worked out for rural rehabilitation and relief to farmers, which would practically preclude you from loaning any large sum of money?

Mr. HOPKINS. You mean a works program?

Senator HALE. Yes.

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, Senator in many cases a works program does not fit in with certain types of farmers. In general, the farmer ought to be working on the farm and not working for us.

Senator HALE. You are getting $85,500,000 for rural relief or rehabilitation. You have got the authority there to expend $85,500,000.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes. We know substantially what the problem is, because you understand that our office had a big rural rehabilitation program before it was transferred to the Resettlement Administration.

Senator HALE. Well, in that program, you contemplate loaning a certain amount of that $85,000,000 to farmers.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator HALE. How much?

Mr. HOPKINS. As to how much, I cannot tell you. It depends upon what is needed. The maximum under the law would be $85,500,000.

Senator HALE. So, you could spend the whole amount for that purpose then if you see fit?

Mr. HOPKINS. We can, under this law, and if there is need for it.

Senator BYRNES. You can spend the whole amount.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRNES. To whom?

Mr. HOPKINS. To the farmers who need it.

Senator BYRNES. Spend what amount?

Mr. HOPKINS. I think it is $85,500,000 under this bill, which is the maximum that could be spent for relief to farm families.

Senator HALE. Plus 15 percent which may be transferred from some others.

Mr. HOPKINS. Plus 15 percent.

Senator HALE. You may spend all or any part of that for making loans or grants to farmers.

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right.

Senator MCKELLAR. And, you might not spend any of it.

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right.

Senator HALE. But, you do contemplate spending a considerable portion of the appropriation for that purpose?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes, we contemplate spending some for that purpose surely. How much, I cannot tell you.

EMERGENCY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Senator GLASS. Well, are there not quite a number of these agencies, Mr. Hopkins, that are in existence by reason of Executive order and have no statutory status, and that were intended to be temporary, and that ordinarily would go out of existence?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator GLASS. In a short while.

Mr. HOPKINS. I would think so, Senator. They were set up for emergency purposes.

Senator GLASS. Well, does not this House bill practically give these agencies statute recognition and authorize them to continue beyond the date fixed for their temporary activities?

Mr. HOPKINS. I think all of the agencies gain their legal authority to continue under other acts of Congress, some of them to July 1, 1936, and some to July 1, 1937. For instance, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration under the previous act of Congress was extended to, as I recall, July 1, 1936. Now, without legislative action of the Congress, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration automatically goes out of business July 1, 1936. I cannot give the dates about the other agencies.

Congress did extend some of them, I know, until July 1, 1937.

Senator BYRNES. The P. W. A.

Senator GLASS. Is it not true, however, under this House bill they could continue their activities and expend the balances that they may have on hand on up to the date of expiration?

Mr. HOPKINS. I do not know that there is authority in this House bill for that. I do not know whether there is or not.

Senator BYRNES. What is the language of the bill?

Senator GLASS. That is on page 99, section 7, subsection (b).

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, Senator, that is not connected with this. That is another section of the deficiency bill.

Senator GLASS. Yes.

Mr. HOPKINS. And I am not prepared or qualified to testify about that.

RESETTLEMENT FUNDS AFTER JULY 1, 1936

Senator STEIWER. Can you advise us what money the Resettlement Administration will use after July 1 in case it is continued?

Mr. HOPKINS. Senator, I can give you these facts from the Treasury statement. The Resettlement Administration has had about $230,000,000 allocated to them. Of that amount, they have obligated about $150,000,000 as of April 30, 1936. In round figures, $100,000,000 of that has gone out of the Treasury. Their obligations last month were about $59,000,000, and I think that in all probability, the bulk of the $230,000,000 will actually be obligated by July 1.

Now, I could get for you a more detailed, precise statement of that, Senator, if you would like to have it.

Senator STEIWER. No, I think I should not ask you to do that, because we can get it elsewhere. I thought you might be able to answer the question offhand.

Mr. HOPKINS. I cannot answer offhand how many dollars they will have in the Treasury on July 1.

Senator STEIWER. Apparently resettlement will have expended all or obligated the greater part of the $230,000,000.

Mr. HOPKINS. I think that is true.

Senator STEIWER. So that if we may judge by the report to which you have referred, they will have no substantial amount left over for further activities unless additional money is provided for them.

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right; either allocated out of the $4,880,000,000, which to the best of my knowledge was not contemplated or provided by Congress——

Senator STEIWER. If it is not provided by Congress, it will have to be allocated from the $4,880,000,000.

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right.

Senator BYRNES. You mean in addition to the $85,000,000 authorized here?

RELIEF ROLLS, METHOD OF SELECTION FOR

Senator HALE. May I ask whether the Federal Government exercises any control over the States in determining who is or who is not to get on the relief rolls?

Mr. HOPKINS. Senator, at this time the decision of who does and who does not get relief is entirely a local matter, decided in some cases by State law and by State regulations. It is determined by local governments and not by the Federal Government.

Senator STEIWER. As determined by your people in the States?

Mr. HOPKINS. No; by representatives of the local and State authorities, and not in any case by the Federal agents.

Senator HALE. Now, is there any way of checking the States from becoming too lenient in putting them on?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes, and we have a department whose exclusive business is to check that in relation to the eligibility requirements for the W. P. A. If we think that relief rolls in any county do not have integrity and people are being put on relief who should not be there, we have entire power to go in and recheck ourselves.

Senator HALE. And you have a special division that tends to that?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes; we have, and we have done it in a good many places.

Senator HALE. Do the United States Employment Service or Reemployment Service have anything to do with it in any way?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes; all persons are placed through that agency. The only exceptions have been in a few cases where our field representatives have been authorized to approve the setting up of another means of placement, and those have been in instances where for some reason the United States Employment Service has been unable to meet the situation. Every employable person from the relief rolls eligible for W. P. A., is required to register personally with the employment office for employment.

Senator HALE. So all men who work for relief must have registered with one of those services?

Mr. HOPKINS. Register not only for employment by us, but register for any employment.

Senator HALE. And, do they have any discretion beyond taking down the names in the registering office?

Mr. HOPKINS. They have the power and the job, as these people move through the reemployment service, of referring them to us in terms of skills and abilities. They do that and they do a regular employment service job.

Senator HALE. So they go over the figures given by the States, and verify them, and then report to you?

Mr. HOPKINS. They do not examine into the needs of the person. They do not examine into that.

Senator HALE. They simply satisfy themselves as to the skill and ability, and classify them?

Mr. HOPKINS. They classify them, as to whether a man is a bricklayer, or a plumber, or what are his abilities.

Senator STEIWER. Who determines his needs?

Mr. HOPKINS. The local relief agencies determine his needs.

ADMINISTRATORS, LOCAL, APPOINTMENT OF

Senator BYRNES. Who appoints the local relief administrators?

Mr. HOPKINS. It varies in different localities. It may be the local welfare board; it may be the county commissioners, or it may be some other city agency or official.

Senator BYRNES. Who determines which board?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is determined by law in the various States. The State laws determine that. All States have laws governing that. In some cases the mayor has that power. In other cases the board of public welfare; in other cases the county commissioners; in other cases the county court, but each of them have a legal unit that has the power to appoint these people.

Senator BYRNES. And it is not determined by the representative of the Works Progress Administration?

Mr. HOPKINS. We have nothing to do with it.

Senator HALE. The States operate on different plans?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes; all of the States have different welfare laws.

Senator HALE. Would there be some way of standardizing them?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, the Social Security Act attempts to do that, and I think the administration of that act will result in substantial standardization.

Senator McKellar. Would you have the power under this proposed act, or under the present law, to examine into those conditions as to whether they are really meeting the situation?

Mr. Hopkins. Yes. Not only do we have it, but we actually do.

Senator Glass. Mr. Hopkins, are not the local communities deluded by the fact that this is termed "a grant", or something is given to them, and are not the States and the respective communities of the States rather liberal, not to say recklessly careless, in putting people on relief?

Mr. Hopkins. I have not found it so, Senator. That is not my experience.

Senator Hayden. How do you check up on them, as a practical matter, do you have provision for that?

Mr. Hopkins. Senator, from May 1933 to December 1, 1935, we granted relief, and we are intimately tied up with these relief organizations, or many of them, and as a result of our work our staff is familiar with these conditions, and we know the people managing relief work all over the United States. Now we know the places where we have no confidence whatever in the relief machinery.

Senator Glass. So do I, but it is operating just the same.

Mr. Hopkins. Where we do not have confidence in it, we develop our own technique of determining who is and who is not in need.

Senator Byrnes. How do you do that?

Senator Hale. They have to be on the rolls?

Senator Byrnes. Do you send inspectors out?

Mr. Hopkins. We have people who go out and actually examine these people, one at a time.

In answer to Senator Hale's question, obviously we will have to change our regulations regarding that November 1 dead line.

Senator Hale. You do contemplate doing that?

Mr. Hopkins. Obviously, that will have to be done.

Senator Hale. In what way; are you bringing that down to a later date?

Mr. Hopkins. We will either have to fix a more recent date or——

Senator Hale. That was the date fixed to enable you to start with the W. P. A.

Mr. Hopkins. Or, if we do not, we will have to eliminate the date.

Senator Adams. Is not a date fixed in this provision, or this statute?

Mr. Hopkins. You do not have to fix the date. You can simply say anybody on relief or you can say anybody in need.

Senator Byrnes. Under the language of the House bill, though, it is not restricted to that.

Mr. Hopkins. There is nothing in the old law that requires us to do that. It was the regulation that we were working under.

Senator Byrnes. This is the language that you contemplate doing it under?

Mr. Hopkins. I would contemplate getting 95 percent of these jobs to people that are in need and then the question comes up as to what you mean by "need." Most of the criticisms of the W. P. A. have been on the ground that we did not give the W. P. A. jobs to people not on relief. Lots of fine people are left out, you see.

Senator Byrnes. Yes.

Mr. Hopkins. Now, the problem there is a difficult one and yet it is simple. Here is John Jones getting $50 a month relief in the city of Spartansburg, and here is Frank Brown, who is getting no relief.

He has some resources of his own. He has been able to work this thing through one way or another, but he is a fine fellow and lives right next door to John Jones, and both of them want a job. We have not got enough jobs to give them all jobs. If we give the last fellow a job, you leave the city of Spartansburg with that $40 or $50 relief case, therefore, the mayor of Spartansburg says, "Say, listen! We want you to take this first man, because it is costing the city $40 to give him relief."

Now, you have got to make adjustments to this, and I think there is a good deal of ground for the criticism. It is very difficult to explain. But, if we had opened this wide open to anybody who was unemployed and who came wanting a job, then I think we would have been in a terrible fix and would have left the cities with an intolerable relief load.

Senator Byrnes. A billion and a half would not pay the bill, would it?

Mr. Hopkins. Well, we were limited by a certain amount of money. We cannot give everybody work with an appropriation of this size.

Now, some people say, "Well, these people are fine people, and they are in need, too."

Well, many of them are in need. They have gotten by somehow without going on the relief rolls. It will be necessary to have some kind of an investigation to determine whether they are in need or not.

Now, I think the decisions we made, on the whole, were the best ones. It was a difficult decision, and I know it was not satisfactory to many people, but we either had to restrict employment to those in need or else take the position of giving jobs to anybody.

Senator Adams. We will adjourn until 2 o'clock. Can you come back here?

Mr. Hopkins. Yes, sir.

(Thereupon, at 1:05 p. m., the committee took a recess until 2 p. m., of the same day.)

AFTER RECESS

(The subcommittee reassembled, pursuant to the taking of a recess, at 2 p. m., Hon. Alva B. Adams presiding.)

Present: Senators Adams (chairman), Glass, McKellar, Hayden, Byrnes, Hale, and Steiwer.

Senator Adams. You may proceed, Mr. Hopkins.

STATEMENT OF HARRY L. HOPKINS, ADMINISTRATOR, WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION—Resumed

Senator Hale. I have a few questions that I would like to ask.

Senator Adams. You may proceed, Senator Hale.

INEFFICIENT WORKERS, DISCHARGE OF

Senator Hale. Mr. Hopkins, can you tell us who is responsible for discharging any inefficient worker?

Mr. Hopkins. In the W. P. A.?

Senator Hale. Yes.

Mr. Hopkins. I would be.

Senator Hale. Not the State officials at all?

Mr. Hopkins. No; not the W. P. A. employees.

Senator HALE. So, if you get any man who is inefficient, you would be the one to discharge him?

Mr. HOPKINS. We would let him out.

Senator HALE. I suppose that you would let him out?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right, and we do.

Senator HALE. Without any interference from anyone?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right.

STATE CONTRIBUTION

Senator HALE. Now, can you give the data State by State of what has been contributed for State relief, during January, February, and March?

Mr. HOPKINS. For direct relief of States and cities?

Senator HALE. For direct relief of unemployables for the States.

Mr. HOPKINS. I could probably give it to your for January and February, and I may have it for March, Senator.

Senator HALE. If you do not think you can give it, can you give your own work relief figures for those three months from your own relief.

Mr. HOPKINS. You see, we stopped giving direct relief on December 1.

Senator HALE. Yes; but for work relief.

Mr. HOPKINS. For the W. P. A.?

Senator HALE. Yes.

Mr. HOPKINS. How much we expended?

Senator HALE. You do not have those figures?

Mr. HOPKINS. I do not have them with me.

Senator HALE. Will you give that for the record?

Mr. HOPKINS. I will give it for the record.

(The data referred to are as follows:)

TABLE 14.—*Amount of obligations incurred for relief, by States, January and February 1936, as reported to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration*

[Preliminary]

State	January	February	State	January	February
Alabama [1]			Nevada	$55,042	$62,696
Arizona	$109,713	$91,366	New Hampshire	342,586	291,169
Arkansas [1]			New Jersey	2,568,648	2,582,762
California	3,859,380	2,679,357	New Mexico	78,649	79,812
Colorado [2]	104,570	120,257	New York	13,354,808	13,715,899
Connecticut	731,779	762,286	North Carolina [1]		
Delaware [3]	52,037	59,134	North Dakota	317,845	307,458
District of Columbia	374,700	401,618	Ohio	3,206,622	3,472,570
Florida [1]			Oklahoma [1]		
Georgia [1]			Oregon	290,156	261,601
Idaho	151,316	160,092	Pennsylvania	8,548,938	7,046,224
Illinois	5,307,750	5,368,444	Rhode Island	288,843	251,631
Indiana	955,729	906,453	South Carolina	135,279	106,927
Iowa	709,518	647,095	South Dakota	202,423	303,409
Kansas	483,012	483,819	Tennessee	114,643	101,886
Kentucky	360,638	360,333	Texas	735,677	662,056
Louisiana [4]	292,572	283,837	Utah	236,231	204,495
Maine	374,245	379,048	Vermont	68,376	59,842
Maryland	488,645	303,252	Virginia [1]		
Massachusetts	2,870,155	2,618,063	Washington	744,757	637,076
Michigan	2,238,891	2,250,548	West Virginia	515,408	380,678
Minnesota [5]	1,522,411	1,457,355	Wisconsin	1,747,861	1,450,405
Mississippi	225,669	57,469	Wyoming	67,509	80,038
Missouri	1,036,359	1,030,507			
Montana	143,742	125,531	Total for States shown [1]	56,503,256	53,013,632
Nebraska [6]	480,124	409,134			

[1] Complete data not available.
[2] Denver County (Denver) only.
[3] New Castle County (Wilmington) only.
[4] Local funds over activities of parish welfare associations not included for previous months.

TABLE 15.—*Total expenditures (checks issued) made from funds allocated to Works Progress Administration under Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, by months, January 1936 through April 1936*

States	January	February	March	April
Alabama	$1,616,387.67	$1,596,707.00	$1,867,677.20	$1,599,242.66
Arizona	648,049.44	770,500.97	831,451.08	764,364.70
Arkansas	1,448,328.26	1,427,921.60	1,567,257.59	1,430,329.61
California	8,953,500.14	10,785,688.78	11,822,538.23	10,663,669.47
Colorado	2,294,200.72	2,399,076.52	2,523,314.70	2,581,991.06
Connecticut	1,725,008.23	1,796,767.83	2,091,725.95	2,025,216.59
Delaware	179,108.01	189,590.43	245,557.32	204,583.07
District of Columbia	1,087,905.06	1,272,675.07	1,256,808.45	1,490,116.07
Florida	1,372,412.32	1,638,907.84	1,770,738.33	1,704,938.22
Georgia	1,826,062.84	1,753,690.14	2,112,439.55	2,126,483.03
Idaho	576,305.28	696,466.40	746,555.23	713,317.29
Illinois	12,361,326.92	10,695,064.62	12,929,169.09	12,376,754.40
Indiana	4,872,044.75	4,466,351.93	5,428,815.85	5,118,327.80
Iowa	1,702,648.41	1,843,748.22	2,058,363.06	1,866,979.06
Kansas	2,008,317.64	1,965,336.76	2,386,416.51	2,304,380.46
Kentucky	1,804,640.47	1,817,540.79	2,403,212.64	2,084,708.74
Louisiana	2,346,111.45	2,464,216.90	2,676,828.25	2,187,286.26
Maine	628,720.82	607,816.56	742,458.16	686,937.25
Maryland	1,281,772.42	1,271,059.22	1,358,459.36	1,273,209.46
Massachusetts	6,442,542.92	7,019,704.02	8,926,211.03	9,528,645.04
Michigan	5,800,661.49	5,947,003.17	6,974,258.87	6,604,655.33
Minnesota	4,547,818.58	3,935,846.65	4,689,529.25	4,442,620.44
Mississippi	992,427.91	1,118,641.47	1,446,655.41	1,534,348.52
Missouri	4,697,162.00	4,222,525.58	5,187,910.28	4,819,239.73
Montana	1,076,845.96	953,342.99	1,160,868.83	1,120,292.52
Nebraska	1,023,766.31	1,232,724.60	1,581,308.98	1,484,339.92
Nevada	122,725.20	146,897.94	164,155.07	158,742.44
New Hampshire	356,339.13	495,592.94	525,205.10	517,721.23
New Jersey	5,940,410.42	5,784,546.21	6,950,498.86	6,451,155.07
New Mexico	802,446.40	799,396.41	777,686.81	659,297.14
New York City	23,972,602.85	21,787,553.26	22,491,595.55	22,034,944.55
New York (excluding New York City)	8,522,840.76	7,476,053.08	9,233,244.72	8,508,202.45
North Carolina	1,356,129.24	1,458,341.98	1,725,575.78	1,546,621.23
North Dakota	795,520.62	611,908.97	791,464.47	788,978.03
Ohio	11,655,683.17	10,748,776.69	12,744,089.74	12,758,856.67
Oklahoma	3,788,745.26	2,911,839.58	3,928,286.76	2,918,969.89
Oregon	1,187,876.14	1,286,704.85	1,403,091.22	1,296,656.29
Pennsylvania	16,374,157.89	16,136,066.87	18,734,623.67	18,800,152.19
Rhode Island	936,782.77	872,233.40	980,844.56	972,190.65
South Carolina	1,102,078.56	1,136,007.46	1,491,369.50	1,291,996.35
South Dakota	888,130.67	720,050.54	982,325.34	847,716.24
Tennessee	1,645,787.00	1,709,021.54	2,090,115.04	1,949,266.66
Texas	3,708,508.93	3,845,830.56	5,460,573.99	5,380,834.81
Utah	813,221.27	935,094.88	1,093,897.58	845,505.72
Vermont	242,017.07	230,114.27	285,099.59	304,662.11
Virginia	1,396,069.35	1,442,945.15	1,646,252.72	1,553,893.58
Washington	2,152,892.30	2,541,233.73	3,084,055.68	2,739,721.85
West Virginia	2,557,668.88	2,865,037.63	3,029,896.60	2,744,949.38
Wisconsin	3,962,939.14	4,157,899.76	4,773,765.20	4,428,805.06
Wyoming	324,119.78	335,299.05	355,735.20	333,412.32
Not allocated to specific States		194.35	−194.35	
United States total	167,919,768.62	164,323,557.16	191,529,693.60	182,570,228.61

Source: U. S. Treasury Department reports showing the financial status of funds provided in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

Senator HALE. And up to the last date which you can give it.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

EMPLOYEES NOT ON RELIEF ROLLS

Senator HALE. You stated, I think, in the House hearings that something like 364,000 were employed who were not on the relief rolls.

Mr. HOPKINS. Not taken from the relief rolls.

Senator HALE. Yes.

Mr. HOPKINS. That of the total program of 3,800,000 working, something like 364,000 were not taken from the relief rolls.

Senator HALE. Not taken from the relief rolls.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes; that is the whole program.

Senator ADAMS. Might I ask a question in connection with that?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator ADAMS. Is there any general classification which applies to that three-hundred-and-sixty-thousand-odd workmen are they foremen, or supervisors, or laborers, or what?

Mr. HOPKINS. Foremen and skilled workers, and workers—that type of worker that you cannot find on the relief rolls for a particular job, or you cannot find them in sufficient numbers.

Senator HALE. Can you give the amount of pay that those men received who were not on the relief rolls?

Mr. HOPKINS. I think I have it. Yes; I can get that and file it for the record.

Senator HALE. May we have that for the record?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

(The data referred to are as follows; also see p. 43.)

TABLE 16.—*Total pay rolls on W. P. A. projects by amounts paid to persons from relief rolls and persons not from relief rolls through Mar. 31, 1936*

	Amount
Persons from relief rolls	$618, 182, 470. 05
Persons not from relief rolls	45, 633, 316. 18
Total	663, 815, 786. 23

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES, NUMBER ON ROLLS OF

Senator HALE. How do you know how many people there are on the rolls of the employment exchanges?

Mr. HOPKINS. I do not have that with me, Senator.

Senator HALE. You do not know how many are on the rolls?

Mr. HOPKINS. No, but I can get that and file it for the record. You mean employees, in the reemployment services in the United States?

Senator HALE. Yes.

Mr. HOPKINS. I will be glad to get that for you and put it in the record.

Senator HALE. I would like to have it.

(The data referred to is as follows:)

The number of persons registered with the United States Employment Service on April 30, 1936 is reported to be 8,996,000.

MORALE OF WORKERS

Senator HALE. What reasoning leads you to the belief that work relief sustains the morale of the people on relief better than direct relief?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, my conclusions are based on my own experience and the experience of my staff and people that are intimately acquainted with relief.

Certainly for a perfectly able-bodied man to sit at home day after day and week after week, and month after month, getting his relief without any return to the State or the community, it seems to me, undermines his morale. It tends to pauperize him, while on the other hand in working for his benefit, he believes he is contributing a useful service in return for this relief benefits.

Senator HALE. Does he not have to take a poor debtor's oath when he registers with the employment exchanges?

Mr. HOPKINS. Oh, no. There are some State laws that are antiquated and go back a long way that require a pauper's oath, but we have gotten rid of that in connection with Federal relief.

Senator ADAMS. You say that you have done away with that in connection with Federal employment?

Mr. HOPKINS. As a part of the State relief requirements.

Senator MCKELLAR. You mean that you have gotten rid of it in the States, through regulation or repeal of their laws?

Mr. HOPKINS. We insisted when they had Federal funds, that they would have to do away with the pauper's oath.

SECURITY WAGE, METHOD OF DETERMINING

Senator HALE. Now, what element do you take into consideration when you arrive at an average security wage of $50.03 a month?

Mr. HOPKINS. We took into consideration the cost of living on the minimum basis, former relief benefits paid in the different communities, and wage-rate data.

Senator HALE. What do you mean by cost of living?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, what it cost a person to live in terms of food, clothing, shelter, and so forth.

Senator HALE. And no luxuries of any kind?

Mr. HOPKINS. No luxuries of any kind. You could not possibly have any luxuries under the wages we pay.

We took into consideration the geographical location, the size of the community, and the amount they were getting on relief. I will file with the committee the statement of W. P. A. wage policy, including the security wage schedule, which appeared in the House hearings.

(The statement follows:)

EXHIBIT C

STATEMENT OF THE WAGE POLICY AND WAGES OF WORKERS EMPLOYED ON WORKS PROJECTS OF THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

A basic policy in the administration of the Works program is the provision of an assured monthly (security) wage not subject to variation with changes in weather conditions or other factors resulting in temporary interruptions of work

68551—36——5

which are beyond the control of the worker. A schedule of monthly earnings to be paid to workers under the Works program was established by Executive Order 7046 on May 20, 1935. (See Executive Order 7046 and amendments thereto following this statement.) This schedule divides the country into four wage-rate regions according to general variations in wage levels and cost of living. Within each region the monthly wage rate varies according to four classes of work (unskilled, intermediate, skilled, and professional and technical), and according to five degrees of urbanization to take into account the level of the cost of living in the locality in which the worker resides as well as the higher wage rates which prevail in the larger communities. The highest rates in each region are paid to workers in counties in which the 1930 population of the largest municipality was over 100,000 and the lowest are paid in counties where the largest urban area numbered less than 5,000 persons.

In order to avoid inequalities which might result from the application of an inflexible schedule of wages, State Works Progress administrators have been authorized to adjust the rate for any class of worker by not more than 10 percent above or below the basic schedule. A further modification authorized the Works Progress Administrator to redefine any of the wage-rate areas when necessary in order to avoid inequalities particularly those occurring where workers in counties contiguous to urban centers would receive different wages under the schedule from those living in neighboring counties in which the urban centers were located.

AVERAGE HOURLY RATE OF PAY ON WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS

The average earnings per hour on which payment was based for workers on all Works Progress Administration projects by semimonthly periods from the beginning of the program through February 29, 1936, is presented in table 1, which also shows the total number of hours on which payment was based and the total earnings in each period. During the first pay-roll period reported, July 15 to 31, an average wage rate of 19.6 cents per hour is shown. The low level of the hourly rate at this period is attributable to the fact that the persons on pay rolls at that time were for the most part unskilled workers employed on projects located in Alabama, which is in region IV, where the lowest rates in the monthly earnings schedule apply. During the next semimonthly period when the majority of persons on the pay rolls were employed on projects in New York City where wage rates are the highest in the country, the average rate reported amounted 46.4 per hour. New York City pay rolls at that time accounted for 81 percent of earnings on all Works Progress Administration projects in the country and 65 percent of total hours on which payment was based, whereas during the first half of December, New York City pay rolls represented only about 16 percent of total pay rolls and only 10 percent of total hours. As operations spread throughout the country, so that employment in New York City comprised a declining percentage of the total, hourly earnings gradually declined from an average of 46.4 cents in the first half of August to an average of 40.7 cents during the first half of December. Average hourly wage rates for the country as a whole have remained practically constant at a 41-cent level over the last 3 months of the period covered by the table.

The effect of the established monthly earnings schedule on the hourly rate paid for work on Works Progress Administration projects in various regions is indicated in the variation of average hourly rates from State to State shown in the attached table 2. This table also shows the total number of hours on which payment was based and total earnings from the beginning of the program through February 29, 1936, for all workers except administrative employees. States where the hourly earnings are highest are located in wage rate region I, where original scheduled monthly wage rates range from $40 to $94, while the States having the lowest average hourly earnings were about evenly distributed between wage regions III and IV in which the original scheduled monthly wage rates range from $19 to $75. The lowest hourly average was 20.5 cents in South Carolina, while the highest rate was paid in New York City, where the hourly rate averaged 65.2 cents. Hourly rates varying from 50 to 60 cents were reported for California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, and Wisconsin, States where prevailing wage rates are high. Low hourly rates, ranging from 20 to 25 cents were found in the Southern and Southwestern States, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia, where prevailing hourly wage rates are generally low. It should be noted that the hourly rates

presented in this tabulation slightly understate the rate paid per hour actually worked since the total hours reported included hours credited for time lost because of circumstances beyond the control of the worker.

Data on average hourly earnings by types of projects are available from February pay rolls for Works Progress Administration projects. During February, earnings of workers on all Works Progress Administration projects averaged 41.6 cents per hour on which payment was based. The average hourly earnings for the different types of projects as well as total man-hours on which payment was based and total earnings for each of the types are given in table 3.

The influence of the differentials provided in the established monthly earnings schedule (the skill of the workers involved and the degree of urbanization of the locality in which they reside) is partly reflected in these data. The highest rate, an average of 58 cents per hour, is paid on white-collar projects, which are located chiefly in the larger urban centers. On public-building projects which require a relatively large proportion of skilled workers the average rate was 53 cents per hour. Work on projects for the improvement of parks and playgrounds, another urban type of project, paid an average of 49 cents per hour, while about 44 cents per hour was the average for both airport and other transportation projects and projects involving work on sewer systems, water-supply systems and other public utilities.

On the other hand, projects involving largely unskilled workers, and located chiefly in less populous areas show relatively low average hourly earnings. Workers on highway, road, and street projects, more than a third of whom were engaged in the building and repair of farm-to-market and secondary roads, received an average of 37.3 cents per hour. Similarly, on sanitation and health projects and goods projects, the average hourly earnings were 35.7 and 34.5 cents, respectively.

AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE RATES

The application of the established monthly earnings schedule is reflected even more clearly in the average monthly wage rates at which workers were assigned to Works Progress Administration projects under the security wage regulations in December. The average monthly wage rates in the four wage regions established by Executive order are presented below while similar data by States are given in attached table C–4.

Average monthly wage rate of workers employed on Works Progress Administration projects at the established monthly wage scale by wage regions [1]

[December 1935]

United States	$50.03
Region I	58.10
Region II	40.42
Region III	29.07
Region IV	26.78

[1] The States in each wage region in December were as follows:
Region I: Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York City, New York State, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Campbell and Kenton Counties in Kentucky, and St. Louis city and St. Louis County in Missouri.
Region II: Delaware, District of Columbia, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri (except St. Louis city and St. Louis County), Nebraska, West Virginia, and 36 counties in Texas.
Region III: Arkansas, Kentucky (excluding Campbell and Kenton Counties), Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas (excluding 36 counties), and Virginia.
Region IV: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

In region I where the highest monthly earnings schedule applies and where 70 percent of the workers were employed, the average monthly wage that might be earned was $58.10. This was more than twice the average for region IV, where the lowest wage rates of the established earnings schedule are in effect, and nearly double the average for region III.

Variations in the average assigned monthly wage rates also occurred among the several States in each region. These were due largely to three factors which have already been mentioned: (1) Differences in the size of urban communities within the States; (2) modification in the monthly earnings schedule made by State Works Progress Administration administrators who are authorized to make

changes not exceeding 10 percent above or below the scheduled rates; and (3) differences in the relative number of workers in the various classes of work (unskilled, intermediate, skilled, and professional and technical) who were employed on Works Progress Administration projects in the various States. For instance, the average monthly wage rate at which workers were assigned in region I was about $58, but the averages for the various States or administrative areas within the region ranged from about $72 in New York City to $44 in South Dakota. The high rate for New York City is due partly to the larger proportion of professional and technical workers employed, and partly to the fact that the wage rates for all classes of workers were raised the 10 percent above the original schedule by the Works Progress Administration administrator. In South Dakota, on the other hand, the low rate is attributed particularly to the small population of its municipalities and also to the relatively large proportion of unskilled workers employed on the projects in operation there.

A more detailed analysis of the monthly wage rates at which workers were assigned to Works Progress Administration projects throughout the country is presented in appended table C–5. This indicates that less than 15 percent of the 2,600,000 persons on pay rolls during December were assigned at wages under $30 per month. All of these were in regions III and IV which are made up principally of Southern States. Nearly a third of the workers were assigned at wage rates ranging from $30 to $50, and 45 percent were scheduled to receive between $50 and $70. Only 8.5 percent were assigned at more than $70.

WAGE CLASSES AT WHICH WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION WORKERS ARE ASSIGNED

An important factor in determining the average monthly wage rate of Works Progress Administration workers in each State and for the country as a whole (see table 6) is the proportion of workers assigned at each of the four classes of work (professional and technical, skilled, intermediate, and unskilled) for which different monthly earnings schedules reflecting the different degrees of skill required were established by Executive Order No. 7046, issued May 20, 1935. In addition to the four wage classes and the limited monthly earnings schedule established for each, workers may be assigned to work projects at other wage rates when necessary to secure adequate supervision, or special skills required for the completion of certain phases of the work but not available from the relief rolls.

For the country as a whole in December 1935 about 2,150,000 or 80 percent of the 2,700,000 workers reported on Works Progress Administration projects' pay rolls were assigned at unskilled work for which the lowest monthly rates are paid in each community. About 7 percent of the total were assigned at intermediate and 8 percent at skilled and 2 percent at professional and technical work, under the security wage schedule. The remaining 3 percent were employed at supervisory or specialized work at other than security wage rates. This latter group (3 percent of the total) includes engineers, superintendents, foremen, and other supervisory persons necessary for efficient project operation as well as skilled building tradesmen and certain technical persons whose services could not be secured at the security wage scale although required by the nature of certain phases of the work on the projects. (See table C–7.)

Despite the regulation that 10 percent of Works program employees may be taken from nonrelief sources, a rule designed to facilitate efficient project operation by permitting the hiring of competent workers for key positions who might not otherwise be available, only 3.4 percent of the workers on Works Progress Administration project pay rolls in December were not taken from relief rolls. This is a clear indication of how closely the Works Progress Administration program has been adjusted to the work requirements of persons on the relief rolls in all communities.

Practically all workers employed on Works Progress Administration projects at unskilled work come from relief rolls (99.8 percent). About 6 percent of workers assigned at the intermediate rate and 10 percent of those assigned at the skilled rate could not be secured from the relief rolls although assigned at security wage rates. Professional and technical assignments in this category accounted for 22 percent. Of the supervisory and other specialized workers required for efficient project operation but not available at security wage rates as many as 32 percent could be secured from relief rolls and had been certified as eligible for employment on the Works program. Many of these workers were assigned at rates slightly higher than the security wage in order to provide a

fair compensation for the type of work performed. Tables C–7 and C–8 show respectively the percent of all workers in each wage class taken from relief rolls and the distribution of relief and nonrelief workers by assigned wage class. In connection with the latter table it should be recalled that only 3.4 percent of Works Progress Administration project employees were not taken directly from local relief rolls.

TABLE C–1.—*Hours on which payment was based and earnings on Works Progress Administration work projects by semimonthly periods ending July 31, 1935, through Feb. 29, 1936.*

Semimonthly period ending—	United States, total			United States, excluding New York City		
	Total hours on which payment was based	Earnings		Total hours on which payment was based	Earnings	
		Total	Average per hour on which payment was based		Total	Average per hour on which payment was based
Total	1,227,687,821	$510,567,158	$0.416	1,081,886,089	$415,519,040	$0.384
July 31, 1935	9,441	1,850	.196	9,441	1,850	.196
Aug. 15, 1935	2,582,502	1,198,086	.464	891,943	223,377	.251
Aug. 31, 1935	8,356,248	3,844,177	.460	3,932,597	1,228,507	.312
Sept. 15, 1935	14,660,045	6,459,314	.441	8,047,230	2,496,252	.310
Sept. 30, 1935	21,740,403	9,658,270	.444	12,097,066	3,919,336	.324
Oct. 15, 1935	30,394,183	13,699,685	.451	18,949,637	6,456,887	.341
Oct. 31, 1935	41,667,003	18,720,964	.449	28,398,529	10,219,504	.360
Nov. 15, 1935	61,110,343	25,776,640	.422	50,536,196	18,706,677	.370
Nov. 30, 1935	95,128,204	39,082,081	.411	83,074,656	31,059,416	.374
Dec. 15, 1935	136,330,730	55,552,283	.407	123,137,426	46,716,398	.379
Dec. 31, 1935	154,377,416	63,218,013	.410	140,319,884	54,028,642	.385
Jan. 15, 1936	160,091,409	65,714,937	.410	147,844,885	57,539,976	.389
Jan. 31, 1936	166,925,238	68,706,245	.413	153,823,436	59,886,321	.389
Feb. 15, 1936	166,503,728	68,787,768	.413	154,367,847	60,565,385	.392
Feb. 29, 1936	167,810,838	70,146,845	.418	156,455,316	62,470,512	.399

Semimonthly period ending—	New York City		
	Total hours on which payment was based	Earnings	
		Total	Average per hour on which payment was based
Total	145,801,732	$95,048,118	$0.652
July 31, 1935			
Aug. 15, 1935	1,690,559	974,709	.577
Aug. 31, 1935	4,423,651	2,615,670	.591
Sept. 15, 1935	6,612,815	3,963,062	.599
Sept. 30, 1935	9,643,337	5,738,934	.595
Oct. 15, 1935	11,444,546	7,242,798	.633
Oct. 31, 1935	13,268,474	8,501,460	.641
Nov. 15, 1935	10,574,147	7,069,963	.669
Nov. 30, 1935	12,053,638	8,022,665	.666
Dec. 15, 1935	13,193,304	8,835,885	.670
Dec. 31, 1935	14,057,532	9,189,371	.654
Jan. 15, 1936	12,246,524	8,174,961	.668
Jan. 31, 1936	13,101,802	8,819,924	.673
Feb. 15, 1936	12,135,881	8,222,383	.678
Feb. 29, 1936	11,355,522	7,676,333	.676

Source: Works Progress Administration, Division of Research, Statistics, and Records.

TABLE C–2.—*Hours on which payment was based and earnings on Works Progress Administration work projects by States, excluding administrative employees through Feb. 29, 1936*

State	Total hours on which payment was based	Earnings	
		Total	Average per hour on which payment was based
United States	1,227,687,821	$510,567,158	$0.416
Alabama	28,932,981	6,337,770	.219
Arizona	4,848,276	1,739,603	.359
Arkansas	22,389,434	4,635,185	.207
California	48,139,383	24,779,853	.515
Colorado	16,277,429	6,589,408	.405
Connecticut	10,456,457	5,586,990	.534
Delaware	1,417,284	529,890	.374
District of Columbia	4,501,831	1,667,979	.371
Florida	17,685,806	4,178,106	.236
Georgia	25,078,827	5,995,312	.239
Idaho	4,843,165	1,696,347	.350
Illinois	73,351,464	30,785,604	.420
Indiana	48,899,698	19,707,947	.403
Iowa	11,782,586	4,478,933	.380
Kansas	17,989,102	5,638,244	.313
Kentucky	23,658,651	5,005,335	.212
Louisiana	20,693,138	6,293,028	.304
Maine	3,922,910	1,501,398	.383
Maryland	8,231,911	2,843,732	.345
Massachusetts	32,757,669	18,011,280	.550
Michigan	44,594,825	18,241,704	.409
Minnesota	28,249,131	12,655,233	.449
Mississippi	12,299,814	2,677,910	.218
Missouri	33,536,973	11,749,710	.350
Montana	4,547,411	2,606,979	.573
Nebraska	8,442,487	2,920,487	.346
Nevada	794,029	408,390	.514
New Hampshire	3,375,970	1,221,954	.362
New Jersey	38,444,402	18,077,665	.470
New Mexico	6,138,246	2,078,741	.339
New York City	145,801,732	95,048,118	.652
New York (excluding New York City)	47,446,002	23,474,876	.495
North Carolina	15,971,360	3,429,126	.215
North Dakota	5,117,479	1,795,051	.351
Ohio	82,779,144	36,022,322	.435
Oklahoma	34,952,435	7,984,802	.228
Oregon	7,850,936	3,453,675	.440
Pennsylvania	109,339,563	52,251,736	.478
Rhode Island	7,444,091	2,986,435	.401
South Carolina	14,820,123	3,044,845	.205
South Dakota	6,423,435	2,126,754	.331
Tennessee	22,324,226	4,893,761	.219
Texas	37,021,426	8,871,349	.240
Utah	6,933,358	2,776,679	.400
Vermont	2,745,249	876,833	.319
Virginia	14,748,162	3,448,908	.234
Washington	13,443,835	6,130,776	.456
West Virginia	17,727,794	6,661,628	.376
Wisconsin	25,300,404	13,529,324	.535
Wyoming	3,215,777	1,119,443	.348

Source: Works Progress Administration, Division of Research, Statistics and Records.

TABLE C–3.—*Hours on which payment was based and earnings on Works Progress Administration work projects by type of project, February 1936*

Type of project	Total hours on which payment was based	Earnings	
		Total	Average per hour on which payment was based
Total	334,314,566	$138,934,613	$0.416
Highways, roads and streets	131,211,833	48,904,430	.373
Highways, primary roads	2,266,127	855,294	.377
Farm to market and other secondary roads	47,648,970	15,418,915	.324
Streets and alleys	27,316,498	11,525,776	.422
Bridges and viaducts	1,881,128	740,317	.394
Grade crossing elimination	134,441	62,788	.467
Other [1]	51,964,669	20,301,340	.391
Public buildings	20,623,196	10,859,506	.527
Educational	8,482,375	4,502,002	.531
Federal (including military and naval)	940,391	390,614	.415
Other [1]	11,200,430	5,966,890	.533
Parks and other recreational facilities	35,712,133	17,621,136	.493
Flood control and conservation	19,481,902	7,651,985	.393
Forestation	901,185	343,237	.381
Erosion control and land utilization	1,539,278	679,281	.441
Irrigation and water conservation	13,500,346	5,256,960	.389
Other [1]	3,541,093	1,372,507	.388
Sewer systems and other utilities	29,232,649	12,788,172	.437
Water purification and supply	6,322,591	2,652,299	.419
Sewer systems	21,368,315	9,468,117	.443
Electric utilities	389,614	167,986	.431
Other [1]	1,152,129	499,770	.434
Airports and other transportation	5,654,700	2,512,244	.444
Airports and airways	4,585,262	1,940,603	.423
Other [1]	1,069,438	571,641	.535
White collar	25,162,503	14,597,160	.580
Goods projects	40,991,565	14,134,225	.345
Sewing	34,243,863	11,536,598	.337
Other [1]	6,747,702	2,597,627	.385
Sanitation and health	12,726,836	4,542,721	.357
Miscellaneous	13,517,249	5,323,034	.394

[1] Includes projects classifiable under more than 1 of the headings above.

Source: Works Progress Administration, Division of Research, Statistics and Records.

TABLE C–4.—*Average assigned monthly wage rates on Works Progress Administration projects by States (excluding persons not assigned at the established monthly wage schedule), December 1935*

United States	$50.03	Nebraska	$42.00
		Nevada	46.95
Alabama	28.95	New Hampshire	49.83
Arizona	49.65	New Jersey	56.05
Arkansas	26.40	New Mexico	44.98
California	59.83	New York City	72.23
Colorado	51.75	New York (excluding New York City)	60.90
Connecticut	64.33	North Carolina	23.93
Delaware	48.47	North Dakota	44.35
District of Columbia	47.33	Ohio	55.45
Florida	27.63	Oklahoma	26.75
Georgia	26.63	Oregon	54.50
Idaho	44.25	Pennsylvania	59.97
Illinois	54.20	Rhode Island	56.93
Indiana	51.95	South Carolina	26.22
Iowa	49.42	South Dakota	43.80
Kansas	38.18	Tennessee	28.38
Kentucky	25.60	Texas	30.40
Louisiana	37.92	Utah	51.45
Maine	48.76	Vermont	44.20
Maryland	45.75	Virginia	29.80
Massachusetts	59.38	Washington	54.82
Michigan	54.87	West Virginia	41.15
Minnesota	55.95	Wisconsin	56.33
Mississippi	24.33	Wyoming	46.05
Missouri	44.10		
Montana	46.92		

Source: Works Progress Administration, Division of Research, Statistic and Records

TABLE C–5.—*Percent distribution of persons on Works Progress Administration projects at assigned monthly wage rates, December 1935*

Total United States	100.0	$60–$69.99	19.2
		$50–$59.99	26.1
$100 or over	.7	$40–$49.99	21.2
$90–$99.99	2.2	$30–$39.99	10.4
$80–$89.99	3.5	$20–$29.99	11.0
$70–$79.99	2.1	Less than $20 [1]	3.6

[1] All workers employed at monthly wage rates of less than $20 were assigned at $18.90 and $19 per month.

Source: Works Progress Administration, Division of Research, Statistics and Records.

TABLE C–6.—*Persons employed on Works Progress Administration projects in each wage class, December 1935*

Wage class	Number	Percent of total
Total	2,698,068	100.0
Nonsecurity	82,177	3.0
Professional and technical	51,544	1.9
Skilled	207,041	7.7
Intermediate	204,410	7.6
Unskilled	2,152,016	79.8
Unknown	880	(1)

[1] Less than five-tenths of 1 percent.

Source: Works Progress Administration, Division of Research, Statistics and Records.

TABLE C–7.—*Persons on Works Progress Administration projects in each wage class by former relief status, excluding New York City, December 1935*

Wage class	Total	From relief rolls	Not from relief rolls
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*
Total	100	96.6	3.4
Nonsecurity	100	21.9	68.1
Professional and technical	100	78.1	21.9
Skilled	100	89.6	10.4
Intermediate	100	94.0	6.0
Unskilled	100	99.8	.2

Source: Works Progress Administration, Division of Research, Statistics, and Records.

TABLE C–8.—*Persons on Work Projects Administration projects by wage class and former relief status, excluding New York City, December 1935*

Wage class	Total	From relief solls	Not from relief rolls
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonsecurity	2.6	.9	52.9
Professional and technical	1.5	1.2	9.5
Skilled	6.0	5.5	18.2
Intermediate	7.6	7.4	13.3
Unskilled	82.3	85.0	6.0
Unknown	(1)	(1)	.1

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Works Progress Administration, Division of Research, Statistics, and Records.

TABLE C–9.—*Percent distribution of persons on Works Progress Administration projects in each wage class, by States, December 1935*

State	Total	Persons assigned at other than security wages	Persons assigned at security wages				Wage class unknown
			Professional and technical	Skilled	Intermediate	Unskilled	
United States	100.0	3.0	1.9	7.7	7.6	79.8	(1)
Alabama	100.0	1.8	1.9	5.8	7.2	83.3	
Arizona	100.0	2.6	1.7	10.8	9.5	75.3	0.1
Arkansas	100.0	3.7	.7	5.8	6.3	83.4	.1
California	100.0	.8	3.5	9.9	7.7	78.0	.1
Colorado	100.0	3.4	1.5	4.2	7.5	83.4	
Connecticut	100.0	.4	3.8	10.6	9.0	76.2	(1)
Delaware	100.0	1.2	1.5	8.0	8.0	81.3	
District of Columbia	100.0	3.4	.7	4.9	5.4	85.6	
Florida	100.0	4.0	1.3	4.6	6.5	83.6	
Georgia	100.0	8.2	1.7	2.0	7.8	80.3	
Idaho	100.0	.8	1.0	5.9	5.7	86.6	(1)
Illinois	100.0	1.3	3.1	4.8	6.9	83.9	
Indiana	100.0	1.2	1.0	5.6	10.3	81.9	
Iowa	100.0	3.2	.9	2.3	9.5	84.1	
Kansas	100.0	3.3	.3	3.7	5.7	87.0	
Kentucky	100.0	2.7	.2	3.0	3.5	90.6	
Louisiana	100.0	2.7	1.8	6.9	5.9	82.7	
Maine	100.0	.5	2.2	5.4	10.8	81.1	
Maryland	100.0	.6	1.4	6.3	6.7	85.0	
Massachusetts	100.0	.7	2.9	10.3	12.0	74.1	

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE C-9.—*Percent distribution of persons on Works Progress Administration projects in each wage class, by States, December 1935*—Continued

State	Total	Persons assigned at other than security wages	Persons assigned at security wages				Wage class unknown
			Professional and technical	Skilled	Intermediate	Unskilled	
Michigan	100.0	1.8	.9	5.7	6.6	85.0	
Minnesota	100.0	7.4	1.2	3.1	8.5	79.8	
Mississippi	100.0	3.3	.9	10.1	11.9	73.8	(1)
Missouri	100.0	1.7	.6	2.7	6.1	88.9	
Montana	100.0	4.1	.7	5.1	12.7	76.0	1.4
Nebraska	100.0	2.4	1.8	6.5	7.2	79.9	2.2
Nevada	100.0	5.0	2.1	8.8	9.0	72.6	1.5
New Hampshire	100.0	2.0	1.0	5.9	6.7	84.4	
New Jersey	100.0	4.7	.8	4.1	4.0	86.4	
New Mexico	100.0	5.3	.9	6.2	10.3	77.3	
New York City	100.0	7.1	6.3	25.4	7.7	53.5	(1)
New York (excluding New York City)	100.0	3.3	2.5	5.8	5.3	83.1	
North Carolina	100.0	3.6	.6	5.0	9.1	81.7	
North Dakota	100.0	3.0	1.4	5.1	13.6	76.9	
Ohio	100.0	1.5	.4	5.9	8.7	83.5	
Oklahoma	100.0	3.1	.6	5.5	4.7	86.1	
Oregon	100.0	.7	2.7	5.6	9.9	81.1	(1)
Pennsylvania	100.0	4.3	1.1	6.9	5.7	82.0	
Rhode Island	100.0		2.1	8.0	6.0	83.9	
South Carolina	100.0	2.3	2.2	7.3	23.8	64.4	
South Dakota	100.0	3.8	.6	4.9	7.4	83.3	
Tennessee	100.0	1.0	.2	3.9	7.7	87.2	
Texas	100.0	3.2	.9	2.8	7.6	85.5	
Utah	100.0	1.4	1.7	8.5	13.5	74.9	
Vermont	100.0	.1	.9	8.7	7.9	82.4	
Virginia	100.0	2.1	3.4	7.0	6.7	80.8	
Washington	100.0	.7	1.1	7.7	8.9	81.6	(1)
West Virginia	100.0	3.5	.6	4.4	5.0	86.4	.1
Wisconsin	100.0	2.3	1.7	12.3	9.5	74.2	
Wyoming	100.0	4.7	3.1	11.4	9.0	71.8	

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

PRESCRIBING RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO WAGES, HOURS OF WORK, AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT UNDER THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935—REGULATION NO. 1

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935 (Public Res. 11, 74th Cong.), I hereby prescribe the following rules and regulations:

PART I. WAGES[1]

Except as hereinafter provided, earnings of workers on projects financed in whole or in part from funds appropriated by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 shall be on a monthly salary basis, the earnings differing according to various regions, degree of urbanization, and classes of work prescribed herein.

The monthly earnings are in the nature of a salary and workers shall be paid for time lost due to weather conditions or temporary interruptions in the project beyond the control of the workers. In order to be credited for such time lost, the worker must report on the job and be officially dismissed for the day unless otherwise notified by the project supervisor. Deductions from monthly earnings shall be made for time lost because of voluntary absence, illness, completion or postponement of a project, or permanent dismissal. In order to assure an adequate income to workers, the Works Progress Administration shall make every effort to provide a continuous flow of suitable projects in each locality.

The monthly earnings shall be in accordance with the following schedule:

[1] For addition to pt. I see Executive Order No. 7204, Oct. 1, 1935.

SCHEDULE OF MONTHLY EARNINGS

Counties in which the 1930 population of the largest municipality was:[2]

UNSKILLED WORK

Regions[1]	Over 100,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	5,000 to 25,000	Under 5,000
Region I	$55	$52	$48	$44	$40
Region II	45	42	40	35	32
Region III	35	33	29	24	21
Region IV	30	27	25	22	19

INTERMEDIATE WORK

Region I	$65	$60	$55	$50	$45
Region II	58	54	50	44	38
Region III	52	48	43	36	30
Region IV	49	43	38	32	27

SKILLED WORK

Region I	$85	$75	$70	$63	$55
Region II	72	66	60	52	44
Region III	68	62	56	48	38
Region IV	68	58	50	42	35

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL

Region I	$94	$83	$77	$69	$61
Region II	79	73	66	57	48
Region III	75	68	62	53	42
Region IV	75	64	55	46	39

[1] Regions include the following States: I. Connecticut, Maines, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming. II. Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota; Delaware District of Columbia, Maryland, West Virginia. III. Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Virginia. IV. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.

Monthly earnings applicable to a city should in general apply also to contiguous urban areas, even though such urban areas are not in the same county. Monthly earnings applicable to the largest municipality in a county should in general apply also to the remainder of the county in which the municipality is located, but need not necessarily so apply in event that local circumstances warrant a different rate of earnings. If the territory covered by the operation of any individual project involves the application of more than one schedule of monthly earnings, the schedule of monthly earnings for any class of work on the project should be the higher schedule involved. In order to allow for these and any other adjustments, the Works Progress Administrator or his representative may adjust the rate of earnings for any class of work in a locality by not more than 10 percent from the monthly earnings shown in the foregoing schedule.[3]

The monthly earnings basis referred to heretofore and shown in the foregoing schedule shall be applicable to workers on all projects financed in whole or in part from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 except:

(*a*) Emergency Conservation Work, for which existing rules and regulations shall remain in force.

(*b*) Projects under the supervision of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, for which wage rates, subject to the approval of the State Directors of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, shall be determined in accordance with local wage conditions by the authority to which the loan, grant, or allotment is made except as otherwise required by law.

(*c*) Highway and grade crossing elimination work under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Roads and the State highway departments, for which minimum wage rates shall be determined by the State highway departments in accordance with local wage conditions, subject to the approval of and in conformity with standards fixed by the Bureau of Public Roads.

[2] Amended; see Executive Order No. 7203, Oct. 1, 1935.
[3] Amended; see Executive Order No. 7117, July 29, 1935.

(*d*) Permanent buildings for the use of any executive department of the Government of the United States, or the District of Columbia, for which the provisions of the act of March 3, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. VII, title 40, sec. 276a), as amended by section 7 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, shall apply.

(*e*) Such projects, portions of projects, or activities as the Administrator of the Works Progress Administration shall from time to time exempt, for which wage rates shall be determined, subject to approval by the Works Progress Administration, in accordance with local wage conditions by the agency having general supervision of the project.[4]

(*f*) Supervisory and administrative employees.

(*g*) Work relief projects under the supervision of State and local Emergency relief administrations, for which, pending the transfer of persons working on such projects to the new program, present applicable rules and regulations shall remain in force.

PART II. HOURS OF WORK

Except (1) in the case of an emergency involving the public welfare or the protection of the work already done on a project, (2) in special and unusual circumstances when the limitations below are not feasible or practical, and (3) for supervisory and administrative employees the maximum hours of work shall be as follows:

(*a*) For persons employed on a salary basis in accordance with the schedule provided in part I the maximum hours of work shall be determined by the Works Progress Administrator but shall not be in excess of 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week.

(*b*) For persons employed on projects under the supervision of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, on projects under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Roads and State highway departments, and on projects exempted by the Administrator of the Works Progress Administration as provided in part I, the maximum hours of work for manual labor shall be 8 hours per day and 130 hours per month, and the maximum hours of work for clerical and other nonmanual employees shall be 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week.

(*c*) For persons employed on projects located at points so remoted and inaccesible that camps or floating plants are necessary, the maximum hours of work shall be 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week.

(*d*) For persons employed on permanent buildings for the use of any executive department of the Government of the United States, or the District of Columbia, the provisions of the act of March 3, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. VII, title 40, sec. 276a), shall apply.

(*e*) For Emergency Conservation Work and work relief under the supervision of State and local emergency relief administrations, existing applicable rules and regulations in regard to hours shall remain in force.

PART III. CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

The conditions of employment on all work projects financed in whole or in part by funds appropriated by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 shall be as follows:

(*a*) No person under the age of sixteen (16) years, and no one whose age or physical condition is such as to make his employment dangerous to his health or safety, or to the health and safety of others may be employed on any work project. This paragraph shall not be construed to operate against the employment of physically handicapped persons, otherwise employable, where such persons may be safely assigned to work which they can ably perform.

(*b*) No person currently serving sentence to a penal or correctional institution shall be employed on any work project.

(*c*) Preference in the employment of workers shall be given to persons from the public relief rolls, and except with the specific authorization of the Works Progress Administration at least 90 percent of all persons working on a work project shall have been taken from the public relief rolls.

(*d*) Only one member of a family group may be employed on the works program, except as specifically authorized by the Works Progress Administration.

(*e*) Except as specifically provided in this part, workers who are qualified by training and experience to be assigned to work projects shall not be discriminated against on any grounds whatsoever.

(*f*) All works projects shall be conducted in accordance with safe working conditions, and every effort shall be made for the prevention of accidents.

[4] Amended. See Executive Order No. 7119, July 30, 1935 and Executive Order No. 7226, Nov. 13, 1935

(*g*) Wages to be paid by the Federal Government may not be pledged or assigned, and any purported pledge or assignment shall be null and void.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *May 20, 1935.*

(No. 7046)

EXECUTIVE ORDER

AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 7046 OF MAY 20, 1935, PRESCRIBING RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO WAGES, HOURS OF WORK, AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT UNDER THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935

AMENDMENT TO REGULATION NO. 1

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935 (Public Res. No. 11, 74th Cong.), I hereby amend Regulation No. 1, prescribed in Executive Order No. 7046 of May 20, 1935, as follows:

Strike out all of that paragraph of part I of said Regulation No. 1 which reads as follows:

"Monthly earnings applicable to a city should in general apply also to contiguous urban areas, even though such urban areas are not in same county. Monthly earnings applicable to the largest municipality in a county should in general apply also to the remainder of the county in which the municipality is located, but need not necessarily so apply in event that local circumstances warrant a different rate of earnings. If the territory covered by the operation of any individual project involves the application of more than one schedule of monthly earnings, the schedule of monthly earnings for any class of work on the project should be the higher schedule involved. In order to allow for these and any other adjustments, the Works Progress Administrator or his representative may adjust the rate of earnings for any class of work in a locality by not more than 10 percent from the monthly earnings shown in the foregoing schedule."

and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"The foregoing monthly earnings schedule is the subject of the following adjustments:

"(*a*) The Works Progress Administrator, or representatives designated by him, may redefine any of the regions defined in the foregoing schedule whenever he or they find that it is necessary to do so in order to avoid undue inequality among workers accustomed to similarity of wage rates.

"(*b*) Monthly earnings applicable to an urban area within a county shall, in general, apply to contiguous urban areas in adjacent counties in the same region.

"(*c*) If the territory covered by the operation of any individual project involves the application of more than one schedule of monthly earnings the schedule of monthly earnings for any class of work on the project shall be the highest applicable schedule.

"(*d*) In order to adjust the monthly rate of earnings to local conditions and to avoid inequality among workers or classes of workers in the same region the Works Progress Administrator, or representatives designated by him, may adjust the rate of earnings for any class of work on any project by not more than 10 percent above or below the monthly earnings shown in the foregoing schedule, or as adjusted pursuant to clauses (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) of this paragraph."

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 29, 1935.*

(No. 7117)

EXECUTIVE ORDER

AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 7046 OF MAY 20, 1935, PRESCRIBING RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO WAGES, HOURS OF WORK, AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT UNDER THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935

AMENDMENT OF SUBDIVISION (E) OF PART I OF REGULATION NO. 1

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935 (Public Res. No. 11,

74th Cong.), subdivision (e) of Part I of Regulation No. 1, prescribed by Executive Order No. 7046 of May 20, 1935, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Such projects, portions of projects, or activities as the Administrator of the Works Progress Administration shall from time to time exempt, for which wage rates shall be determined in accordance with local wage conditions, by the agency having general supervision of the project."

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 30, 1935.*

(No. 7119)

EXECUTIVE ORDER

AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 7046 OF MAY 20, 1935, PRESCRIBING RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO WAGES, HOURS OF WORK, AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT UNDER THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935

AMENDMENT TO REGULATION NO. 1

Executive Order No. 7046 of May 20, 1935, prescribing rules and regulations relating to wages, hours of work, and conditions of employment under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 is hereby amended by striking out the words "counties in which the 1930 population of the largest municipality was", appearing under the heading "Schedule of Monthly Earnings" in part I of said Executive order, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words:

"The schedule of monthly earnings applicable to any county, or, in the discretion of the Works Progress Administrator or representatives designated by him, to any township, shall be based upon the 1930 population of the largest municipality within such county, or township, in accordance with the following schedule."

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *October 1, 1935.*

(No. 7203)

EXECUTIVE ORDER

AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 7046 OF MAY 20, 1935, PRESCRIBING RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO WAGES, HOURS OF WORK, AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT UNDER THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935

AMENDMENT TO REGULATION NO. 1

Executive Order No. 7046 of May 20, 1935, prescribing rules and regulations relating to wages, hours of work, and conditions of employment under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, is hereby amended by adding at the end of Part 1 of regulation no. 1, contained in said order, the following paragraph:

"Workers on a project (other than unattached workers receiving wages in accordance with the provisions of Regulation No. 6, prescribed by Executive Order No. 7157 of Aug. 23, 1935) who receive board and lodging, without expense to them, in camps or lodging houses maintained at or near the site of the project by the agency of the Federal Government supervising such project, shall be paid monthly earnings in accordance with the schedule of monthly earnings set out above, less such sum as the head of the agency having supervision of such project, or his authorized representative, shall determine to be a reasonable charge for such board and lodging: *Provided*, That the amount so deducted shall in no event exceed the sum of $15 per month for each worker."

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *October 1, 1935.*

(No. 7204)

EXECUTIVE ORDER

AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 7046 OF MAY 20, 1935, PRESCRIBING RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO WAGES, HOURS OF WORK, AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT UNDER THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935

AMENDMENT TO SUBDIVISION (E) OF PART I OF REGULATION NO. 1

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935 (Public Res. No. 11, 74th Cong.), subdivision (e) of part I of regulation no. 1 of Executive Order No. 7046 of May 20, 1935, prescribing rules and regulations relating to wages, hours of work, and conditions of employment under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, as amended by Executive Order No. 7119 of July 30, 1935, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"Such projects, portions of projects, workers upon projects, or activities as the Administrator of the Works Progress Administration or, when designated by him, the Assistant Administrators, Regional Field Representatives, and State Administrators of the Works Progress Administration, shall from time to time exempt, for which, or for whom, wage rates shall be determined, in accordance with local wage conditions by the agency having general supervision of the project."

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *November 15, 1935.*

(No. 7226)

EXECUTIVE ORDER

AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 7046, OF MAY 20, 1935, PRESCRIBING RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO WAGES, HOURS OF WORK, AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT UNDER THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935

AMENDMENT TO REGULATION NO. 1

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 (Public Res. 11, 74th Cong.; 49 Stat. 115), the first paragraph of part 1 of regulation no. 1, prescribed in Executive Order No. 7046, of May 20, 1935, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

"The Administrator of the Works Progress Administration may require that all lost time due to conditions beyond the control of workers and for which they have received credit without working shall be made up without additional compensation if, in the opinion of the Administrator, progress on the entire program or any part thereof will be expedited thereby."

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 15, 1936.*

(No. 7296)

EXECUTIVE ORDER

PRESCRIBING RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO PROCEDURE FOR EMPLOYMENT OF WORKERS UNDER THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935

REGULATION NO. 2

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935 (Public Resolution No. 11, 74th Congress), I hereby prescribe the following rules and regulations:

Section 1. As used in this regulation "projects" shall mean projects financed in whole or in part from funds appropriated by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

Section 2. Persons shall be eligible for employment on projects who (*a*) are registered with the employment offices designed by the United States Employment Service in accordance with the administrative order issued May 22, 1935,

by the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator and (*b*) were receiving public relief in May, 1935: *Provided*, however, that as the various occupational classes in such group are exhausted through employment, other persons who (1) become eligible for public relief subsequent to May, 1935, and (2) are certified to the Works Progress Administration and the United States Employment Service by the State Emergency Relief Administrations may be added to the list of those eligible for such employment.

Section 3. Persons who once become eligible for employment on projects shall not have their eligibility affected by temporary employment in other public employment or in private industry.

Section 4. The United States Employment Service shall notify the Works Progress Administration of all persons who (*a*) are employed on projects and (*b*) have complied with the eligibility requirements provided in section 2 hereof and have been placed in other public employment or in private employment. Such notification shall be made immediately after such placements on forms prescribed by the Works Progress Administration.

Section 5. Only persons certified for assignment to work by the United States Employment Service shall be employed on projects: *Provided*, That for the purpose of effectuating the purposes of paragraph I (C) of Executive Order No. 7034 of May 6, 1935, the Works Progress Administrator or the State Works Progress Administrators are hereby authorized, in their discretion, to modify this requirement in connection with any project not operated under contract.

Section 6. All persons (*a*) who are employed on projects conducted by the State Emergency Relief Administration and continued by the Works Progress Administration, and who are otherwise eligible, or (*b*) who are certified by the United States Employment Service as eligible for employment on projects to be conducted by the Works Progress Administration shall be regarded as continuously certified for assignment to work on projects to be conducted by the Works Progress Administration unless they are requisitioned by the United States Employment Service for employment on other projects, in other public work, or in private industry.

Section 7. Persons who are certified for assignemnt to work on projects shall be accepted or rejected by those having responsibility for the management of such employment solely on the basis of their fitness to perform the assigned tasks and shall not be discriminated against on any other grounds whatsoever.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 5, 1935.

(No. 7060)

EXECUTIVE ORDER

AMENDMENT TO EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 7060, OF JUNE 5, 1935, PRESCRIBING RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO PROCEDURE FOR EMPLOYMENT OF WORKERS UNDER THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 5 OF REGULATION NO. 2

Section 5 of regulation no. 2, as contained in Executive Order No. 7060, of June 5, 1935, prescribing rules and regulations relating to procedure for employment of workers under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 5. Only persons certified for assignment to work by the United States Employment Service shall be employed on projects: *Provided*, That for the purpose of effectuating the purposes of paragraph I (C) of Executive Order No. 7034, of May 6, 1935, the Works Progress Administrator, or representatives specifically designated by him, are hereby authorized, in thir discretion, to modify this requirement in connection with any project or portion thereof."

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 5, 1935.

(No. 7125)

EXECUTIVE ORDER

PRESCRIBING RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO WAGES OF UNATTACHED WORKERS UNDER THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935

REGULATION NO. 6

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935 (Public Res. No. 11, 74th Cong.), I hereby prescribe the following rules and regulations relating to unattached workers:

1. *Definitions.*—The term "project", as used herein, means a project (a) which is financed in whole or in part from funds appropriated by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, and (b) to which is applicable the schedule of monthly earnings set forth in part I of regulation no. 1, prescribing rules and regulations relating to wages, hours of work, and conditions of employment under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 (Executive Order No. 7046 of May 20, 1935, and amendments thereto).

The term "subsistence", as used herein, means board, lodging, and any other services, facilities, or equipment furnished to unattached workers as defined by the Works Progress Administrator.

2. *Wages.*—The Administrator of the Works Progress Administration, or representatives designated by him, may, in their discretion, (a) exempt from the said schedule of monthly earnings any project, portion of a project, or class of work upon a project, with respect to unattached workers, who are furnished subsistence in a camp operated under the supervision of an agency of the Federal Government, and (b) provide that, in lieu of such monthly earnings, such unattached workers shall, in addition to their subsistence, be paid monthly earnings not to exceed twenty-five dollars ($25.00) per month.

The foregoing exemption shall not be made where to do so would involve the application of different wage scales among workers employed at one location at the same class of work.

3. Except as herein otherwise provided, the provisions of the said Regulation No. 1 (including the provisions with respect to credits and deductions for time lost) shall be applicable to the employment of unattached workers.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *August 23, 1935.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER PRESCRIBING RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO STUDENT-AID PROJECTS AND TO EMPLOYMENT OF YOUTH ON OTHER PROJECTS UNDER THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935

REGULATION NO. 7

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935 (Public Res. 11, 74th Cong.), I hereby prescribe the following rules and regulations relating to student-aid projects and to employment of youth on other projects:

1. *Definition of student-aid projects.*—Student-aid projects are hereby defined to be projects financed, in whole or in part, from funds appropriated by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, which provide financial assistance to needy young people in amounts which will permit them to continue their education at high schools, colleges, or graduate schools, in exchange for part-time work upon useful projects.

2. *Supervision of student-aid projects.*—Student-aid projects shall be supervised by the National Youth Administration.

3. *Amount of aid.*—Recipients of student aid shall receive monthly payments, in the amounts hereinafter prescribed, for each month of the school year.

(*a*) Payments to high-school students shall be at a rate not in excess of $6 per month for the school year.

(*b*) Payments to college students shall not exceed an average of $15 per month for the school year and shall not exceed $20 in any month.

(*c*) Payments to graduate students shall not exceed an average of $30 per month for the school year and shall not exceed $40 in any month.

4. *Administration of student-aid projects.*—Methods for the selection of eligible students to receive student aid, the character of the work to be performed by the

recipients of student aid, and all conditions of employment shall be determined by, or under the direction of, the Executive Director of the National Youth Administration.

5. *Employment of youth on projects.*—Young persons who are eligible for benefits under the National Youth Administration may be employed on projects supervised or administered by the Works Progress Administration. The monthly earnings to be paid to such young persons for work on such projects, the maximum and minimum number of hours of work, and the conditions of employment shall be determined by the Works Progress Administration: *Provided, however,* That the monthly earnings shall not exceed $25 per month.

6. *Nonapplication of regulations nos. 1, 2, and 3.*—The provisions of regulations no. 1 as amended (Executive Orders Nos. 7046, 7117, and 7119 of May 20, July 29, and July 30, 1935, respectively), regulation no. 2 as amended (Executive Orders Nos. 7060 and 7125 of June 5 and August 5, 1935, respectively), and regulation no. 3 (Executive Order No. 7083 of June 24, 1935), shall not be applicable to student-aid projects as defined in paragraph 1 or to the employment of young persons under paragraph 5 above.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 29, 1935.

Senator HALE. You get these for each community?

Mr. HOPKINS. We divided the country by areas and by size of cities.

Senator HALE. How do you account for $72.23 in New York and $26.22 in South Carolina?

Mr. HOPKINS. I think that is explained in terms of the cost of living. A person getting $26 in South Carolina, in certain parts of South Carolina, may be just as well off as a person getting $72 in in New York City on account of wide differences in many items of expense; rents, carfares, and so forth.

Senator HALE. Would you say that the cost of living was practically a third in South Carolina of what it is in New York.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes; in certain parts, when compared with New York City.

Senator HALE. In South Carolina?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes. Now, you have got to break South Carolina up into units. There may be a city in South Carolina where we pay $35 a month.

Senator BYRNES. As a matter of fact, you do pay a larger amount in the cities of South Carolina than you do in the rural districts?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes; we do.

Senator HALE. Now, taking up more or less the same question in other States, for instance in Connecticut you pay $64.33; Rhode Island $56.93; and in New York $72.23.

Senator HALE. How do you reconcile that?

Mr. HOPKINS. New York City has no rural area. Both Connecticut and Rhode Island have some, and you will find if you examine the figures——

Senator HALE. $72.23 is New York City.

Mr. HOPKINS. $72.23 is the amount in New York City alone.

Senator HALE. What is it in the State of New York?

Mr. HOPKINS. I cannot give it to you offhand. It is here, Senator. I have got it.

Senator HALE. That is in the hearings?

Mr. HOPKINS. $60.90 in New York State, exclusive of New York City.

Senator HALE. $60.90?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator MCKELLAR. How much is it in Connecticut and Rhode Island?

Mr. HOPKINS. In Connecticut $64.33. And Rhode Island $56.93.

Senator HALE. What is the distinction between Rhode Island and Connecticut?

Mr. HOPKINS. We might have a larger proportion of W. P. A. employees working in areas outside of cities. It depends how the security wage schedule, which I have filed with the committee, works out in terms of the proportion working in cities of different sizes and in the proportions of workers employed in the various wage classifications. Then, in Rhode Island 84 percent of the W. P. A. workers are in the unskilled category, as compared with 76 percent in Connecticut.

Senator HALE. That is, the rural figures would be lower than the others?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator ADAMS. Senator Hale, on page 314 of the House hearings they are broken down on an hourly basis; the amount paid in the States being shown on an hourly basis.

PAY OF RELIEF WORKERS

Senator HALE. Are there not some people on emergency work relief projects actually getting more money than in private jobs?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is a relative term, Senator. If you mean to say they are making more in the W. P. A. than they make in private industry——

Senator HALE. No, I mean men who could be taken on in private corporations, if they were not now employed on relief jobs.

Mr. HOPKINS. I do not think so, unless you are talking about private jobs at substandard wages.

Senator HALE. In all cases, you are below the wages paid on private jobs?

Mr. HOPKINS. For that type of work.

Senator HALE. When you take into consideration their earnings.

Mr. HOPKINS. For that type of work. If you raise the question of architects you are employing, or engineers, or bricklayers, or common labor.

Senator HALE. Yes.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes; and——

Senator HALE. Of course, it does result in advantage to them to get as much pay on relief as they would be getting on private work.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator HALE. And they keep on work relief.

Mr. HOPKINS. Of course, there are not enough private jobs to go around. I know of no employer, no factory employer, for instance, that has any trouble getting all of the labor he wants. That is the real factor in this.

EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS

Senator HALE. I had copied from the Los Angeles Times an editorial referring to a very unusual circular, issued under one of your projects. I will read it to the committee. It is very short.

NEW USE FOR PUBLIC MONEY—LEARN TO BE A RED AGITATOR AT PUBLIC EXPENSE

If that line were to be blazoned on billboards it would make the public rub its eyes. It isn't a fake; it could be truthfully used as an advertising slogan by the Works Progress Administration in Seattle.

The following is an exact quotation from a bulletin of the W. P. A.: "Education Department, Alaska Building, Seattle, giving an Outline for Short Course in Parliamentary Laws and Public Speaking."

Public speaking: The real test of whether public speaking is good or bad, effective or ineffective, is simply this—does it accomplish the purpose we have in mind? First of all therefore we must consider the purpose for which we use public speaking, particularly in the labor movement. In general the purpose of speaking in the labor movement may be classified under four main heads:

(1) To give our hearers a clearer understanding of any situation * * *.

(2) To move our hearers to action. If we want to persuade a group of workers to go on a strike, to join a union, to give money for relief, to go on the picket line, to defy an injunction, to help build a labor party, to refuse to fight for capitalism * * * all this requires that we arouse our audience so that they actually do something.

This course in "red" public speaking is being paid for, of course, by the general public and administered by officers sworn to support the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The New Deal is certainly remarkable for thinking up new uses for public money. Moscow should be grateful for this one; its remittances to pay agitators can be materially reduced as soon as the Seattle "red" school graduates get into the field.

Seattle, incidentally, has been one of the focal points of the perennial "red"-dictated longshoremen's war on the Pacific coast.

Senator ADAMS. That is all in the bulletin?

Senator HALE. That is the bulletin that I am reading from. This was copied from the newspaper.

Senator ADAMS. I mean the last paragraph, is that a part of the bulletin?

Senator HALE. No, this is an editorial. The bulletin ended here [indicating] with the words—

This requires that we rouse our audience so that they actually do something.

Can you tell us about that?

Mr. HOPKINS. Senator, in view of the fact that that appeared in the Los Angeles Times, which has seen a red scare every time a liberal person even sticks up his head, I would discount it.

Senator HALE. Are you familiar with this bulletin?

Mr. HOPKINS. No. I will be glad to look that up and see to what extent the statement made by the Los Angeles Times is true.

Senator HALE. Has the matter ever been brought to your attention?

Mr. HOPKINS. Never; so far as I know.

Senator BYRNES. Who is supposed to have issued it?

Mr. HOPKINS. I do not know.

Senator HALE. The Los Angeles Times says that it is an exact quotation from a bulletin of the W. P. A.

Senator BYRNES. A bulletin issued in Los Angeles?

Senator HALE. In Seattle.

Senator BYRNES. And, they do not cover the State of Washington as a regular thing, I suppose.

Senator HALE. Well now, Senator——

Mr. HOPKINS. I will be glad to inquire into that, as to the truth of it.

Senator HALE. Do you give money to the Bureau of Education for training speakers?

Mr. HOPKINS. We have an adult education program. We have probably 40,000 needy teachers on relief, most of whom are teaching adults.

Now, whether there are some courses in public speaking I do not know, but I presume there are. As to the truth of that article in the Los Angeles Times, I should think that would certainly need careful looking into.

Senator HALE. Will you look into it and let us have some report on it?

Mr. HOPKINS. I will be glad to, and I will gladly file an answer in the record.

Senator HALE. I would like to have it.

Senator BYRNES. Do you know from the questions who is supposed to have issued it in Seattle?

Mr. HOPKINS. No; I cannot tell from that, but I will be glad to look into it.

Senator HALE. I wish you would.

Mr. HOPKINS. I will run that down.

Senator HALE. Who sent those bulletins out; the Bureau of Education, or your people?

Mr. HOPKINS. That I cannot tell you. I do not know.

Senator HALE. You have people working in that field?

Mr. HOPKINS. We have people working in the field of adult education.

Senator HALE. You do?

Mr. HOPKINS. In the whole education program, we have 40,000 teachers working in the United States; we probably have 1,200,000 students.

Senator HALE. That is one of the work relief projects?

Mr. HOPKINS. There are probably 1,200,000 in the classes of the whole educational program.

Senator MCKELLAR. You mean by adult education, education of men and women who have gotten to be grown without learning to read and write; is that it?

Mr. HOPKINS. No. That is one phase of adult education. We probably have 250,000 illiterates that we are teaching to read and write in various parts of the United States as a part of our program; but we have many types of classes of adult education.

Senator MCKELLAR. I think that is a very fine work.

Senator HALE. I will ask you to comment on that bulletin. Would such a bulletin be of a kind that you would favor putting out?

Mr. HOPKINS. I do not want to comment on that bulletin, especially in view of the source it comes from, until I look it up.

Senator BYRNES. Who is the editor of the Los Angeles Times?

Mr. HOPKINS. I do not know.

Senator BYRNES. Do you know who the publisher is?

Senator HALE. No; I do not.

Senator BYRNES. Do you know who the publisher is?

Senator HALE. What?

Senator BYRNES. Do you know who the publisher of the Los Angeles Times is?

Senator HALE. No; I do not. Somebody called my attention to the editorial, and I had it copied.

Senator STEIWER. Do you not know?

Senator BYRNES. Do you know? I presume you could state his name.

Senator STEIWER. I do not want it to appear in the record that nobody on the committee knows who the publisher of the Los Angeles Times is. It is Mr. Chandler.

Senator BYRNES. I knew that Mr. Chandler was the publisher of one of the papers, but I did not know whether it was the Times.

EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS, METHOD OF SELECTION

Senator STEIWER. While on the subject of the educational program, how do you set up your agencies that have charge of this program in the several States?

Mr. HOPKINS. We have in each State W. P. A. office, a director of adult education.

The work itself is done in connection with the State departments of education and city departments of education and is sponsored by them.

Senator STEIWER. That is the reason I asked the question. I think in my own State it is largely, maybe entirely, under the control of the State department of education.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. And I was wondering whether you or those local departments of education select the courses of instruction.

Mr. HOPKINS. No; I think the local department selects the courses of instruction, or the State department of education. We endorse the courses. They lay them out and supervise the people.

Senator STEIWER. So, it probably differs in the different States?

Mr. HOPKINS. There would be a difference.

Senator STEIWER. In the various departments of education of the various States.

Mr. HOPKINS. That is correct.

Senator STEIWER. This is adult education?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. And you accept any program that seems to be rational which is approved by the local State authorities?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right; or the municipal authorities.

Senator HALE. Mr. Hopkins, who would have any supervision over bulletins of this kind?

Mr. HOPKINS. State departments of education.

Senator HALE. The State departments?

Mr. HOPKINS. The State departments, or the city departments of education.

Senator HALE. And in every case it would be taken up with the State authorities, before it was put into effect?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, it would be a program of the State Department. You see, this would be a project submitted to us by the State department of education, of the State, or of the city department of education of a city. They are the sponsors of the project.

Senator STEIWER. Do they submit these various projects to Washington?

Mr. HOPKINS. Individual projects would not be submitted in detail. But, they would submit a project for adult education, involving, let us say 50 teachers for the city of Seattle.

Senator BYRNES. It is submitted to the State director?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right.

Senator BYRNES. And he determines whether or not he will approve that project?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right.

Senator BYRNES. And then he advances the funds for it?

Mr. HOPKINS. If he approves it he sends it to us.

Senator HALE. You have no supervision over it at all?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, the sponsor supervises the project. We have supervision in the sense that we have competent people to see that this money is being spent properly. To that extent we have supervision, but so far as supervising the teachers or having personnel superimposed on top of competent State departments of education or city departments of education, we do not have that.

Senator HALE. Yes, but if you knew that if things of this kind were going on, you would not approve of them, would you?

Senator ADAMS. Senator Hale——

Senator HALE. I would like to have an answer.

Senator ADAMS. It seems to me that we ought to have the whole bulletin, rather than extracts from it.

Senator HALE. I only have the editorial.

Senator BYRNES. Does anybody know whether there was such a bulletin at all?

Senator MCKELLAR. He got that from the paper.

Senator HALE. This is simply what was in a paper that was called to my attention.

Senator BYRNES. I have seen so much in the papers that are not true, that I am not ready to agree that there ever was such a bulletin.

Senator HALE. I want to ask whether if the bulletin was issued, and if it did include the language I read, it would be a proper bulletin in your judgment to be put out.

Mr. HOPKINS. I cannot answer that, Senator, because I would want to see the whole bulletin, the whole circular. It is like picking out a little piece out of anybody's statement. Unless you tie it up with the rest of the statement, you do not know what it is. I would want to know a lot about that, before I answer that, and I will get information on it and put it in the record.

Senator HALE. Answer specifically so that we can have it in the record.

Mr. HOPKINS. I will, indeed.

(The information requested follows:)

EXHIBIT D

SYLLABUS USED IN PUBLIC SPEAKING COURSE OF THE WORKERS EDUCATION PROGRAM OF THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

The bulletin to which reference was made in the editorial quoted from the Los Angeles Times was an Outline for Short Course on Parliamentary Law and Public Speaking, published by the State headquarters of the Works Progress Administration, educational department, in Seattle, Wash.

The State educational director of the Works Progress Administration, Dr. Frederick Lash, was appointed with the approval of the State superintendent of

public instruction. Local educational projects, including the workers' education program, which is a part of the general emergency educational program, are sponsored by the county superintendent of schools in every case.

The supervisor of workers' education for the State of Washington, Mr. J. C. Kennedy, who was appointed by Mr. Lash, is in general charge of the operation of programs and the designing of courses in the workers education department. Plans for such courses, as is customary, are made in consultation with the groups interested in securing teachers for the particular classes desired. The chief interest in the public speaking courses has apparently been shown by trade-union groups, and the entire workers' education program in Seattle has had the hearty endorsement of the Seattle Central Labor Council, a body representing the Washington State Federation of Labor, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Kennedy's personal history, as filed with the Washington office, shows him to be a graduate of Cornell University, 1907; director of a social survey of the packing industry, a study conducted under the auspices of the University of Chicago; a housing expert with the Chicago Association of Commerce; director of the Seattle Labor College; for a time, a teacher at Brookwood Labor College; and also a teacher in the Western Summer School for Workers, at the University of California in Berkeley. His previous work in Seattle had made for him a trusted place in the labor educational groups of that city.

Mr. Kennedy had known of the previous successful use of the material used in this outline by a variety of workers' education groups. Before sending it to be mimeographed, he read the first few pages and decided it would be suitable material. Since the criticised paragraph was a brief item near the end of the outline, it escaped his attention. Only a few of the reprints had been circulated when his attention was called to the paragraph, which appeared to one of his teachers to be objectionable. Upon reading this paragraph, Mr. Kennedy immediately agreed with the teacher's criticism and at once took steps to revise it.

This change had been made by Mr. Kennedy 10 days before he was interviewed by the newspaper reporter—and the reporter was told at the time of the interview, that the change had been made.

No exception was taken by anyone to any other portion of this syllabus. Nor had any of the activities of the workers' education program in the State of Washington previously been adversely criticized by anyone.

The editorial from the Los Angeles Times takes no account whatever of the total context of the syllabus nor of the correction made by the workers' education division of the State of Washington, which was made the moment they themselves had the matter brought to their attention. The news story in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, which first brought public attention to the incident in an article on April 1, 1936, quotes Mr. Lash as saying: "We have no sympathy for such stuff." It also credits Mr. Kennedy with having already made the changes in the text as soon as he discovered that the first copy contained material which he did not approve for circulation.

The attitude of the reputable Seattle Central Labor Council, whose members had been most interested in the courses in Seattle and vicinity, is represented in a resolution, unanimously adopted by the council and published in their paper, Labor News, on April 3, 1936. The resolution follows:

"Whereas, in the same issue of the Post-Intelligencer, William Randolph Hearst made an entirely unwarranted attack on the workers' education project of the Works Progress Administration, which has been sponsored by the American Federation of Labor and the local central labor council: Therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the Seattle Central Labor Council, of Seattle and vicinity, condemn this unwarranted and underhanded attack on friends and spokesmen of the labor movement, and the program of workers' education, which is bringing great benefits to a large number of the members of organized labor; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be sent to Senator Schwellenbach; Mr. George Gannon, State director of Works Progress Administration; and Dr. Frederick M. Lash, State director of adult education."

The entire outline now in use in public speaking classes in the State of Washington is printed below:

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION,
STATE HEADQUARTERS, EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
Alaska Building, Seattle, Wash.

OUTLINE FOR SHORT COURSE ON PARLIAMENTARY LAW AND PUBLIC SPEAKING—CONDUCT OF MEETINGS

I. INTRODUCTION

The setting and properties.—Light, heat, chairs, table for speaker, etc. An uncomfortable crowd is an inattentive crowd—see that the hall is in readiness for the meeting.

II. DUTIES OF THE CHAIRMAN

A. *In conducting the business of the meeting.*—(1) To open the session at the appointed hour by taking the chair and calling the members to order. During the meeting the chairman must be constantly ready to carry out the will of the assembly.

(2) To call for the minutes of the previous meeting.

(3) To announce the business before the assembly in the order in which it is to be taken up; that is, the "agenda."

(4) To recognize members asking for the floor and to protect their right to speak by maintaining order.

(5) To state and put to a vote all motions made and seconded, and to announce the result of the vote.

The chairman should realize that one of his most important functions is to serve as the instrument for making all questions clear to the assembly. Therefore he should repeat the motion when he puts it to a vote and perhaps should explain what the effect of a motion would be if that is not already clear to every member.

(6) To restrict discussion to such matters as bear directly on the business in hand, and to assist in the expediting of business in every way compatible with the rights of the members.

(7) To enforce on all occasions the observance of order and decorum among the members.

B. *In introducing speakers.*—(1) To make a few appropriate remarks, including who the speaker is and exactly what he is to speak on; (2) to refrain from trying to give the speech over again after the speaker is through, although a few words of thanks are appropriate before the meeting is dismissed or thrown open for discussion.

C. *In leading discussion.*—(1) To maintain order among the questioners, (2) to interpret questions not clear to everyone, (3) to keep watch of the clock.

III. THE SECRETARY

"In addition to keeping the records of the society and the minutes of the meetings, it is the duty of the secretary to keep a register or roll of the members and to call the roll when required; to notify the officers, committees, and delegates of their appointment, and to furnish committees with all papers referred to them and delegates with credentials; and to sign with the president all orders on the treasurer authorized by the society, unless otherwise specified in the bylaws.

"He should also keep one book in which the constitution, bylaws, rules of order, and standing rules should all be written, leaving every other page blank; and whenever an amendment is made to any of them, in addition to being recorded in the minutes, it should be immediately entered on the page opposite to the article amended, with a reference, in red ink, to the date and page of the minutes where it is recorded."—Robert's Rules of Order.

THE MINUTES

"The record of the proceedings of a deliberative assembly is usually called the minutes, or the record, or the journal. The essentials of the record are as follows:

"(*a*) The kind of meeting, 'regular' (or stated) or 'special' or 'adjourned regular' or 'adjourned special.'

"(*b*) Name of the assembly.

"(*c*) Date of meeting and place, when these are not always the same.

"(*e*) The fact of the presence of the regular chairman and secretary, or if they are absent, the names of their substitutes.

"(e) Whether the minutes of the previous meeting were approved, or their reading dispensed with, the dates of the meeting being given when it is customary to occasionally transact business at other than the regular business meetings.

"(f) All the main motions (except such as were withdrawn) and points of order and appeals, whether sustained or lost, and all other motions that were not lost or withdrawn.

"(g) Usually the hours of meeting and adjournment, when the meeting is solely for business.

"Generally the name is recorded of the member who introduced a main motion, but not of the seconder.

"In some societies the minutes are signed by the president in addition to the secretary, and when published they should always be signed by both officers. If minutes are not habitually approved at the next meeting, then there should be written at the end of the minutes the word 'Approved' (when that action is taken) and the date of the approval, which should be signed by the secretary. They should be entered in good black ink in a well-bound record-book."—Robert's Rules of Order.

Often the secretary keeps the minutes in a pocket memorandum book which he carries to each meeting, and when the minutes have been approved, copies his original notes, as corrected, into the permanent record. When this is done, however, the original notes should be kept to check errors in copying.

The form of the minutes—Sample copy.—At a regular meeting of the Washington (N. J.) Local, held in their hall, on Monday evening, October 9, 1933, the president in the chair and Brother E. Wolfe acting as secretary, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The committee on applications reported the names of Messrs. C. and D. as applicants for membership, and on motion of Brother F. they were admitted as members. The committee on organization reported through Brother G. a series of resolutions, which were thoroughly discussed and amended, and finally adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That * * *

On motion of Brother L., the local adjourned at 10 p. m.

——— ———, *Secretary.*

"In keeping the minutes, much depends upon the kind of meeting and whether the minutes are to be published. In the meeting of ordinary societies and of boards of managers and trustees, there is no object in reporting the debates; the duty of the secretary, in such cases, is mainly to record what is 'done' by the assembly, and not what is said by the members. He should enter the essentials of a record, as previously stated; and when a count has been ordered, or where the vote is by ballot, he should enter the number of votes on each side; and when the voting is by ayes and nays he should enter a list of names of those voting on each side.

"The proceedings of the committee of the whole, or while acting as if in committee of the whole, should not be entered in the minutes, but the report of the committee should be entered. When a question is considered informally, the proceedings should be kept as usual, as the only informality is in the debate.

"If a report containing resolutions has been agreed to, the resolutions should be entered in full as finally adopted by the assembly * * *. If a report is of great importance, the assembly should order it 'to be entered on the minutes', in which case the secretary copies it in full upon the record."—Robert's Rules of Order.

Writing letters.—Every business letter should have, either at the beginning or below the body of the letter, the complete name and address of the person to whom it is written. Needless to say, your own address and the date should appear also.

The exact form of address does not matter greatly, though the style of the letter should be uniform throughout. For instance, if your address and date in the heading are indented, the address of the recipient should also be indented. End punctuation may or may not be used, as preferred.

The form of address on the envelope should coincide with that of the letter.

In the body of the letter, say what you have to say as concisely and simply as you can. Be sure to include all necessary information. If you are replying to a letter, give the date of it.

Keep a carbon copy of every letter you write. Don't put yourself in the position of having to say "I'm almost sure I wrote them about that a couple of weeks ago." A carbon copy is better than rough draft for your files because errors or changes may be made in recopying. A typewriter is best for letter writing, of course, but a good indelible pencil and carbon paper may be used.

Be sure to write your name plainly. If you use a typewriter, type your name below the signature. Then even though your signature looks like a kitten playing with a spool of silk, the recipient can know whom the letter is from.

Answer letters promptly. If there is anything that turns officers' hair gray and makes them thin and pale, it is having to wait and wait for information and reports.

IV. THE TREASURER AND HIS REPORT

The office.—The treasurer of an organization is the custodian of its funds. For this reason, whenever possible, a member with experience in financial matters should be chosen for this office.

All money received by the treasurer should be deposited immediately in the bank. No money should be paid out except upon presentation to the treasurer of a warrant or requisition signed by the president and, if desired, by the secretary, and stating the amount and the purpose for which the money is to be expended. The treasurer should be required to present a complete report of the finances at least twice during the year.

Many organizations have an auditing committee whose duty it is to audit all accounts and certify to the correctness of them. The acceptance of the report of the committee approves the report of the treasurer and relieves him of responsibility except in case of fraud.

The report.—The essential things in the treasurer's report are (1) receipts, (2) disbursements, (3) assets, or amounts due to the society, and (4) liabilities, or amounts due by the society. The report should always show the balance on hand at the beginning and at the close of the period for which the report is made. Those are all necessary to enable one to understand the financial condition of the society.

(1) Receipts. The statement of receipts should be so made to show the total amount of receipts of each class for the quarter or year, as "initation fees", "dues", "fines", etc.

(2) Disbursements. This statement should show the disbursements in a similar way, giving the total expenses of each kind, as "janitor", "rent", "fuel", "lights", etc.

(3) Assets, or amounts due to the society. This statement should include only such amounts due to the society at the close of the quarter or year as the board considers are collectible. Amounts due that cannot be collected should be ordered by the board, or the society, to be struck from the treasurer's book. It is a mistake to retain as assets, on the treasurer's books, notes or dues that are practically worthless.

(4) Liabilities, or amounts due by the society. This should include every liability of the society, even though no bill has been rendered for it. Thus, if the year's supply of coal has been ordered but has not yet been delivered, the amount of the bill should be reported as due by the society.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

I. Introduction.—The purpose of parliamentary law is to enable an assembly to transact business with speed and efficiency, to protect the rights of each individual therein, and to preserve a spirit of harmony among the members. The fundamental principles requisite to the achievement of this purpose may be summarized as follows:

A. Only one subject may claim the attention of the assembly at one time.

B. Each proposition presented for consideration is entitled to full and free debate.

C. Every member has rights equal to those of every other member.

D. The will of the majority must be carried out, and the rights of the minority must be preserved.

E. The personalities and desires of each member should be merged into the larger unit of the organization.

II. Progress of a motion.—A. Addressing the presiding officer: "Mr. (or Madam) Chairman," or if the chairman has a title, it may be used—as "Mr. President." In labor meetings often "Brother or Comrade Chairman" or "Sister Chairman."

B. Recognition by the chairman: "Mrs. Brown," "The delegate from Boston," or merely by nodding.

C. Presenting a motion: Always in the form, "I move that" not "I make a motion" or "I move you that." Motions should be presented in the affirmative.

D. Seconding a motion: Another member, without rising or addressing the chairman says, "I second the motion." If there is no second the chairman may declare, "The motion is lost for want of a second."

E. Statement of the motion by the chairman: "It has been moved and seconded that * * *" or "It is moved and seconded to adopt the following resolution * * *" (reading it).

F. Debate: Before any member may discuss a question, he must obtain the floor in the same manner as when presenting a motion. The first person who asks for the floor is entitled to speak, but when several want to speak at the same time, the following guiding principles may be applied:

1. The chairman should always show preference to the proposer of the motion, because it is wise to allow the proposer to explain his own motion if he so desires.

2. A member who has not spoken has prior claim over one who has already discussed the question, or who has proposed another motion.

3. If the chairman knows the opinions of the various members regarding the measure, he should alternate between those favoring the measure and those opposed to it.

4. The chairman should recognize a member who seldom speaks in preference to one who frequently claims the attention of the assembly.

5. Discussion must be confined strictly to the question before the assembly.

G. Taking the vote: When the discussion is ended, the chairman asks, "All those in favor of the motion say 'Aye'. Those opposed say 'No'." If in doubt, the chairman may call for a show of hands or for a rising vote.

H. Announcing the vote: "The motion is carried (or lost) and therefore * * * " (repeating the gist of the motion.)

The exact number of affirmative and negative votes must be announced by the chairman when a count is made.

III. Classification of motions.—A. Main motions.

Purpose: To bring questions before the assembly, for consideration. Only one main motion may be considered at one time.

B. Subsidiary motions (additions or amendments).

Purpose: To modify or dispose of the main motion that is being considered.

(a) Subsidiary motions are in order when a main motion is being considered, and may be voted on first.

C. Privileged motions.

Purpose: They have no connection with the main motion, but are of such importance that they are entitled to immediate consideration.

D. Incidental motions, arising incidentally out of the business of the assembly.

In general, if you reason out the facts about a motion you may wish to make, you will know if it is in order without memorizing rules. Ask yourself these questions:

1. Does it interrupt a speaker?
2. Does it require a second?
3. May it be debated?
4. What is required to carry it?
5. What other motions may be applied to it?
6. May it be renewed if lost?
7. What is its rank or precedence?

(See charts of precedence of motions and summary of rules concerning them, attached.)

IV. Amendments.—Purpose: "The purpose of the motion to amend is to modify a motion that has already been presented in such a manner that it will be more satisfactory to the members of the assembly * * *. The most important principle to understand in connection with a motion to amend is that an amendment may be opposed to the spirit of the motion to which it is applied, but it must have a direct bearing upon the subject matter of that motion."

A. Methods of amending:

1. By addition or insertion.
2. By elimination.
3. By substitution (striking out and inserting).

NOTE.—It is not in order to amend a motion by inserting the word "not" when the same result would be obtained by a negative vote.

B. Kinds of amendments: 1. First rank: An amendment to a motion.

2. Second rank: An amendment to an amendment, which must relate to the amendment and not to the main motion.

C. Voting on amendments: 1. Amendments are voted on in inverse order; those of the second rank are disposed of first, and the first rank second, and finally the motion "as amended." It is not in order to propose more than one amendment of each rank at one time, but you can have both a first and second rank amendment before the assembly at the same time.

V. Point of order.—Purpose: To correct a mistake in the observance of enforcement of the rules of parliamentary procedure or of the rules of the assembly.

It may be made at any time, even though a speaker has the floor.

Form: "Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order." (Otherwise the chairman will not recognize one who interrupts a speaker.) A point of order must be raised immediately after the mistake has been made.

VI. Parliamentary inquiry and a request for information.—Form: "Mr. Chairman, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry (or for information)."

This may interrupt a speaker, but no chairman should allow such requests to be used as a method of bothering a speaker, and he should refuse to recognize a member who rose for information repeatedly.

VII. Previous question.—Purpose: To suppress debate and bring the question to an immediate vote.

1. If unqualified ("I move the previous question") a vote must be taken on the motion, or if it was amended, on the amendment, or, if the amendment was amended, on the second-rank amendment.

2. It may also be proposed "I move the previous question upon both of the amendments", or

3. "I move the previous question on all of the motions before the house."

VIII. To lay on the table.—Purpose: To shelve the motion and end discussion without a vote on the motion which may or may not be resurrected later.

IX. Limit debate—extend the limits of debate.—Purpose: To restrict discussion. It may be proposed in any of the following forms:

"I move to limit the time of each speaker to * * * minutes."

"I move to limit debate on this question to * * * minutes."

"I move to limit debate on this question to * * * speeches on each side."

"I move that debate on the motion closes at such and such a time and a vote be taken at that time."

Chart of motions and rules governing them

Motions	May interrupt speaker	Requires a second	Debatable	Vote required	May be renewed	Motions that may apply
Main motion	No	Yes	Yes	Majority	At next session	All.
Amendments	No	Yes	Yes	do	No	Amend, limit debate, previous question, reconsider.
Point of order	Yes	No	No	Majority if not decided by chairman.	No	None.
Parliamentary inquiry and request for information.	Yes	No	No	None	No	None.
Previous question	No	Yes	No	Two-thirds	After debate	Reconsider.
Limit debate and extend limits of debate.	No	Yes	Limited debate.	do	do	Amend, reconsider.

Chart of precedence of motions and summary of rules governing them

[Key to abbreviations: In.—May interrupt a speaker. L.—Limited as to debate. Ns.—Does not require a second. ⅔—Requires a ⅔ vote. Un.—Undebatable]

Privileged motions:

1.	To fix time to which to adjourn	L.
2.	To adjourn (unqualified)	Un.
3.	To take a recess	L.
4.	To rise to a question of privilege	In., ns., un.
5.	To call for orders of the day	In., ns., un.

Subsidiary motions:

6.	To lay on, or take from, the table	Un.
7.	To call for the previous question	Un., ⅔.
8.	To limit, or extend limits, of debate	L., ⅔.
9.	To postpone indefinitely	L.
10.	To refer to a committee	L.
11.	To amend.	
12.	To postpone indefinitely.	

Chart of precedence of motions and summary of rules governing them—Continued

Main motions:	
13. (*a*) General main motions.	
(*b*) Specific main motions.	
To take from the table	Un.
To reconsider	In.
To reconsider and have entered on the minutes	In., un.
To rescind	⅔.
To expunge	⅔.
To adopt a resolution.	
To adjourn (qualified).	
To create orders of the day (special)	⅔.
Incidental motions:	
To suspend rules	Un., ⅔.
To withdraw a motion	Ns., un.
To read papers	Un.
To object to consideration	In., ns., un., ⅔.
To rise to a point of order	In., ns., un.
To rise to a parliamentary inquiry	In., ns., un.
To appeal from the decision of the Chair	In., L.
To call for a division of the House	In., ns., un.
To call for a division of a question	Un.

PUBLIC SPEAKING

The real test of whether public speaking is good or bad, effective or ineffective, is simply this—does it accomplish the purpose we have in mind? First of all, therefore, we must consider the purposes for which we use public speaking, especially in the labor movement.

In general, the purpose of speaking in the labor movement may be classified under four main heads:

1. To give our hearers a clearer understanding of any situation: This is done (*a*) by narration—just telling the story—and (*b*) by explanation—that is, showing how one event or condition is hooked up with the another.

2. To move our hearers to action: If we want to persuade a group of workers to join a union, to unite for political action, to support the cooperative movement, to go on strike, to give money for relief, to resist injunction abuses or to oppose the propaganda of munition makers for war—we must rouse our audience so they actually do something.

3. To impress our hearers with the significance of what workers have done, are doing, or attempting to do. This means that we must fire the imagination of the workers so that they realize the supreme importance of the labor movement, so that they feel their unity with their fellow workers of every industry, race and country, so that they will have the courage and determination to work, to fight and to build in the face of all obstacles.

4. To amuse and entertain: Fun is not only good in itself, but definitely helps the body to function better physiologically and psychologically. By relieving the tension and keeping up the spirits of the group entertainment is valuable in keeping up group morale in hard situations.

When you intend to make a speech decide definitely which of the above purposes, or which combination of these purposes, you intend to accomplish—and act accordingly.

* * * * * * *

HOW TO ORGANIZE A SPEECH

A. As we pointed out in page 10 of this outline, the first question to answer when you begin to prepare a speech is this, Just what is the purpose of this speech, am I setting out to explain, to move to action, to impress or to entertain? Therefore, in organizing your speech, write down:

1. The purpose or purposes of your speech.

2. The subject or title of your speech.

The next matter to consider is the composition of the audience who is to hear the speech. Are the people conservatives or radicals, native born or immigrants, young or old, wage workers, farmers, professional people, or business men, educated or uneducated, employed or unemployed, Catholics, Jews, Protestants, or free-thinkers, organized or unorganized, men or women, fresh and alert, or exhausted by heavy labor? You must know your audience before you can determine what kind of speech will be effective. Therefore write down next.

1. Main characteristics of audience.

2. The special beliefs or prejudices of the audience that must be reckoned with on this occasion.

B. With your purpose clearly in mind, and with a good knowledge of your audience, you are ready to prepare the introduction to your speech. This introduction must of course be adapted to the situation. In all cases your opening sentences should:

1. Secure attention and arouse interest in your subject.

2. Remove prejudice so that you will get a sympathetic hearing for your case.

When the principal purpose of the speech is to explain, often the best introduction is a clear, simple statement of the problem or situation you propose to explain.

In your introduction be positive, be alive, be concrete, be vivid, be brief. Don't have the audience asking, What is he talking about? Isn't he ever going to get to the subject?

C. Following the introduction comes the body of your speech. This may be short or long, simple or complex, depending on your subject, the freshness of your audience, due consideration for the rights of other speakers, and definite time limitations. In all cases it will help to unify and clarify the body of your speech if—

1. You write down the central thought of the speech in a single sentence.

2. Divide the body of your speech into definite subsections or paragraphs. Each subsection should deal with a definite topic, which has a direct bearing on the central thought of the speech. Avoid dragging in matters which may be interesting or important in themselves but have no direct connection with the main subject you are dealing with in this speech. In making the outline of your speech, sum up the substance of the subsection in a single sentence, and note whether this sentence really connects with and supports the central thought of your speech.

3. Arrange the subsections of your speech—

(*a*) According to the time or order in which events occurred.

(*b*) According to the section of the world, country, town, or factory that you are dealing with at the moment (deal with one place, one event, one group, etc., at a time and don't dart back and forth from one scene to another).

(*c*) According to the order in which your propositions can best be understood.

In brief, you must arrange your material according to a plan, and this plan should make it easy for the audience to follow and understand you. It should also constantly increase the grip you have on your audience. For example, a speaker who gives out all his important material and conclusions in the first part of his speech cannot hope to hold his audience with minor details toward the end. Such a speech "peters out" and often ends with an anticlimax.

D. The ending or conclusion of a speech is very important—especially if one wants action. If your chief purpose is to explain a summary of the main points of your speech with emphasis on the most essential matters will usually suffice. To get action, however, you must touch the emotions so that your audience is eager to do something about the matter. Then you must point out specifically what they can do, and how they can do it. Make your directions or program of action as simple as possible. Don't try to get your audience to do a dozen different things at once. Don't even try to sell half a dozen different pamphlets at once. Center on one, and get the response or action just as quickly as possible.

Just as you should never have an audience saying: "Will he never get down to the subject?" so you should never tire your audience out and have them wearily saying: "Will he never get through?"

The only change from the original publication occurs in the section under "Public Speaking", paragraph 2. The original paragraph which had escaped the attention of Mr. Kennedy, read as follows:

"We must consider the purpose for which we use public speaking * * * 2. To move our hearers to action. If we want to persuade a group of workers to go on strike, to join a union, give money for relief, to go on the picket line, to defy an injunction, to help build a labor party, to refuse to fight for capitalists—all this requires that we must rouse our audience so that they actually do something."

Senator STEIWER. May I ask a few questions?

Senator ADAMS. Go ahead.

ALIENS ON RELIEF

Senator STEIWER. I think the question was asked in the House proceedings about the aliens on relief. I do not find that there is any definite information provided in answer to the House member's questions.

Can you now give us any more information than you gave the House Committee in answer to those questions? Specifically, can you tell us how many aliens are receiving work relief? Is there any recent data on that?

Mr. HOPKINS. Senator, in answer to your question, of the total families on relief, we estimate that slightly over 4 percent of the heads of families are aliens who have not taken out their first papers. This is a smaller proportion than the proportion of aliens to the total population. Probably two-thirds of the heads of these alien families receiving relief have American citizens who are dependent upon them. These are estimates. We do not have exact figures.

Senator STEIWER. Children born here?

Mr. HOPKINS. The head of the family may be an alien, although other members of the family may be citizens, and that is a factor in this problem.

Senator STEIWER. I am not critical on the aliens, on receiving relief as such, but I ask the question to lead up to another.

Do you know whether you have on relief aliens who admittedly are in this country in violation of the law?

Mr. HOPKINS. No, we would not knowingly have a person on the rolls who is here in violation of our laws.

Senator STEIWER. You do not know of any?

Mr. HOPKINS. I do not know of any.

Senator BYRNES. What suggestions have you to make?

Mr. HOPKINS. I know that we knowingly would not have.

Senator BYRNES. What suggestion can you make as to how that could be determined, whether or not you could require, in order to have relief, a man who is an alien who seeks to be put on the relief rolls, should make some showing?

Senator STEIWER. I was going to ask in my next question for information which might answer your question, Senator.

Senator BYRNES. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. Have you ever taken up with any other department of our Government, and I have in mind particularly the Labor Department, the question as to whether you have on your relief rolls persons who are illegally in this country?

Mr. HOPKINS. We are constantly in touch with the Labor Department, of course, and they are in touch with us about particular families that they think are here illegally, and which they are trying to find. Now, to that extent we are in touch with them all of the time.

If you ask me whether or not every alien who registers for relief has his case taken to the Labor Department to find out whether he is here illegally, I think that the answer to that is no, we do not.

Senator STEIWER. Does an alien registering for relief have his name submitted to the Department of Labor to see whether he is illegally in this country?

Mr. HOPKINS. I have no doubt that we do, if anybody suspects it. Undoubtedly we have many instances, if we have reasons to suspect that they are here illegally, where their names are submitted to the Labor Department.

Senator STEIWER. Are you stating a hypothetical case or facts?

Mr. HOPKINS. I can only state that from my general knowledge.

Senator BYRNES. What do you say in answer to my suggestion? Have you thought of any way in which you could determine to improve the method so as to ascertain whether or not the alien is here in violation of law?

Mr. HOPKINS. Of course, that gets into the question of any person getting relief who has violated any statute.

Senator BYRNES. No.

Mr. HOPKINS. This is only one of the statutes that a man might be violating.

Senator BYRNES. Yes; but in seeking relief, does the individual disclose whether or not he is an alien?

Mr. HOPKINS. I doubt if he does, because there is nothing in the law that provides that aliens be treated any differently than anybody else.

Senator BYRNES. Then, you have no information as to the number of aliens who are on relief?

Mr. HOPKINS. We have some estimates based on studies made by our local directors of relief in various parts of the country.

Senator BYRNES. If the language of the House bill should remain in the bill, how would you proceed to administer it?

Mr. HOPKINS. We would undertake to develop a technique between the Labor Department and ourselves to do that.

Senator BYRNES. It was adopted in the House?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator BYRNES. If you have any information from a person seeking relief that he is not a citizen of the United States, you could then check it with the Labor Department?

Mr. HOPKINS. I would assume under this language that we would be expected to do more than merely have a negative attitude toward this. I would consider in the terms of that language, that we were expected to make every reasonable effort to find out if an alien were here illegally and that technique could be worked out with the Labor Department.

Senator STEIWER. Are you right, Mr. Hopkins, in saying that this statute, the statute relating to illegal entry, is only one statute that he might be violating?

Mr. HOPKINS. A man might be getting relief and might be violating any of the statutes or city ordinances.

Senator STEIWER. That is true, but have you not fallen into an error of judgment as to our relation to these people?

Mr. HOPKINS. I do not think so.

Senator STEIWER. In other words, a citizen who violates a statute against burglary, and became a relief case is still a citizen.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. He would still be a charge on our Government in one way or another. Would you not distinguish his case from that of an alien who was illegally admitted and who ought to be deported and where there is not such a strong moral obligation upon our Government?

68551—36——7

Mr. HOPKINS. No.

Senator STEIWER. You would not?

Mr. HOPKINS. No; as between those two cases, I cannot see any distinction. I think in either case, if we had any knowledge of any kind about any violation of the law, it would be our duty to get him in the right hands, and I would think both of them stood on all fours.

Senator BYRNES. You mean if a man had committed burglary and had not been punished for it?

Mr. HOPKINS. And the authorities were looking for him.

Senator BYRNES. I think the Senator has in mind where a man has been convicted and served a sentence.

Mr. HOPKINS. I would not give that any consideration.

Senator STEIWER. Not necessarily; I am trying to distinguish——

Mr. HOPKINS. Between two types of criminals.

Senator STEIWER. Between a man who had no other government to which he could turn and an alien who was illegally in this country, where there are other means to relieve his situation.

It has occurred to me that humanity would require that we feed our citizens, whereas we might not be so obligated to take care of the fellow who insists upon remaining in our country contrary to our law.

Mr. HOPKINS. I agree fully that anybody who is here illegally, and that fact is known——

Senator STEIWER. Yes.

Mr. HOPKINS. We should get him in the hands of the proper authorities and off the relief rolls.

Senator STEIWER. Then, you modify your answer made a while ago to that effect?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, I do not think so. If you say I am, I am.

Senator STEIWER. I am not arguing about it.

Senator BYRNES. I think his answer is correct. If a man has committed burglary and has not been tried, it is his duty to turn them over to the authorities to see that he is put in jail.

Senator MCKELLAR. Have the county feed him.

Senator STEIWER. We apparently would feed him in either case.

Senator BYRNES. But feed him on the way to the courthouse in one case and in the other feed him on the way to a ship to deport him.

Senator STEIWER. Generally speaking, do the other nations of the world provide relief for aliens who are illegally in their country?

Mr. HOPKINS. I cannot answer that, Senator. I do not know.

Senator STEIWER. I have been told they do not. That is the reason I asked the question.

Mr. HOPKINS. I cannot answer that.

Senator STEIWER. Now, I want to revert for a moment——

Senator HAYDEN. Before you leave this matter, just a moment, did I understand you to say that about 4 percent of the heads of families who are on relief are aliens?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator HAYDEN. How do you translate that into the number of people that you are taking care of, the 3,000,000 say?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator HAYDEN. You say that 4 percent of the 3,000,000 or 120,000 are what?

Mr. HOPKINS. The 4 percent referred to aliens who had not taken out their first papers. A large proportion of them, however, have American citizens as dependents.

Senator HAYDEN. I understand that.

Senator MCKELLAR. Did you ever compile any statistics as to how many of the 4 percent have families or members of the family who were citizens?

Mr. HOPKINS. We do not have exact data, but we estimate that probably two-thirds of them have American citizens as dependents.

Senator HAYDEN. Now as to the other types; where there is no member of the family who is a citizen, do you think it is about 2 percent of the total?

Mr. HOPKINS. I would think less than that; between 1 and 2 percent, I think, Senator.

Senator HAYDEN. At former rates, were you not paying the aliens who had no member of his family who was an American citizen, were you not paying them an average of about $600 a year?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right.

Senator HAYDEN. If the alien had committed no crime for which he could be deported, you could not get rid of him even though it would be cheaper to deport him than to pay him $600 a year?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, we, of course, have no power to deport anybody. The W. P. A. does not have that power.

Senator HAYDEN. The reason why I am asking that question is this: At the beginning of the depression——

ALIENS, TRANSPORTATION TO HOME COUNTRIES

Mr. HOPKINS (interposing). We have sent a great number of them out who were on relief. We paid their expenses. We paid the expenses of thousands of aliens who would voluntarily go back to their home countries, who were on relief.

Senator HAYDEN. I was just coming to that. At the beginning of the depression, in the Southwest, and especially in the city of Los Angeles, there were thousands of Mexicans who were stranded there. Money was raised and many of them voluntarily returned to Mexico, and it was considered a proper charge, and a saving of money, because to keep them here a year would cost us $600. For much less than that you could pay their railroad fare back to Mexico, and the Mexican Government, as a matter of fact, was very glad to get them back. They claim that the knowledge acquired by their citizens living in this country and the information that they bring back home is an asset to Mexico.

There was no resentment on the part of that government that their citizens were sent home, where they came home voluntarily, and I was wondering to what extent that movement was being kept up.

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, that was done very extensively, Senator, in 1932, and 1933, and 1934. There was a big movement to the home countries in 1932, and 1933, and 1934, and we actually accentuated it by deliberate programs providing for sending relief families back to their native countries. We sent thousands of aliens back under these programs.

Senator BYRNES. Have you any figures which would show the number of aliens who have not made application for what we call their first papers, and who had no dependents who were American citizens, if they should be declared ineligible, how many persons do you estimate it would affect?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, I cannot answer that; but I would be glad to try to get that figure from the Labor Department. I think they can make an estimate on that.

(NOTE.—The Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Labor states that they do not have such estimates available at the present time.)

Senator BYRNES. I would like to get an estimate on it.

Senator HAYDEN. Does the way this bill reads permit you to continue to use money to pay the fare of aliens who voluntarily return to their own country?

Mr. HOPKINS. Oh, yes; under a broad interpretation of relief it would.

Senator HAYDEN. I would not want to see that procedure that we have been carrying out changed. I think that it is a net saving to the Government to be able to say to an alien, "We will give you a ticket, a railroad ticket or a steamship ticket, to the country of your origin if you are willing to go." In a very few months you can make up the amount of money as compared with keeping him on relief here.

Senator STEIWER. Was not that question presented to the Comptroller in connection with the existing law?

Mr. HOPKINS. I am not sure whether it was ever submitted or not, but I am sure that the State relief agencies have spent a good deal of money for that purpose and I assume that we received a favorable decision if we asked for it.

Senator STEIWER. I think this act is probably as broad as the existing law in that particular point.

Mr. HOPKINS. I think we have that power here.

Senator STEIWER. Yes.

Senator HAYDEN. I wanted to make sure.

Senator STEIWER. I notice in the hearings before the House committee, that you have some information concerning the trades and various classifications of those who make up the great body of the relief clientele.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN ON RELIEF

Senator STEIWER. Have you ever made any inquiry as to the number of young men and young women who are on relief?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes, sir; we have got that information.

Senator STEIWER. Is that in the record? If it is, we will not follow it up.

Mr. HOPKINS. If it is not, I will put it in, because we have exact information on that by age groups. We have got it for persons from 16 to 24 years of age.

(The information requested follows:)

TABLE 17.—*Age of persons from the relief rolls certified by relief agencies as eligible for employment under the Works Program, Jan. 15, 1936* [1]

	16–17	18–19	20	21–24
Total persons	358,743	474,420	209,478	710,341
Male	195,142	273,810	127,079	486,225
Female	163,601	200,610	82,399	224,116

[1] Estimated from enumeration of workers on relief in March 1935. The data represent persons certified as from relief rolls and eligible for Works Program employment as distinct from persons working on projects.

Senator STEIWER. Now, with respect to that group: Has any inquiry been made as to their vocational qualifications?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, there have been sample studies in various cities covering groups of from 1,000 to 2,000 as to their vocational qualifications and aptitudes.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Senator STEIWER. I am leading to a matter which to me is of considerable social consequence.

What chance is there to train those people, vocationally, and by means of that training, to fit them for something that will take them off relief?

Mr. HOPKINS. Senator, we have been doing a great deal of that but not as much as I hoped we might do, but what we have done in that field has proved very satisfactory. For instance last summer we took 4,000 young women between 18 and 25 and gave them a 3 months' intensive course. The employment record shows that we got over 95 percent of them jobs in private industry.

Right here in Washington we have had a course that we give all of the time for housework and we keep 75 or 100 women in that course all of the time. We are able to place them all as fast as we can turn them out. We have been increasing that, but there has not been as much of it as I would like to see.

Senator STEIWER. In taking these people off of relief rolls and putting them in private employment, do you know whether you are replacing other people who normally held the positions which they take?

Mr. HOPKINS. No; they are jobs that are open. Do you mean whether they have fired incompetent people and hired these persons who are more competent?

Senator STEIWER. I meant, has it resulted in driving somebody out of employment and back into unemployment, and ultimately back on relief?

Mr. HOPKINS. No. There is no evidence that that is the case. Of course, it is difficult to get statistical data on that subject.

Senator STEIWER. We have not yet gotten quite the point I wanted to get. You have just referred to some little effort that has been made in the way of giving these folks vocational training, but what I want to know is what effort has been made by your administration to survey

the situation or to make an enumeration of the people who are fit for vocational training.

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, we have going on now, Senator, a study of this group to whom we are giving benefits through the youth administration. We are giving about 500,000 of them one type of benefit or another. We are making a complete study of that whole group now and one of the things we are going into is that whole question of their aptitudes and employment possibilities.

Senator STEIWER. That work which your administration is doing among destitute young people in most cases is for high school or college students; is that not true?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, we have about 200,000 over and above those who are in colleges and high schools that are on some specific kind of job that is identified with training. We have a wide variety of such projects under way.

For instance, I saw the other day down in Virginia a school for aviation mechanics, which we run. We can keep 70 young people there at all times. We get all of our materials from equipment the Army has discarded. We have been able to place, in the period of about a year and a half that the school has been running, over 130 boys whom we have turned out as licensed mechanics, and all of them have gone into jobs.

Senator STEIWER. That is more in keeping with the thought I had in mind about the vocational aspect.

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right.

Senator STEIWER. Still I am moved to inquire, are you going to be able to make an adequate study so as to get an enumeration of those who may be fit for this kind of training?

Mr. HOPKINS. Senator, we certainly will be able to make adequate studies of that.

Senator STEIWER. Have you the facilities and authority, and money to enable you to do that?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. There is no need then to offer an amendment to this bill?

Mr. HOPKINS. No; I do not think so.

Senator STEIWER. To aid you in doing that and to facilitate that kind of movement?

Mr. HOPKINS. We have complete power under the act to make that sudy and are making the study and will have that information completed by next fall.

Senator STEIWER. By next winter?

Mr. HOPKINS. We will have that by next fall.

Senator STEIWER. By the time Congress convenes?

Mr. HOPKINS. By December, or certainly by the time Congress convenes again.

Senator STEIWER. So that we will have information which will enable us to deal with the whole problem?

Mr. HOPKINS. It will be a study, a sample, large enough to represent the whole group.

Senator HALE. Mr. Hopkins, are you through, Senator?

Senator STEIWER. I am through with that.

Senator HALE. Go ahead.

HOUSING OF PERSONS ON RELIEF

Senator STEIWER. I want to refer again to the question of relief standards. You said this morning something to the effect that in the old inadequate relief systems, people were living in hovels, or houses which were inadequate, dilapidated—I have forgotten the term—and I asked you if they were not still living in those same houses.

I got the idea from your answer that they probably were, although you did not say so, that probably in most cases they are in the same houses.

Mr. HOPKINS. Senator, I can say this in answer to your question, that there has been no such thing as adequate relief in terms of relief; the relief that has been given and that we give is the minimum amount to maintain families in decency. We have increased the amount per family. For many areas, we have doubled and trebled the amount per family that was given in 1932 and 1933; but I do not presume to tell you that the families we have been giving relief to have been able to live in homes that I consider decent homes. As a matter of fact, under the whole relief administration, we have commandeered hundreds of thousands of houses. The relief offices perhaps have paid rent in not more than 25 or 30 percent of the cases, because funds were never adequate to do that.

We have tried to provide a decent amount of food, and I think we have done that, and to provide clothing and medical care, on a minimum standard basis. But on this question of housing for relief families, I do not think we have ever got hold of that. I think that was always largely a matter of funds and partly a matter of public opinion. But I can certainly say that our relief standards as such have been tremendously improved in the last 2 or 3 years.

Senator STEIWER. There is no question about that. The whole relief basis is more generous than it was, but I want to make a special reference to the matter of housing.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. Because I do not think you mean to be understood as saying that in any significant way you had improved the housing of relief clients in this country.

Mr. HOPKINS. We have improved it to some degree. We have taken persons out of perfectly terrible places and moved them into better ones. There is no question about that. But, taking the relief population as a whole, along with a substantial part of the other population, the houses that they live in, in my opinion, are not fit for people to live in.

Senator STEIWER. I agree with you, but the Relief Administration cannot deal with that question?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, it is a tremendous problem. You can see, that for 4 or 5 million families you would probably increase rentals by an average of at least $10 a month to move them from a below normal up to a minimum; multiplying that number by $10 would cost 40 or 50 million dollars a month more for relief.

RELIEF STANDARDS IMPROVEMENT

Senator STEIWER. Was the policy to raise the level of relief benefits and standards throughout the country in operation during the time of the F. E. R. A?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. Is that your policy?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. Who determined that policy?

Mr. HOPKINS. I did.

Senator STEIWER. On what basis?

Mr. HOPKINS. On the basis of the studies of our nurses, and our nutrition workers, and competent people, as to the amount of relief people were getting and the amount of relief that people needed.

We found families, for instance, getting $2 a month relief. It did not take any expert to know that was miserably inadequate and we insisted in our relations with the States as a part of our standards that they give reasonably adequate relief.

The results of this policy were different in various places, because in the last analysis relief largely is a matter of local public opinion. But we did deliberately attempt to increase the standards of relief. I do not think we ever got them up high enough.

Senator STEIWER. You are not suggesting further elevation of standards out of this appropriation?

Mr. HOPKINS. We have done it by our works program, because the average benefits in wages they get is higher than the amount they got in relief.

Senator STEIWER. But, let me have a little more definite answer to my question. You do not plan from this appropriation to create a higher standard of relief as against the existing standards.

Mr. HOPKINS. No.

Senator STEIWER. As against the appropriation for last year.

Mr. HOPKINS. No; we do not intend to. We may modify existing wages in some instances, but we do not intend to make any general increases.

Senator STEIWER. Speaking generally, your hope is to continue the level that is now in vogue?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right. We may actually decrease on some fronts.

Senator STEIWER. I am told by persons in my office that there is some disparity in the increases of relief standards as between the States. I would like just one word on that, that we might understand it. The information is that in Mississippi, from May 1933 to January 1935, the cost of relief went up from $3.86 to $13.36. I will not ask you to accept that figure offhand, unless you remember it. In California, from May 1933 to October 1935, it went from $15.01 to $48.34.

In each case the cost has been trebled, but still Mississippi relief costs per family was lower in January 1935 than California was to start with.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. Is that due to difference in living costs in those two States?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is partly due to that. It is partly due to the fact that those on relief are living in rural areas in Mississippi and relief in rural areas to rural families is substantially less.

Senator STEIWER. That applies to Mississippi.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes. In California, for instance——

Senator STEIWER. In California you have tripled.

Mr. HOPKINS. In California almost half of the whole number on relief live in the city of Los Angeles, where you have, among other things, high costs of living. Mississippi is almost entirely a rural State. You have lower standards of living in Mississippi than you have in Los Angeles and undoubtedly those factors are taken into consideration by relief officials.

Senator BYRNES. Why should the State of Oregon have an average per hour of 44 cents and the State of Mississippi, for instance, 21 cents, or the State of——

Senator STEIWER. Why not take South Carolina.

Senator BYRNES. South Carolina but 21 cents per hour.

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, those rates indicate the difference in the going rates in those two States. That is on a realistic basis, that is about the difference in the going rates. That is our experience.

Senator BYRNES. I understand the differences were larger in the cities. Now, the State of Oregon has work projects that are not confined to the cities.

Mr. HOPKINS. But in the State of Oregon, you will find a much higher percentage of all of our money is spent in the city of Portland, for instance, in relation to the population than the rest of the State. And, you will also find this, Senator, that you have a much higher percentage of skilled workers in Oregon working at the higher security wages than you have in South Carolina. I think those are two factors which are important.

Senator STEIWER. You spoke this morning of increased contributions of the States which I think you said was nearly three times as much as it had been in 1932.

In view of the increase in the States' contribution, why is it that the Federal Government contributes a larger percentage of the cost of relief now than it did in 1933.

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, that is because of the increased standards of relief. That is we are trying to give these people enough. They did not have it before. Relief, as you know, in those days was totally inadequate and as you increase your standards of relief, it costs more money.

ADMINISTRATION CHARGE

Senator STEIWER. Administrative charges for all forms of relief for all agencies as disclosed in the House hearings I think amounts to about 10 percent. There is a very wide variation apparently as between agencies.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes. I think it is less than 10 percent for the Works Program.

Senator STEIWER. Now, how are we going to justify to the taxpayers an expenditure of 10 percent for administrative charges? I would think that that is a very high percentage for a program of this character.

Mr. HOPKINS. I would not, from what I know about administrative costs of giving relief, both of private agencies and public agencies. I would think that is not an excessive amount. Our costs (W. P. A.) happen to be a good deal less than that.

Senator STEIWER. Yes, I am glad that it is.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes; but I think there is a reason for that. You see, Senator, for instance, if you put 100 people to work you have a certain administrative expense. When you increase that 100 by 100 times, and put 10,000 to work, you do not have a proportionate increase in administrative expense.

Of course, I do not administer these other agencies, Senator, and I cannot speak authoritatively about them, but if you ask the general question about 10 percent, I would think any business organization's officials would think that 10 percent is not a very large amount.

Senator BYRNES. What does the 10 percent represent?

Mr. HOPKINS. I assume that the Senator is referring to 10 percent of the total expenditure of all agencies.

Senator BYRNES. What agencies?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, all of the agencies under the Works program.

Senator STEIWER. That is my understanding.

Mr. HOPKINS. Of the whole set-up.

Senator STEIWER. The charge for administrative services.

Senator BYRNES. There is a statement in the House record (pt. II) at page 164:

Table 20. Works Progress Administration expenditures, total and administrative, by States, February and March 1936. (See p. 45 where the statement is reprinted.)

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes. Our administrative costs at that time were 3.6 percent. It varies at various places.

Senator MCKELLAR. You consider that a very low cost, do you not?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, I think it is. I do not want, however, to characterize that. I think there is real danger in getting administrative costs too low. There are many people who think if we spent more for administrative work it would be a good investment. We might get this thing down to a place where it is ridiculous. We might get the administrative costs so low that you could not do a good job. We have tried not to expend any extra dollars for administration.

Now, you will notice that this varies in various States. The highest administrative cost would be in the States with the fewest workers at work and where the projects are smaller and more widely scattered. In general, that is the way it works out.

Senator BYRNES. What percentage of the administrative cost would be expended for the employment of persons who are really taken from the relief rolls?

Mr. HOPKINS. A great many of our people who are now on our administrative pay roll were taken from relief rolls. In some cities they have taken from the relief rolls a large proportion of the whole administrative pay roll.

Senator BYRNES. You would expect a little higher cost if you had taken them from the relief rolls?

Mr. HOPKINS. Not necessarily.

Senator BYRNES. Well, without regard to efficiency?

Mr. HOPKINS. You would have, if you took them without regard to efficiency, but where you have a large number of unemployed you do not have to do that.

Senator BURNES. Where you have a large number of unemployed, you do not have to do it without regard to their efficiency?

Mr. HOPKINS. No, sir.

Senator MCKELLAR. Do you have anything that is comparable with an organization like the Red Cross?

Mr. HOPKINS. No, sir; these figures would not be comparable.

Senator MCKELLAR. Because there is so much difference?

Mr. HOPKINS. And this is a works program.

Senator HAYDEN. It is a very different problem, it seems to me, and I judge that from comments made in one locality, the entire administrative staff is made up from persons who were unemployed, and in that locality they have criticized the administration because they did not get the right kind of talent to do the work. In other localities they make up the administrative staff from people who really do not need the jobs, and they criticize them for that.

Senator BYRNES. But, who is more efficient?

Senator HAYDEN. Yes. And then they criticize the administration because a man who did not need a job has been given work by the Works Progress Administration.

Senator BYRNES. That is true in every community.

Senator MCKELLAR. Everywhere.

Senator STEIWER. In the case of municipal projects, like water or sewer projects.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. Do you pay the engineering costs, or does the sponsor pay the engineering costs?

Mr. HOPKINS. The sponsor usually pays the engineering costs.

Senator STEIWER. So ordinarily engineering costs and architects' fees and other such costs are not included in these figures for administrative costs?

Mr. HOPKINS. Sponsors' contributions are not included in our administrative costs.

Senator STEIWER. Yes. What I am trying to get at is that when we speak of a certain percentage of the total amount as being used for administrative costs, we are talking about W. P. A. costs of administration.

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right.

Senator STEIWER. And not about engineers' bills, or architects' bills, or other bills of that kind that are paid by the sponsors.

Mr. HOPKINS. We are not talking about those or foremen on the projects.

Senator STEIWER. You are not talking about the foremen on the projects?

Mr. HOPKINS. Not the foremen on the projects.

Senator STEIWER. That is a part of the cost of the project? Now, if you are not talking about the pay of foremen, what are you talking about?

Mr. HOPKINS. I am talking about all of the administrative costs, the payment of the bills of our supervisory engineering staff and all

of our employment divisions, and all of the clerical staff, and administrative staff in State and district W. P. A. offices.

Senator STEIWER. In other words, your employees, clerical staff, supervisory employees, and others who work generally in carrying out your administrative work.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. But not the foremen on a particular job.

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right. I have got that broken down, Senator. It is in the testimony in the House hearings.

Senator STEIWER. Can you refer to the page so that I can review it?

Mr. HOPKINS. It is here, Senator, on page 316, part II, where workers on the projects are broken down. Table C at the bottom of page 316 shows the persons employed on Works Progress Administration projects in each wage class, December, 1935. See if that answers your question relative to the number of these people. (See p. 70, table C–6.)

Senator STEIWER. I am not sure that I understand the terms employed. If I did, I could answer.

Under this list it is "nonsecurity."

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. Does that group include your supervisors?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes, it includes the supervisors on the projects.

Senator STEIWER. Supervisors on projects.

Mr. HOPKINS. On the projects.

Senator STEIWER. Does it include your general cost of supervision and administration?

Mr. HOPKINS. It would not include our administrative costs or our people on administration. There are some 35,000 people in W. P. A. on administration. If you want to add that to the 82,000 you would get the number of 130,000 altogether, including the foremen and supervisors on the 86,000 projects we have operated.

Senator HALE. Some of your people working on administration are taken from the relief rolls, are they not?

Mr. HOPKINS. Oh yes; many of them.

Senator HALE. Then in computing the administration costs, do you credit to administration their entire salaries?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator HALE. Or simply the difference between their salary and what the ordinary worker gets?

Mr. HOPKINS. We charge it all to administration, even though they are taken from relief rolls.

Senator HALE. Even though they are taken from the relief rolls?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator HALE. Well that, of course, would very materially increase the cost of administration.

Mr. HOPKINS. We keep our books in such a way that we charge that to administration even though they are taken from the relief rolls.

Senator STEIWER. What is the explanation of the fact that administrative costs are so variable between the States?

Mr. HOPKINS. I think, Senator, the chief explanation is the fact that in the State of Wyoming, for instance, where you have a small program of let us say 8,000 workers, you cannot get an administrative expense in exact ratio to a State that has 100,000 workers. That is, the proportion for administration is generally higher in States with a smaller number of workers spread over a large area.

You take one of those big western States where you have great areas to travel over and you have a higher administrative expense than you have with the same number of people working in the city of Providence R. I.

Senator BYRNES. Let me ask you this: Looking at your list, you will see that in New York City the cost is 1.7 cents. In New York, excluding New York City it is 4.1 cents. Is that due to the large number of people on the relief rolls in New York City?

Mr. HOPKINS. Partly and it is partly due to the area factor. We keep a careful check on administrative expenses in the States both in our own office and through our field representatives. Adjustments are made from month to month in accordance with changing conditions.

Senator STEIWER. Do you have a break-down in the city of New York which you have just referred to, between the different boroughs in New York?

Mr. HOPKINS. I do not think I have. Administrative costs apply to the city as a whole. The number of supervising employees on projects can be obtained for the different boroughs. Of course, lots of our projects in New York City are run on a city-wide basis. The park department, for instance, is a city-wide department. The department of sanitation work is city wide, also all white-collar projects.

Senator STEIWER. I was told that you had 2,300 employees in Queens Borough for instance. Can you tell me whether or not that is true?

Mr. HOPKINS. I could find that out very easily.

Senator STEIWER. And advise the committee of the number of employees in Queens Borough?

Mr. HOPKINS. I will be glad to do that.

Senator STEIWER. And if possible, the categories in which they fall.

Mr. HOPKINS. I will be glad to do that, Senator.

(The information requested is as follows:)

The following material relates to employees working on sewer, highway, public buildings, and miscellaneous projects being prosecuted in the Borough of Queens.

TABLE 18.[1]—*Classification of workers on pay roll of sewers, highways, public buildings, and miscellaneous projects, located in the Borough of Queens and sponsored by the mayor's office, April 16–30*

Classification:	*Number of workers*
Total workers	13,747
Total supervisory workers	1,683
Total nonsupervisory workers	12,064
Nonsecurity wage workers	1,125
Security wage workers	12,622
Professional and technical	553
Skilled	2,367
Intermediate	932
Unskilled	8,212

[1] All general administrative employees in New York City work in the Borough of Manhattan and function on a city-wide basis.

NEW YORK CITY, DUPLICATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE WORK

Senator STEIWER. Do you know whether you have duplicated in the city of New York, the city agencies, that is to say, where the city had a street department, that you have set up a more or less equivalent department?

Mr. HOPKINS. I know we have been charged with it.

Senator STEIWER. I have heard about it, and that is the reason I ask.

Mr. HOPKINS. In one or two boroughs they tried to use W. P. A. as a political organization, but we would not let them do it. We found that they wanted to appoint all of our people, and in one or two boroughs they tried to drop engineers who had been on the borough's pay roll, and load our pay roll, and we would not let them do it. And they raised the charge that we were trying to duplicate their work, and of course, there was nothing to it.

Senator STEIWER. As a matter of fact, you set up separate engineering agencies of your own, did you not?

Mr. HOPKINS. We certainly did in those cases.

Senator STEIWER. Right alongside theirs?

Mr. HOPKINS. No, not alongside theirs, because their engineers had plenty of work to do of their own. The city boroughs and departments normally do all of their construction work by contract, and so had no regular organization for doing work by hired labor. Hence the organization which the W. P. A. had to set up to carry out projects with relief labor could not duplicate any of the city's regular organization. The city agencies furnish us with plans and specifications and inspect our work as though we were a contractor. In some cases where a large amount of work is being done for a borough or department which normally has too small a design force to prepare all the plans promptly, we have furnished some designers to help out and avoid delaying the work, but this is done only on request of the borough or department and on a showing that regular employees are not being displaced. In at least one of the boroughs, they tried to drop their engineers and take them off their pay roll.

Senator STEIWER. Which one was that?

Mr. HOPKINS. As I recall, Queens. We have had trouble over there ever since W. P. A. has been operating.

Senator STEIWER. Am I right in my understanding that you are now stating to the committee as a matter of fact there is no essential duplication there?

Mr. HOPKINS. No; there is not.

Senator STEIWER. Who actually supervises the work there, the technical staff of Queens Borough, or your techniacl staff?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, it would depend entirely upon what project in New York City.

Senator STEIWER. Say streets, or sewer projects, projects of that character.

Mr. HOPKINS. Street and sewer projects are supervised by W. P. A. personnel, but are subject to the inspection of the borough president's chief engineer. Such projects, of course, are all approved by the mayor's engineering committee on Federal projects, appointed by the mayor and composed of engineers representing all of the boroughs and major departments of the city. We would not work on any project

in the city of New York that the Mayor's Committee did not approve. In carrying out the projects, we have procedure for working with the borough engineers. Now, in Queens we had some difficulty there because of the fact that they wanted us to take on people that they should have hired and, from our point of view, they wanted to play politics with us.

Senator MCKELLAR. Who is the borough president?

Mr. HOPKINS. A man by the name of Harvey.

Senator STEIWER. To the extent that you are taking over the function, would it not be in order to take over some of the technical people of these different boroughs?

Mr. HOPKINS. No. We have always, Senator, tried to avoid letting any cities unload regular employees which they should have hired and put them off on us and that is one of the things, as you know, that we must have to watch when a city submits a project, and we must be sure that it is not a regular city project involving the placement of persons on our pay rolls who should have been hired by the city.

Senator STEIWER. In the city of New York, what is the average monthly wage to each person?

Mr. HOPKINS. The average wage rate is $72 a month.

Senator STEIWER. $72?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes. We have a great many skilled people there and a great many white-collar people in the higher wage classifications.

Senator STEIWER. How about common labor?

Mr. HOPKINS. The rate for common labor is $60.50 per month in New York City.

Senator STEIWER. Have you raised the standard there?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes; we increased the monthly wage schedule by 10 percent.

Senator STEIWER. I have been told that common labor in some of those boroughs are receiving less now than they received in the days when Tammany Hall was administering relief. Do you deny that?

Mr. HOPKINS. I know nothing about that. I know nothing about Tammany Hall ever having administered relief in New York City.

Senator STEIWER. I mean the city of New York and as to the organization of the boroughs, I used Tammany, because Tammany Hall at that time was in authority.

Mr. HOPKINS. Senator, the average amount common labor is getting today is greater than they ever got under any relief system I have known anything about since 1931 in New York City.

Now, there may be individual cases, where a family may have had a very large number of children, 8 or 10 children, and they got relief to the extent of $70 or $80.

Senator STEIWER. Common labor?

Mr. HOPKINS. Common labor. I would say that the number in that category was very few, and as a total, as compared to the total volume it is inconsequential, and I do not believe our program could be adjusted to meet that.

Senator ADAMS. Senator Steiwer, I want to say, since you are asking about New York, here are the figures on the average monthly

wages in New York, excluding New York City, which was $60.90; in New York City it was $72.23.

I thought that there was a little variance in the figures as between the hourly wage which appears at page 314, of the House hearings (pt. II), which shows the New York City hourly wage as 65.2 cents, and New York State (excluding New York City) is 49.5 cents.

Senator STEIWER. What I was trying particularly to get was the situation in the city of New York. You say, Mr. Hopkins, that Queens Borough is fairly typical of the rest of New York City?

Mr. HOPKINS. From what point of view?

Senator STEIWER. From the point of view of the amount received by common labor, the cost of overhead, and the administrative costs.

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, they get the same for common labor in Queens as other boroughs. They all get the same in New York City. Common labor gets the same.

Senator STEIWER. Who makes the determination as to what they shall receive?

Mr. HOPKINS. The monthly wage was set by executive order, subject to a variation of 10 percent.

Senator STEIWER. In the first analysis, is there someone in charge of relief?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. Someone representing your administration in the city of New York?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes; there is a W. P. A. administrator in charge of the W. P. A. The city of course, handles direct relief.

Senator STEIWER. What is his name?

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Victor Ridder is director for the Works Progress Administration in New York City.

Senator STEIWER. He is under the State director?

Mr. HOPKINS. No; he reports directly to me. In New York City as distinguished from other cities, I set up as a separate unit because of its size.

Senator STEIWER. I see. So Mr. Ridder reports direct to you?

Mr. HOPKINS. Direct to me.

Senator STEIWER. And the rest of New York State reports to the State director?

Mr. HOPKINS. Who also reports to me.

Senator STEIWER. It is running through my mind that Mr. Ridder has in newspaper articles criticized features of the relief administration in New York City.

Mr. HOPKINS. You are speaking about the relief administration and not the W. P. A.

Senator STEIWER. The relief administration.

Mr. HOPKINS. The relief administration.

Senator STEIWER. Yes; and I will ask about each one separately.

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, I think he has made some constructive criticism of relief administration, but he has been the administrator of our work there in New York and has put 220,000 people to work and is doing excellent work.

Senator STEIWER. On work administration?

Mr. HOPKINS. W. P. A. administration in New York City.

Senator STEIWER. Can you estimate the amount of money that the State and local government will expend for relief during the entire fiscal year 1936?

Mr. HOPKINS. About $600,000,000.

Senator STEIWER. That is the same figure you gave this morning?

Mr. HOPKINS. Not counting the contribution by the W. P. A.

Senator STEIWER. Can you give us an estimate of the amount which will be expended during the period from January 1 to June 30 of this year?

Mr. HOPKINS. I would think about half of that; perhaps a little more than half of the $600,000,000.

Senator STEIWER. That would be about the correct figure as estimated for 1937?

Mr. HOPKINS. I would think they would raise somewhat more than that in 1936 and 1937, Senator.

Senator STEIWER. I am not going to go into detail. I think that the committee is not interested, but we have heard something about the conditions in West Virginia and some criticism of conditions in Pennsylvania and other States.

To what extent do you assume the responsibility for those conditions?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, I assume responsibility for the entire administration of the W. P. A. Now then you ask me for those conditions. I want to know what conditions.

Senator STEIWER. I do not know myself; whatever they may be. We know that we have had criticism by Senator Holt and others.

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right.

Senator STEIWER. To what extent do you assume responsibility?

Mr. HOPKINS. I assume entire responsibility for the W. P. A.

Senator STEIWER. To what extent do you control the operation of the Works Progress Administration in that State?

Mr. HOPKINS. Entirely.

Senator STEIWER. Is the fact that you——

Senator ADAMS. You mean that you do have the power, whether or not you exercise the actual direct control over operations in the State?

Mr. HOPKINS. I do not want to duck the responsibility for anything that goes on in the Works Progress Administration, the Administration of which I am Director, and if the persons whom I appoint are people who may make a mistake, I am willing to take the responsibility for it.

Senator ADAMS. I was merely trying to draw a distinction between the responsibility and the actual control where you have to go into the 48 States and have 48 administrators; you have made an effort to decentralize the Administration because it is utterly impossible that you should know every detail.

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right. You have to give, and I have given, substantial power to the State directors, because it seems to me that is essential. In picking a State director you have to give him the power, for instance, to employ the personnel under him; you must give him power to make decisions about certain types of projects; you must give him power to make decisions as between one project and another. But in the last analysis I am responsible for my State administrators.

Senator HALE. You are responsible for the State directors?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes; the directors under me are appointed under the law with the approval of the Senate.

Senator HALE. What effect does that law have on you in changing your State directors?

Mr. HOPKINS. The effect of it is that they have to be approved by the Senate.

Senator STEIWER. You are responsible for the program?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. Can you tell us something about those who have been recommended by you?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, I can only look around and point to the people that are here and the persons that represent me in the States; persons that I personally selected, and persons that I in turn submitted to the Senate through the President for approval. Is that what you refer to, Senator?

Senator STEIWER. Yes.

Mr. HOPKINS. For instance, I did not know Mr. Griffith, in your State prior to his appointment, but he was recommended to me by personal friends of mine who had great confidence in Mr. Griffith. And that is typical of many States. I do not know personally, I suppose, more than 25 of the 48 State administrators.

Senator HALE. What I wanted to know is whether the law has had the effect of preventing your appointing certain directors who you felt were qualified for the positions.

Mr. HOPKINS. Oh, no.

Senator HALE. I have heard the suggestion that in one State you suggested four or five men at least and none of them were acceptable.

Mr. HOPKINS. No; somebody is wrong there.

Senator HALE. The law has not had the effect of injuring you in the administration of the work?

Mr. HOPKINS. No.

Senator HALE. In the selection of your personnel.

Mr. HOPKINS. No.

Senator MCKELLAR. You may recall that I am chairman of the subcommittee that passes upon those who have been submitted to the Senate, and so far as I recall, Mr. Ray has submitted all the names, whether they were Democrats or Republicans.

Senator BYRNES. Has any man been rejected by the Senate?

Senator MCKELLAR. No; they have all been confirmed by Republican or by Democratic Senators, because I have had Mr. Ray call them.

Senator HALE. I do not recall being consulted about the director in my State—he is a very good man—but I do not recall being consulted.

Senator STEIWER. Is there any difference in the mode of appointment this year and that employed last year?

Mr. HOPKINS. Last year they were not employed by us.

Senator STEIWER. They were not?

Mr. HOPKINS. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration was operated in the States through either State employees or employees which the Governor of the State selected. They were not Federal employees.

Senator STEIWER. Yes. That accounts for the fact that last year I think you testified that the personnel was named by local authorities with the exception of the State of Wyoming.

Mr. HOPKINS. We took over relief in certain States, Senator. In Wyoming the man was appointed by local authority.

Senator BYRNES. But the governors ordinarily recommended them?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator HALE. The salary of the director in my State was less than $5,000 and therefore the Senate did not have to confirm him.

Mr. HOPKINS. That probably would account for it. That probably accounts for my not being consulted.

RURAL REHABILITATION AND RELIEF TO FARMERS

Senator STEIWER. Referring to the $85,500,000 provided for rural rehabilitation and relief to farmers: Can you tell us anything further how that money will be spent; anything further than you have already told us?

Mr. HOPKINS. Senator, all of the fund that is used for rehabilitation will be used for those things which in the opinion of competent persons who direct those activities in the rural areas will enable needy farm families to become self-supporting.

Senator STEIWER. Am I wrong in recalling that you testified before the House committee that in your opinion that project would take from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000?

Mr. HOPKINS. Senator, that included not only rural rehabilitation but also work projects in rural areas.

Senator STEIWER. Do you know whether any of the money that is here provided for rural rehabilitation is going to be spent for submarginal lands?

Mr. HOPKINS. So far as I know there is no authority in this act to buy land.

Senator STEIWER. Do you construe the act as giving you authority to buy the land?

Mr. HOPKINS. I understand that it does not.

Senator STEIWER. Are you contemplating such purchases?

Mr. HOPKINS. No.

Senator STEIWER. Do you know whether such purchases are contemplated?

Mr. HOPKINS. That I cannot answer. I am not.

Senator STEIWER. And if such purchases are contemplated it would be by the Resettlement Administration?

Mr. HOPKINS. Possibly the Forest Service.

Senator BYRNES. If there is any project in the bill for which it is necessary to buy land you have, according to your interpretation, no power to buy——

Mr. HOPKINS (interposing). No.

Senator BYRNES (continuing). The land would have to be bought?

Mr. HOPKINS. I understand that we do not have the power even to buy the land to build an airport on.

Senator STEIWER. When you spoke awhile ago of sponsors' contributions made in connection with the service, do you know whether these sponsors' contributions included Federal agencies, that is, contributions by Federal agencies such as the Forest Service?

Mr. HOPKINS. Senator, when I spoke of sponsors' contributions, I referred exclusively to the State, county, and municipal projects.

Senator HAYDEN. Do you have many purely Federal projects?

Mr. HOPKINS. Relatively few, Senator. I assume you are not referring to Federal highways.

Senator HAYDEN. No; I am not.

Mr. HOPKINS. Under the W. P. A. we have very few.

Senator MCKELLAR. Municipal airports are handled entirely by you, are they?

Mr. HOPKINS. They are entirely local; the Bureau of Air Commerce has technical supervision over them but they are local projects.

Senator MCKELLAR. But are they not paid for entirely by Federal funds?

Mr. HOPKINS. No; we often get substantial contributions from local communities for airports.

Senator MCKELLAR. I am mistaken about that.

Senator STEIWER. May I inquire a little further about the matter of the determination of relief requirements. Is it true that you have made allocations en bloc to the various states of relief funds?

Mr. HOPKINS. Allocations are made to States from time to time for the W. P. A. I do not quite undertsand what you mean by "en bloc".

Senator STEIWER. Would you say, for instance, that for a certain month there will be $400,000 allocated?

Mr. HOPKINS. Sometimes we make allocations covering a number of months.

Senator STEIWER. Then is it not true also that you have more projects approved by the Works Progress Administration than you have made grants for?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes; we probably have three or four times as many projects approved as we are now working on. The reason for that, Senator, is to have a program that is flexible. Our problem is to have a sufficient number of approved projects to keep a large number of people employed continuously. For instance we will have several thousand employees, and we must have a sufficient number of different types of projects to enable us to keep those people at work continuously. A change in weather conditions, for instance, may make it necessary to shift employees and it is important, therefore, to have a project to which they can move quickly. So, we may approve a large number of projects although we may work on only a portion of them at any one time. But that is an advantage.

Senator STEIWER. In other words, there is a reservoir of approved projects?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right.

Senator STEIWER. And as fast as a project is concluded and you have need for a new project your State director selects from the reservoir in that locality the most convenient of those approved projects from every standpoint?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right.

Senator STEIWER. Instead of having to come here for another project?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. Is that correct?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator HAYDEN. Let me suggest that the use of another term than "approved" would save you much difficulty.

Mr. HOPKINS. I think that is a good idea, Senator.

Senator HAYDEN. For instance, in the General Land Office the fact there is clear (?) land for patent does not necessarily mean that patent is going to be issued, but it is listed as ready for patent when the time comes, and there is a distinction there that those who are familiar with public lands recognize.

Senator BYRNES. Would it not be well to substitute some other term for "approved"?

Senator STEIWER. Who makes the determination; that is, after a project is approved and in the reservoir, and the time comes to make a selection as to the project to be undertaken, who makes that determination? As I understand, you said that it is made first by the State administrators.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. Do they refer their determination back to Washington?

Mr. HOPKINS. No.

Senator STEIWER. For further approval?

Mr. HOPKINS. No.

Senator STEIWER. In other words, the State administrator determines how the work is to be done and what project is to be carried out?

Mr. HOPKINS. We control the total, of course, by the number of men who are put to work and the amount of money made available.

Senator STEIWER. Sometimes projects that have been undertaken are stopped. Are State administrators responsible for stopping the projects that are discontinued?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes. There may be some good reason for stopping a project, Senator. Sometimes it is enjoined by the courts. It all depends on the project.

Senator STEIWER. Can you tell us how many projects have been discontinued—projects which have been started but discontinued without completion?

Mr. HOPKINS. I cannot give you that offhand.

Senator STEIWER. I do not care for that unless the number and the amount is substantial. If the amount is so substantial as to become a factor in this appropriation, I would be glad to have it.

Mr. HOPKINS. Of course, Senator, a project would not be stopped unless for some good reason; it would not be stopped just for——

Senator STEIWER (interposing). If you find that the amount that is invested in them represents a substantial amount, will you give us that information?

Mr. HOPKINS. I will be glad to furnish that to you, if I find it represents a substantial amount.

Senator STEIWER. Before the hearings have been completed?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

(NOTE.—Subsequent inquiry indicated that the projects referred to did not represent a substantial amount.)

Senator HAYDEN. For instance, in a given community, you had a certain number of people available for work in private establishments, who could be employed in private employment; if your men are needed, you would take those men off of the project, would you?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, Senator, we would not stop the project for that reason if it ought to be finished. For instance, we would not leave a hole in the road. We might take half of them off, but we would not undertake to build a road and stop in the middle of the road for that reason.

Senator HAYDEN. But as you finish the project and work can be done elsewhere you would not take up other projects.

Mr. HOPKINS. And would probably take a little more time to finish the project.

Senator HALE. I did not quite understand you when the question was asked about the projects; who determines their priority?

Mr. HOPKINS. The State director.

Senator HALE. The State director?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes; really the local director under the State director.

Senator HALE. It is not decided by you?

Mr. HOPKINS. No; not by us. The State director in conference with the local authorities.

Senator HALE. But he has the final responsibility?

Mr. HOPKINS. He has the final responsibility, after conference with the local people. For instance, there is a conference going on out in Denver at the present time between the local city officials and the State administrator about the program for the coming year, in case this bill should pass, on what projects are to be done.

Senator STEIWER. And they enter into contracts?

Mr. HOPKINS. They enter into agreements.

Senator STEIWER. With the sponsors of the project at the time they are ready to commence work?

Mr. HOPKINS. At the time the district administrator approves the project he enters into an agreement with the city or the sponsors.

Senator STEIWER. And they may never take the project up?

In that event what is done about the contract?

Mr. HOPKINS. Of course, the sponsor understands that; he understands that there may be 10 projects altogether which have been approved, only 8 of which may be started and completed.

Senator STEIWER. Do you have a standard form of contract, a standard agreement?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes; a standard form of agreement and application.

Senator STEIWER. Is that in the record?

Mr. HOPKINS. I do not think so, but I will be glad to put it in.

(The forms referred to follow.)

EXHIBIT E

FORMS USED IN SPONSOR'S AGREEMENT

To initiate a W. P. A. project the public agency desiring to sponsor the work prepares a project proposal, W. P. A. form 301, outlining the nature of the work to be undertaken and the material and labor proposed to be paid from Federal funds and that to be supplied by the sponsor. On page 5 of this proposal the official agent of the sponsoring agency is required to sign the following certification:

"The statements contained in this proposal have been checked by the undersigned and are true to the best of his knowledge and belief. It is agreed that the Works Progress Administration is under no obligation to complete any project. This project will not cover work for which local funds are currently appropriated, or work generally included in the normal governmental operations of sponsoring agency, nor will it result in the displacement of regular employees of this agency. The work proposed will be done in full conformance with all legal requirements. It is understood that Federal funds will be expended by the United States Treasury only upon pay rolls and vouchers certified by the Works Progress Administration; and that all operations will be in accordance with regulations prescribed under the Emergency Relief Act of 1935 and administrative orders and instructions issued by the Works Progress Administration."

The fiscal officer of the sponsoring agency is also required to certify that the contribution specified in the proposal is available for the prosecution of the work as needed.

After proper examination of the project proposal the project application, W. P. A. form 306, is prepared by the district office of the W. P. A. requesting

that the work set down in the project proposal be prosecuted under the W. P. A. program. The project proposal and the project application are further reviewed in the State office of the W. P. A., and, if approved, are forwarded to the Washington office requesting allocation of funds to be made.

Upon receipt in the Washington office of the Works Progress Administration, both proposal (form 301) and application (form 306) are again reviewed for technical qualifications, man-hour costs, availability of relief labor, and other pertinent items. Projects passed by this division are then forwarded through the Bureau of the Budget to the President for his approval and, if approved, are transmitted to the Comptroller General for his approval. Projects so approved constitute the pool from which the State Works Progress Administrator selects projects for operation.

(W. P. A. forms 301 and 306 follow:)

W. P. A. FORM 301—WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION—PROJECT PROPOSAL

Amount requested, $_____ W. P. A. Work Project No. _____

Amount approved, $_____ Serial No. _____ Date _____

(Sponsor is not to write above line)

Sponsor's proposal No. _____ Date of proposal _____

To: Works Progress Administration of _____ (Local) _____ (District) _____ (State)

1. Request is hereby made that the following proposal be reviewed and that a formal application be made for an allotment of funds for this project under the rules and regulations of the Works Progress Administration.

From: _____ (Sponsor) _____ (City, town, village) _____ (County) _____ (State)

2. Location of project: _____ (City, town, village) _____ (County) _____ (State)

3. Description of project and character of work:

4. Summary of estimated costs:

Item of cost (1)	Federal funds (2)		Sponsor's contributions (3)		Total (4)	
	Amount (dollars)	Percent	Amount (dollars)	Percent	Amount (dollars)	Percent
a. Labor:						
1. Unskilled						
2. Intermediate						
3. Skilled						
4. Professional and technical						
Subtotal (a)						
b. Superintendence						
Subtotal (a) plus (b)						
c. Material, equipment, and other costs:						
1. Material and supplies						
2. Equipment rentals						
3. Other direct costs						
Subtotal (c) only						
Total cost of project		100		100		100

1. for State office.

5. Estimated man-months of work:
   (*a*) Relief workers paid from Federal funds, man-months ------
   (*b*) Total workers paid from Federal funds, man-months ------
   (*c*) Total workers paid by Sponsor, man-months ------
   (*d*) Total man-months, all workers ------
6. Estimated Federal expenditure per man-year of labor:
   $\frac{\text{Total Federal cost of project (item 4, col. 2, total)}}{\text{Man-months labor (item 5(b))}} \times 12 = \$$------
7. Has this matter been referred to a public planning agency? ------ What is its recommendation? ------
   Name of agency? ------
8. Recommendations of other agencies having partial or technical jurisdiction over project ------
9. How and when would sponsor proceed with this work under ordinary conditions and how would it be financed? ------
10. Is the proposed work on public property? ------
    Does this project involve acquisition of (*a*) Land? ------, (*b*) Easements? ------ (*c*) Rights-of-way? ------
    Has this been done? ------ At what cost? $------
11. Was this project operated under a previous program?
    (*a*) C. W. A. ------ Project No. ------ Percent complete ------
    (*b*) E. R. A. ------ Project No. ------ Percent complete ------
    (*c*) Other (specify) ------
12. Status of operating plans:
    (*a*) Are surveys completed? ------ If not, give completion date ------
    (*b*) Are preliminary plans completed? ------ If not, give completion date ------
    (*c*) Are final plans and specifications completed? ------ If not, give completion date ------
    (*d*) By whom were the plans and specifications prepared? ------
    ------
    Name Title
13. Upon approval, how long before work at site can start? ------
14. By whom will the work be superintended? ------
    (Name) (Title)
15. Estimated elapsed time from beginning of proposed work to its completion, ------months.
16. Will the amount requested on this proposal complete the work described in this project? ------ If not, will the sponsoring agency assume responsibility for its completion? ------
17. Will operation or maintenance be required after project is completed? ------ If so, what provision has been made? ------
18. Will the utility of this project be dependent upon the completion of any other public or private work? ------ If so, explain. Use additional sheet if necessary ------
19. *Does this project involve: (*a*) Travel? ------ (*b*) Rental of space? ------
20. *If proposal is for a statistical survey or research project, are complete specifications, copies of schedules, etc., submitted herewith? ------
21. *If project involves compilation and tabulation of data, what provision has been made for its publication? ------
22. Justification: (A short, concise statement giving reason or necessity for the proposed project, including any comments or further statements about the nature of the work. Use additional sheet if necessary.)

*NOTE.—Questions 19, 20, and 21 apply only to projects of a professional or service type.

23. Labor analysis:
    All labor needed should be listed under appropriate classifications. Monthly earning rates—except superintendence and labor furnished by sponsor—must agree with Executive Order dated May 20, 1935.

Occupational classifications of persons needed	* Source	Man-months			Monthly earning rate	Amount (dollars)		
		Male	Female	Total		Federal funds	Sponsor's contributions	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Unskilled:		xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx
Intermediate:		xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx
Skilled:		xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx
Professional and technical:		xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx
Subtotal					xxxxx			
Superintendence:		xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx
Subtotal					xxxxx			
Federal					xxxxx			
Sponsor					xxxxx			
Totals					xxxxx			

*NOTE.—Indicate by whom furnished, thus: F (Federal) S (Sponsor).

27. Condensed work schedule and number of man-months each month: (Total man-months should equal column 5, item 23.)

Type of workers required	Average number of workers each month												Man-months total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Unskilled													
Intermediate													
Skilled													
Professional and technical													
Superintendence													
Total													

28. Estimate of cost by items of work:

Quantity (1)	Unit (2)	Description of operation or feature of work (3)	Unit price (4)	Amount (dollars) (5)
		Total cost of project (total of col. 4, item 4, p. 1)		

29. Fiscal certificate:

This is to certify that the contributions specified in this proposal will be available for the prosecution of this project as needed.

Fiscal officer _____ _____ _____ _____
(Type or print name) (Signature) (Title) (Date)

30. Sponsoring certificate:

The statements contained in this proposal have been checked by the undersigned and are true to the best of his knowledge and belief. It is agreed that the Works Progress Administration is under no obligation to complete any project. This project will not cover work for which local funds are currently appropriated, or work generally included in the normal governmental operations of sponsoring agency, nor will it result in the displacement of regular employees of this agency. The work proposed will be done in full conformance with all legal requirements. It is understood that Federal funds will be expended by the United States Treasury only upon pay rolls and vouchers certified by the Works Progress Administration; and that all operations will be in accordance with regulations prescribed under the Emergency Relief Act of 1935 and administrative orders and instructions issued by the Works Progress Administration.

Sponsor's agent _____ _____ _____ _____
(Type or print name) (Signature) (Title) (Date)

W. P. A. Form 306—Works Progress Administration—Project Application

Class _____
Amount requested by District_ $_____ State W. P. A. Application No. _____
Amount approved by State____ $_____ Work Project No. _____
Approved _____, _____, of _____
(Date) (State Administrator) (State)

1. This project application is _____
(New, resubmission, or superseding)

(a) If superseding: Give for superseded project or projects—

State Application Number	*Official Project Number*	*Presidential Letter Number*

(1) Have obligations or encumbrances been set up against any of the superseded projects? _____ If so, give amount, $_____
(Yes or no)

(No obligations or encumbrances may be set up against a superseded project after submission of this application)

From: Works Progress Administration of _____, _____
(District) (State)

2. An analysis has been made of Sponsor's Proposal No. _____, submitted by—
_____, _____
(Sponsor) (Sponsor's address)

3. Location of project: County _____, city _____
Detailed location _____

4. For (description and character of work) _____
_____

5. Ownership of property upon which project is worked _____ owned property.
(Federal, State, county, city, private or part private, and part State owned, etc.)

(a) If Federally owned, permission of proper Federal authority _____ been obtained.
(Has or has not)

(b) If any part of project is on private property, proper _____ have been obtained for all work on private property.
(Leases, easements, or rights-of-way)

If leased, give duration of lease from month of approval by District Director _____, leased to _____
(Years, months) (Sponsor, State, etc.)

Is there any reversion clause in this lease? _____ If there is, the entire clause must appear in the description or a copy of lease be attached.
(Yes or no)

(c) Will any improvements be made to private property? _____
(Yes or no)

INSTRUCTIONS

Item

1. Note that the approval of a superseding project automatically causes the rescission of the superseded project or projects.
3. Under "Detailed location" give location within city, township, or county. Give also project limits of roads, drainage works, river improvements, etc.
4. Give a complete, specific description of the work contemplated. For road or street construction, sewers, waterlines, etc., give length of work in miles or fractions thereof.
5. This item should be checked carefully, since it is the basis of the legality of many projects.

[Reverse side]

State _____ State application No. _____

6. Total man-years of work _____ Total Federal man-years of work _____
7. Average number of workers per month:
   (a) Persons from public relief rolls paid from Federal funds _____
   (b) Total persons paid from Federal funds -- _____
   (c) Total persons paid by sponsor _____ _____
   (d) Total number of workers (b+c) _____ _____
8. Ratio of average number of workers from relief rolls to all persons paid from Federal funds (7a divided by 7b above) _____
9. Federal expenditure per man-year of labor (Federal funds total÷Federal man-years), $_____
10. Project can be started _____ days after notice of approval and will require _____ months for completion.
11. If road work, give Federal cost per mile: $_____ (Subgrade and drainage)
    $_____ (Surfacing) $_____ (Landscaping)
12. Amount of Federal funds to be spent for rental or purchase of machinery and equipment, $_____ (Give types of equipment under remarks.)
13. Remarks: _____

	Federal funds		Sponsor's contribution		Total	
	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
14. Summary of estimated costs:						
Labor						
Superintendence						
Subtotal						
Material, equipment, and other costs						
Total cost of project		100		100		100

15. If this project is a continuation of work begun by some other agency, give amounts already spent on project, approximate dates when work was done, source of funds, and agency in charge of work:

From	To	Agency in charge	Source of funds	Amount expended
		(State, CWA, FERA, etc.)	(Federal, State, etc.)	
-----, 19--,	-----, 19--,	_____	$_____	
-----, 19--,	-----, 19--,	_____	_____	_____
-----, 19--,	-----, 19--,	_____	_____	_____
-----, 19--,	-----, 19--,	_____	_____	_____

16. The proposed project complies with the requirements of the Works Progress Administration, and application for allocation of funds is hereby made.
17. It is hereby certified that not less than twenty-five percentum (25%) of the grant to be made in connection with the foregoing project is to be expended for work under the project.

Checked: As to labor, _____ (Signature), _____ (Date) As to engineering, _____ (Signature), _____ (Date)

As to _____, _____ (Signature), _____ (Date)

Approved _____ (Date) _____ *District Director.*

Item	Instructions
6–10.	Fill in all blanks and have computations carefully checked.
11.	If accurate figures are not possible due to nature of project, give approximate estimates.
12.	It is contrary to the policy of the Works Progress Administration to expend a material percentage of the total Federal Funds for rental or purchase of machinery and equipment. As far as possible these items should be paid for by the sponsor.
13.	Give any additional information regarding costs such as explanation of a high man-year cost or a low percentage of personnel from relief rolls.
14.	Fill in completely and check carefully. Use round dollars only—no cents should be given. Total Federal funds must be the same as at top of front of form.
15.	Fill in as completely as possible. Place only one source of funds on a line; *i. e.*, use two lines where part of funds for a given period came from Federal and part from State sources.

Leave blank

	1		42
	2		43
	3		44
	4		45
	5		46
	6		47
	7		48
	8		49
	9		50
	10		51
	11		52
	12		53
	13		54
	14		55
	15		56
	16		57
	17		58
	18		59
	19		60
	20		61
	21		62
	22		63
	23		64
	24		65
	25		66
	26		67
	27		68
	28		69
	29		70
	30		71
	31		72
	32		73
	33		74
	34		75
	35		76
	36		77
	37		78
	38		79
	39		80
	40		
	41		

Senator STEIWER. I will be pleased if you will put that in the record before the conclusion of the hearing.

Have you discontinued any projects because you do not have funds to complete them?

Mr. HOPKINS. Senator, I have the responsibility to see that on July 1 when the old appropriation runs out, if the funds here provided are not made available, that all projects that are now in operation are left in a reasonable condition. For instance, we have a project under way in a city for building 10 miles of road. If Congress should not approve any further funds it would be my business to see that 4½ miles of road would be built and finished completely instead of having the 10 miles only partially completed. But our program is so arranged that these projects, if Congress fails to make the appropriation, would be left in a reasonably satisfactory condition.

Senator STEIWER. In other words, you would not leave a road partially torn up?

Mr. HOPKINS. No.

Senator STEIWER. So it could not be used.

Mr. HOPKINS. And that is the responsibility which the W. P. A. has to carry out.

Senator STEIWER. Did I understand you to say that you were not responsible for ear-marking funds?

Mr. HOPKINS. The Treasury at one time, set up for each project a sum of money to complete each project entirely. For example, on a white collar project, which as originally estimated would have given employment to 500 people, and which it was decided to cut down to 150. All the money for the completion of that project was set up in a particular fund so that the money could not be used for anything else.

At present it is all put in one pool for certain types of projects with the responsibility upon us to see that each project is finished.

Senator STEIWER. Now concerning the appointments made aside from your supervisory staff. Have you one method of appointment throughout the United States?

Mr. HOPKINS. You are speaking about the administrative staff?

Senator STEIWER. Yes.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. How are the appointments made?

Mr. HOPKINS. First the staff here. I appointed eight or nine people to work with me; for instance, the man in charge of finances and the chief of the engineers' staff. I suppose I personally appointed 15 people, then I delegated——

Senator STEIWER (interposing). I am not worrying about those, but I want to know about those concerning which there has been some criticism.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. Not with the heads of departments.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes. The appointment of the State directors is provided by law. I then give the State director the power to appoint everybody under him. For instance, I gave to Mr. Griffith in your State the complete power to appoint his subordinates. I may approve three or four people under him, such as the chief finance officer and the chief engineer, but the appointment is made by Mr. Griffith. Mr. Griffith also appoints five or six district men, and the district director

may appoint the personnel immediately under him. However, I delegate the power to the State administrator and he appoints his administrative people. Now he gets those people in various ways. Probably half of the whole administrative staff came from the old State relief administrations; they took these people from the State relief administration and put them under the W. P. A.; the other half they selected themselves. And, they do that in various ways just as any other selection is made.

Mr. HALE. You took over the State relief administration?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes; the personnel.

Senator STEIWER. I want to inquire also as to whether you have, through your State administrators in making the selection of their employees, as to the eligibility of employees, a standard of employment.

Mr. HOPKINS. The directors themselves have.

Senator STEIWER. As to competency and things of that sort?

Mr. HOPKINS. We have directed them specifically as to standards, as to competency, as to training and qualifications in the technical field that requires special training, such as engineers. But the responsibility for the appointment of the personnel rests upon the State directors.

Now, our battle is won in this field when we get competent State directors; when you can start in with a good State director I think 75 percent of the job is done; when you have competent directors you will get competent people all down the line.

For instance, in your State, Mr. Griffith—I do not know what you believe about him—but I believe Mr. Griffith is a good director. As a matter of fact when we got Mr. Griffith, 75 percent of my problem was over.

Now with the other people, Senator, it is just like any other group of people. Some of them are excellent; some of them are good and some are only fair, but on the whole I think it is a pretty good group, and I have seen and been among them, and I think if you had opportunity to go among them, see their engineering work and the other work that is done, you would all agree that it is a very good crowd.

Senator STEIWER. How many of them are selected and employed on political endorsement?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, I cannot answer that. Of course, there are a good many requests from political leaders and others to employ personnel. That is true in any public service that I know anything about, but I would say that the people that are employed are employed because they know their business and can do a good job.

Senator STEIWER. In a State, for instance, where the ratio of Republicans to Democrats, we will say, is 2 to 1, would you expect the same ratio in employment?

Mr. HOPKINS. I cannot answer that, but we have enrolled Republicans on our administrative pay roll. I know that several of our State directors are enrolled Republicans.

Senator STEIWER. How many administrative employees are there in the State of Pennsylvania?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is in the record.

Senator STEIWER. I know it is.

Mr. HOPKINS. I cannot answer offhand.

Senator STEIWER. I ask that as the basis of another question.

Mr. HOPKINS. I cannot give you that offhand, but I will have it in a moment—3,500.

Senator STEIWER. It has been said that most of them were selected politically.

Mr. HOPKINS. I know it has been said, although I do not think that is the case. I went into that recently in a certain county where they were trying to raise money from our people, as Senator Davis remarked last week on the floor of the Senate. And I made particular inquiry into that. I found that of the county administrative staff, about half were known Republicans that had been appointed on their merits.

Now I am not trying to say to you, Senator, that nobody is employed in the W. P. A. who has been endorsed by political leaders, because I am sure they have. In fact, I was endorsed by Senator Wagner—I suppose he would still back that up—when I came down here. And I know a lot of political people try to confer with us and I know there are a lot of people who claim they have great influence with an organization when they do not have. And when their pleas are ignored because they do not get a good job with the W. P. A., often they will tell that to the wide world. That is always a problem we have to contend with.

Senator BYRNES. Is that the Indiana County case?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is the Indiana County case.

Senator BYRNES. What did you do about that?

Mr. HOPKINS. That case started out with a request from this man for money, and then he sent the employees a follow-up letter threatening their jobs if they did not contribute; and in all, they gave up a total of a dollar and a quarter—that is all. As soon as that letter came to our attention, a notice was put up that nobody needed to contribute, and another notice was put up that nobody would lose his job because he failed to contribute. Not a person has lost his job in that county because he failed to contribute, and nobody in the United States has lost his job and nobody will lose his job because he failed to contribute to any political party.

Senator BYRNES. Have you sent out the same notice elsewhere?

Mr. HOPKINS. Everywhere in the United States.

Senator BYRNES. Do you know that it has been posted?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes; it has been posted and sent to the foremen on all projects.

Senator BYRNES. Is that the first time you have sent out such a letter?

Mr. HOPKINS. No; we sent out such a letter some time heretofore.

Senator HALE. You say that for administrative positions you want people who are in sympathy with the program?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Senator HALE. If Republicans took the attitude that they wanted some other form of relief, would that probably bar them from occupying any administrative positions?

Mr. HOPKINS. I think I would be foolish to have anybody administering an important job who really did not believe in this work program.

Senator HALE. Does that apply to the minor administrative positions?

Mr. HOPKINS. To any executive position. I do not care what the typists think about the program.

Senator HALE. You do not consider a foreman an administrator?

Mr. HOPKINS. Oh, no; he is the manager of a project. I do not care what he believes. As long as he does his work all right, that is all I care about. I am thinking of the administrative people. Take Abrahamson: Abrahamson believes in the work program. What Abrahamson's views are on other subjects, I do not know.

Senator BYRNES. You do not want a man who would undertake to prove that your method was wrong?

Mr. HOPKINS. I might have an honest disagreement with him about method. I do not claim that I am necessarily right about it.

Senator STEIWER. Can you furnish the information about the administrative cost in the Queensboro area which we discussed a little while ago?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes; I shall furnish the number of supervising employees in Queens. Administrative costs cover New York City as a whole. (See p. 107, table 18, and p. 45, table 10.)

Senator STEIWER. I shall appreciate it.

Mr. HOPKINS. Would you like to have a list of the projects, and so forth, in Queensborough?

Senator STEIWER. No; I do not think I care for that; but I have heard very extravagant statements as to the administrative cost in Queensborough. One estimate was that it was 22 percent. I cannot accept that figure.

Mr. HOPKINS. No.

Senator STEIWER. But, inasmuch as the statement has been made, I should like to know what it is.

Mr. HOPKINS. I shall get it. You can discount that 100 percent.

Senator MCKELLAR. I hope you will look into it very carefully and report all the facts.

Mr. HOPKINS. I shall do it, Senator.

Senator STEIWER. I think that is all.

Senator MCKELLAR. Mr. Hopkins, did you take a memorandum, or did any one take a memorandum for you, of all the questions that were asked, and the material you were to furnish?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes, Senator; I have everything we need, and we shall supply it.

(Thereupon, at 3:45 p. m., the subcommittee adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, May 14, 1936, at 10:30 a. m.)

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1936

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1936

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10:30 a. m., in the committee room, Capitol, Hon. Alva B. Adams presiding.

Present: Senators Adams (chairman), Glass, McKellar, Hayden, Byrnes, Hale, Keyes, and Steiwer.

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

STATEMENT OF DR. REXFORD G. TUGWELL, UNDER SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE AND ADMINISTRATOR OF THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION; C. B. BALDWIN, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR; LEWIS C. GRAY, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR; JOSEPH L. DAILEY, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR; AND LEE PRESSMAN, GENERAL COUNSEL, LEGAL DIVISION

GENERAL STATEMENT

Senator ADAMS. Gentlemen, Dr. Tugwell is here. I think Senator Hale desires to ask him some questions.

Senator HALE. I wish to have a general statement from Dr. Tugwell about the Resettlement Administration.

Dr. TUGWELL. Mr. Chairman, would you like to have me make a general statement first?

Senator ADAMS. We shall be very glad to have you do so; yes, sir.

Dr. TUGWELL. I am entirely at your disposal.

Senator ADAMS. We wish to know anything you have to say. I suppose you know we have under consideration the deficiency appropriation bill, and we should like to have any information you have to give us regarding it.

Dr. TUGWELL. I suppose, Mr. Chairman, the thing to do is to make something of a general statement about the Resettlement Administration, what it has done, and what the accomplishments have been in the year it has been in operation.

Senator ADAMS. Of course, the particular question before us comes down to what we shall do in reference to the appropriation bill.

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, sir. I am a little at a loss, of course, because I was just asked to come before the committee, and I have made no preparation, and I really do not know just what the committee desires.

Senator BYRNES. I think Dr. Tugwell means that having been asked to appear before the committee, he would like to know what line of testimony the committee desires to have him present.

Senator ADAMS. Some members of the committee asked that he appear.

Senator BYRNES. Then I think those members of the committee should advise Dr. Tugwell what they wish to know.

Senator HALE. I should like to have a statement about the general administration of this activity.

Senator ADAMS. The inquiries were from two sources. A group of Senators yesterday were interested. I think Senator Nye was among the group. They wanted the matter taken up; and Senator Hale also asked, a day or two ago, to have Dr. Tugwell here.

Senator NYE. Mr. Chairman, I may state, in behalf of a group of Senators representing nine States, that they met on yesterday, and, faced with the threat of a discontinuation of resettlement work, became alarmed, and are determined to strive for continuation of that effort. With that in view, they desired that this committee afford the resettlement authorities a chance to reveal what their work has been, and what occasion there may be for continuation of it, so that there may be a complete record upon which a decision may be based by the committee and by the Senate. We came to you and asked that they be heard, and you were good enough to grant this chance this morning, which we all appreciate.

I may say that the other members of the delegation who met yesterday hope to be here during the morning, not with any purpose of testifying, but alone for the purpose of following the testimony that is offered. So I hope we shall have from Dr. Tugwell a rather complete statement.

Senator ADAMS. I assume the committee is not going to put any limitation on Dr. Tugwell in stating anything he thinks he should state.

Dr. TUGWELL. Mr. Chairman, I should like to go back, if I may, at first, to a hearing which you perhaps remember, which was held before a special subcommittee, I believe, of the Public Lands Committee, in which I outlined rather fully, rather early in the history of the Resettlement Administration, what it was hoped to do, and what the program would be.

Going back to that, I should say that the things which were outlined in that hearing have either been done or have been well begun by now, and that by June 30 of this year most of them will have been carried out, or will have been put under way.

In brief, what the Resettlement Administration has done in the past year has been to take care of between 7 and 8 hundred thousand farm families in one way or another. That is, of course, mostly by way of rehabilitation loans, which I should like leave to explain a little bit at length somewhat later on. Some of it has been by way of grants, which is pretty much the same thing as direct relief, except these farm families have also received some supervision. Some of it has been by rehabilitation loans. Some people have been given opportunities to move to new farm homes, and some have had their debts adjusted, and have been helped in that way.

We have optioned and appraised and accepted the options on about 8½ million acres of land which was unsuited to arable agriculture; and of these about a million and a half, I believe, have actually had the title transferred to the Government.

Aside from that, we have given 75,000 men off the relief rolls employment on construction work and on land-development work, and we have prepared or planned resettlement opportunities for some 15,000 families.

In doing this work, we have not done it as a relief job, although we have been guided by the mandate in the emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. But the money we have used has not been given for relief, except a very small part of it, which has been given as emergency grants to farm families in difficult circumstances, faced with disaster from drought, flood, or some other circumstance of that kind.

We have created at least $140,000,000 of recoverables in using these funds.

Senator ADAMS. In creating that, how much has been expended?

Dr. TUGWELL. I started to say that we have created $140,000,000 worth of recoverables, and $70,000,000 worth of permanent assets; and the total expenditures will be in the neighborhood of $270,000,000. I should like to point out, just in passing, that these funds otherwise would have gone, I suppose, for direct relief, or for work relief, and no recoverables would have been established.

Senator GLASS. How much of the "recoverables" have really been recovered?

Dr. TUGWELL. I should say that what will be recovered depends on a continuation of supervision and a continuation of consistent collection procedure. If those two things were established, we could certainly recover $100,000,000, and we should hope to recover a total of at least $120,000,000.

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION, DIVISION OF FINANCE AND CONTROL, ACCOUNTS AND BUDGET CONTROL SECTION

Statement showing anticipated collections of the Resettlement Administration by years—Amount of expenditures anticipated to be collected

Description	Appropriation symbol	Amount of funds allocated and to be expended	Total	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Administrative expense	056019	[1] $34,950,000.00							
Former subsistence homesteads	03/5398	2,478,508.25	[2] $15,566,793.83	$280,000.00	$372,848.63	$372,848.63	$372,848.63	$372,848.63	$372,848.63
Do	056032	7,315,000.00							
Submarginal-land-purchase projects	03/7397	[3] 20,730,841.05							
Do	04/5515	[3] 3,389,487.25							
Do	056048	[3] 20,000,000.00							
Do	056048	[3] 2,351,600.00							
Do	056048	[3] 150,000.00							
Resettlement projects, land purchase	056032	[3] 2,000,000.00							
Suburban resettlement projects	056032	26,500,000.00	[4] 20,000,000.00		500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Rural resettlement projects	056032	21,685,000.00	[5] 19,516,500.00			487,912.50	487,912.50	487,912.50	487,912.50
Land-use development projects	065078	[6] 18,000,000.00							
Rehabilitation:									
Loans to clients	056032	59,817,930.00	[7] 73,848,764.63	12,382,803.44	21,480,550.89	17,450,139.77	10,478,812.83	9,983,457.70	226,750.00
Do	056052	4,950,000.00							
Do	056062	26,196,646.90							
Advances to cooperatives	056032	2,146,950.00	[8] 3,563,936.10	64,408.50	64,408.50	64,408.50	122,433.18	120,693.41	118,952.64
Direct grants	056032	[9] 2,183,500.00							
	056022	[9] 16,169,354.00							
Texas Centennial Exposition	OX-685	[10] 5,000.00							
Iowa trust fund	OT687.11	[11] 529,233.51							
Virginia trust fund	OT687.41	[11] 50,027.72							
Total		271,583,097.79	[12] 95,495,994.56	12,727,211.94	22,417,808.02	18,875,309.40	11,962,007.14	11,464,912.24	1,706,463.77

	Appropriation symbol	Amount of funds allocated and to be expended	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Former subsistence homesteads	03/5398	$2,478,508.25	$372,848.68	$372,848.63	$372,848.63	$372,848.63	$372,848.63	$372,848.63
Do	056032	7,315,000.00						
Suburban resettlement projects	056032	26,500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Rural resettlement projects	056032	21,685,000.00	487,912.50	487,912.50	487,912.50	487,912.50	487,912.50	487,912.50
Rehabilitation:								
Loans to clients	056032	59,817,930.00	221,500.00	191,250.00	186,750.00	182,250.00	152,750.00	149,000.00
Do	056052	4,950,000.00						
Do	056062	26,190,655.00						
Advances to cooperatives	056032	2,146,950.00	117,211.87	115,471.10	113,730.33	111,989.56	110,248.79	108,508.02
Total			1,609,473.60	1,667,482.23	1,661,241.46	1,655,000.69	1,623,759.92	1,618,269.15

[1] No repayment of administrative expense.

[2] The amount of expenditures to be collected exceeds the amounts to be expended under 03/5398 and 056032 due to the fact that the Subsistence Homesteads Corporation expended $5,024,205.28 on these projects under appropriation 4-03/5640.19 "National Industrial Recovery, Subsistence Homesteads Corporation" prior to May 15, 1935, at which time the assets of the Corporation were transferred to the Resettlement Administration by Executive Order 7041 and wherefore collections incident to those expenditures are to be collected by the Resettlement Administration. The $15,566,793.83 represents the anticipated collection afeter a delinquency of 15 percent has been deducted.

[3] To be expended for acquisition of land to be retained by the U. S. Government as a fixed asset.

[4] The balance of $6,500,000 will be collected, but will be spent for maintenance of the projects.

[5] The $19,516,500 represents a collection of 90 percent of the expended amount.

[6] To be expended for the development of the land purchased noted by C above. Such development will enhance the values of these lands and in turn the natural assets and in addition thereto provide a source of revenue in the form of grazing fees, sale of timber, leasing, etc., the amount of revenue is expected to be of an appreciable amount, which, however, because of its nature cannot be determined at this time.

[7] The $73,848,764.63 includes repayment of loans to cooperatives at 3 percent interest all to be collected in 20 years and repayment of loans to clients at 5 percent interest, 70 percent collectiable in 5 years.

[8] Represents repayment of loans to cooperative associations at 3 percent interest; only interest being collected the first 3 years and principal and interest being collected the next 37 years.

[9] No repayment of direct grants to clients.

[10] No repayment.

[11] Any amounts collected will be deposited to the trust funds and returned to the State corporations when Resettlement Administration is liquidated.

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION, DIVISION OF FINANCE AND CONTROL, ACCOUNTS AND BUDGET CONTROL SECTION—Continued

Statement showing anticipated collections of the Resettlement Administration by years—Amount of expenditures anticipated to be collected—Con.

	Appropriation symbol	Amount of funds allocated and to be expended	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Former subsistence homesteads	03/5398	$2,478,508.25	$372,848.63	$372,848.63	$372,848.63	$372,848.63	$372,848.63	$372,848.63
Do	056032	7,315,000.00						
Suburban resettlement projects	056032	26,500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Rural resettlement projects	056032	21,685,000.00	487,912.59	487,912.50	487,912.50	487,912.50	487,912.50	487,912.50
Rehabilitation:								
Loans to clients	056032	59,817,930.00	120,250.00	117,250.00	114,250.00	86,250.00	84,000.00	81,750.00
Do	056052	4,950,000.00						
Do	056062	26,190,655.00						
Advances to cooperatives	056032	2,146,950.00	106,767.25	105,026.48	103,285.71	101,544.94	99,804.16	98,063.39
Total			1,587,778.38	1,583,037.61	1,578,296.94	1,548,556.07	1,544,565.29	1,540,574.52

	Appropriation symbol	Amount of fund allocated and to be expended	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Former subsistence homesteads	03/5398	$2,478,508.25	$372,848.63	$372,848.63	$372,848.63	$372,848.63	$372,848.63	$372,848.63
Do	056032	7,315,000.00						
Suburban resettlement projects	056032	26,500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Rural resettlement projects	056032	21,685,000.00	487,912.50	487,912.50	487,912.50	487,912.50	487,912.50	487,912.50
Rehabilitation:								
Loans to clients	056032	59,817,930.00	54,500.00	53,000.00	51,500.00			
Do	056052	4,950,000.00						
Do	056062	26,190,655.00						
Advances to cooperatives	056032	2,146,950.00	96,322.62	94,581.85	92,841.08	91,100.31	89,359.54	87,618.77
Total			1,511,583.75	1,508,342.98	1,505,102.21	1,451,861.44	1,450,120.67	1,488,379.90

	Appropriation symbol	Amount of funds allocated and to be expended	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Former subsistence homesteads	03/5398	$2,478,508.25	$372,848.63	$372,848.63	$372,848.63	$372,848.63	$372,848.63	$372,848.63
Do	056032	7,315,000.00						
Suburban resettlement projects	056032	26,500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Rural resettlement projects	056032	21,685,000.00	487,912.50	487,912.50	487,912.50	487,912.50	487,912.50	487,912.50
Rehabilitation: Advances to cooperatives	056032	2,146,950.00	85,878.00	84,137.23	82,396.46	80,655.69	78,914.92	77,174.15
Total			1,446,639.13	1,444,898.36	1,443,157.59	1,441,416.82	1,439,676.05	1,437,935.28

	Appropriation symbol	Amount of funds allocated and to be expended	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Former subsistence homesteads	03/5398	$2,478,508.25	$372,848.63	$372,848.63	$372,848.63	$372,848.63	$372,848.63	$372,848.63
Do	056032	7,315,000.00						
Suburban resettlement projects	056032	26,500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.0
Rural resettlement projects	056032	21,685,000.00	487,912.50	487,912.50	487,912.50	487,912.50	487,912.50	487,912.50
Rehabilitation: Advances to cooperatives	056032	2,146,950.00	75,433.38	73,692.61	71,951.84	70,211.07	68,470.30	66,729.53
Total			1,436,194.51	1,434,453.74	1,432,712.97	1,430,972.20	1,429,231.43	1,427,490.66

	Appropriation symbol	Amount of funds allocated and to be expended	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Former subsistence homesteads	03/5398	$2,478,508.25	$372,848.63	$372,848.63	$372,848.63	$372,848.63	$372,848.63	$372,848.63
Do	056032	7,315,000.00						
Suburban resettlement projects	056032	26,500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	
Rural resettlement projects	056032	21,685,000.00	487,912.50	487,912.50	487,912.50	487,912.50	487,912.50	487,912.50
Rehabilitation: Advances to cooperatives	056032	2,146,950.00	64,988.76	63,247.99	61,507.22	59,766.45		
Total			1,425,749.89	1,424,009.12	1,422,268.35	1,420,527.58	1,360,761.13	860,761.13

Senator McKellar. What is the nature of the recoverables?

Dr. Tugwell. The recoverables are notes due to the United States, or obligations due for property sold.

We have generally thought of the Resettlement Administration as furnishing, for a certain number of farm families who have been in difficult circumstances, a sort of a ladder of economic independence and opportunity. We have tried to establish that as well as we could through very careful supervision and very careful selection of clients. We do not pretend that we have taken care of all the needy farm families; far from it. We know there are a great number who have not been taken care of, and who might be given these opportunities and profit by them; but we do think we have made a careful selection of families for both rehabilitation and resettlement, as careful as could be done under the circumstances, and that the recoverables of which I speak are good recoverables, and that about 70 percent of the farm families so helped are well on the way to what might be called independence.

We have some evidence of that. Of course in the case of the loans which we ourselves have made, not speaking of the loans which were made by the agency which preceded us in this work last year, we have only one small experience as yet to go on. That was, in Louisiana. We make these loans usually for a 5-year term, and so only one-fifth of them are repayable in any one year; but of the loans, for instance, for strawberry culture, of which we made a considerable number in Louisiana this year, we have already been paid back over 90 percent.

That, I think, is an unusual case, but perhaps not so unusual, because although we made 5-year loans in Georgia last year—that is, the agency which preceded us did, and ourselves—we have recovered, of the total number of loans made last year, more than 80 percent of the amount due.

Senator Byrnes. What is the average amount of these loans?

Dr. Tugwell. The average amount for the country would be about $350.

Senator Byrnes. And what security, if any, have you?

Dr. Tugwell. We have complete security—chattel mortgages and crop liens.

Senator Steiwer. Of course you are identified with the Department of Agriculture; but has the Resettlement Administration used the facilities of the Department of Agriculture?

Dr. Tugwell. Oh, yes; very extensively.

Senator Steiwer. In making the loans?

Dr. Tugwell. Not in making the loans; no.

Senator Steiwer. In their collection?

Dr. Tugwell. No; not in their collection. We have our own service for that. I should like to explain that a little bit, if I may.

As all of you know, there is an Extension Service, which pretty well covers the country, to which the Federal Government contributes. When this type of assistance to stricken agricultural areas was proposed, I immediately asked to have a conference with the executive committee of the Extension Service; and I said to them something of this sort:

The Extension Service for a great many years has been working in rural areas. Of necessity, it has confined its efforts pretty much to the assistance of the better farmers, because those are the kind of farmers with whom such a service can get results. The Resettlement Administration, by its mandate, will necessarily have to work with the poorer classes of farmers—people whose incomes are very low; people who, for one reason or another, are in difficulties, because all our clients either come to us from being on the relief rolls or are about to be on the relief rolls. I said to them, "I hope we shall have the cooperation of the Extension Service"; they indicated a desire to cooperate, and we worked out an agreement which generally throughout the country has worked very well. It is an agreement of cooperation with the Extension Service, and in most States has worked out very satisfactorily.

I said to them, "It will be said, of course, that what we are doing is, in a way, helping lazy and shiftless people, because there is a tendency to feel that anybody who is down and out is down and out because he is lazy or shiftless." I said, "Probably there are a lot of lazy and shiftless people among this group; but if they are lazy and shiftless, and that is the reason they are down and out, we expect either to cull them out and to leave them in the situation they are in now, responsible to the local relief authorities, or else we shall make them a grant to keep their families alive, but we shall not try to rehabilitate them"; because all our rehabilitation loans are made to people whom a local county committee, made up of good citizens in the county, believe can be rehabilitated if given a loan and if they follow out a farm plan which is very carefully worked out in the locality with our county supervisor and with the local committee of citizens.

Our experience, as I said before, leads us to believe that in about 70 percent of the cases it works out in this way, and the loan is made good.

A great many of these people are suffering from disabilities which are beyond their control. A great many of them are suffering from the worst drought we ever had, as you know, a few years ago, which was followed by another year of partial drought. We have had a great number of floods. We have a situation in many regions of the country, which are pretty well mapped by now through long years of intensive work in the Department of Agriculture, regions of farm lands which are eroded or for other reasons are worn out, and on which people are unable to make a living.

It is estimated by the State land consultants, whom we use very freely to guide us in our work, that 600,000 farm families in the United States are living on this type of land. That creates a problem, because these people are in situations in which they can never better themselves, because the land either has gone out from under them in the course of the generations their families have lived on these lands, or else they never were suitable for the type of agriculture which is being carried on.

There is a great deal more to be said about that, of course. A great many people have moved from one region to another in this country, and have taken up a kind of farming to which they were not used, and tried to use, for instance, the methods which they used in Iowa, out in your State, sir, in Colorado, or in other regions in the Great Plains; and the results have been pretty disastrous. Agriculture has to be adapted to the climate in which it is carried on, and to the soil on which one attempts to farm; and we have not always been very successful in that in this country.

So we have this problem of the Great Plains, which is one of the most acute and pressing problems we have. We know from our experience that it is perfectly possible to carry on good agriculture over a great deal of that country, but it has to be a specific kind of agriculture. It cannot be the kind that is carried on in Iowa.

Then we have the problem, of course, in the southern Piedmont, where a great deal of erosion has occurred, and where the light soils have become exhausted, and where we have pretty large areas where it is impossible to carry on successful farming, no matter how good a farmer you are.

With all these factors in mind, we felt that it was not laziness or shiftlessness in any great proportion of these families which caused the disasters which they have suffered.

Then, of course, there was the depression in the backgound, which has reduced agricultural prices, and which has given them the last push over the cliff.

It was our notion that by carefully working out with local committees a farm plan which was suited to the locality, and which was carried out under supervision, a great many of these people could be put on their feet at something not very much more than the cost of relief for them for a year, and that they would then be permanently off the relief rolls. That has been the greatest effort we have made—this rural rehabilitation work, as we call it—and the greater part of our funds have gone to that work.

We have also carried on the program of land retirement, socalled, for taking these acres out of arable cultivation and putting them to some other use. We used to talk a good deal about "submarginal land." We do not talk so much about submarginal land any more, because the land people seem to think nowadays that all land is good for something. It may not be good for arable agriculture, but it is good for something else.

It is good for forests, it is good for grazing, it is good for recreational purposes. So in taking these 9 or 10 million acres out of cultivation, which we have been able to do with our funds, we have turned to the work of developing them for some purpose which seemed to be more suitable for those lands. We have at the present time about 55,000 men at work at that job, and we have worked as many as 65,000 men, developing wildlife refuges, grazing areas, parks, and recreation places, forests, and other things.

It is the intention, of course, when this development work is done with relief labor to turn those lands over to some administrative agency, with which arrangements have almost always been made in advance, for administration and management. In some cases it is a Federal agency, such as the Indian Service or the Park Service or the Forest Service. In some cases, as in my own State, for instance, with some of our large land projects there, it is the State commission of conservation.

So that program has worked out pretty well, except for the difficulties we have had in clearing land titles. The Government still tries to clear land titles, even for these cheap lands we are buying—and, by the way, these lands are averaging about $4.20 an acre—in the same way that titles are cleared for a very expensive post office site in cities. That has created "bottlenecks," because the title has to go to the Attorney General, it has to go to the Comptroller General,

and in all it is a very long and tedious process to clear the titles and get the land paid for.

Senator STEIWER. Is that process required by law?

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes; it is required by general law, and we have not been able to escape those difficulties. We are, however, clearing up land titles fairly rapidly, and we hope that situation will be cleared up before long.

In our resettlement work we have gone a great deal slower. It is a very intricate process. Land surveys in this country for a great many years were devoted to discovering what was bad land and what ought not to be used for agriculture. We did not have very much to go on in the way of detailed information as to what land ought to be used for agriculture, and where people could make good on a piece of land; so we had to supply a good deal of that information and make a good many of those studies ourselves. Of course you can learn a good deal from practical experience. Anybody in a locality knows in a general way whether a farm is a good farm or a bad farm, and we have had all that experience to go on, too; but, besides that, we have made pretty careful soil analyses, and studied the cropping system which was best for that land. Then, following that up, of course, we have had to work out surveys, make appraisals, take options, accept the options, clear the title through the Attorney General, the Comptroller General, and the Treasury, and go to work and build houses and outbuildings, and then we are ready to give people the opportunity to live there if they care to do so.

That work has been pretty severely sacrificed during the year to the needs of the rehabilitation program, because that money goes so much farther. It costs about an average of some $5,000 to set up a farm enterprise which can be successful and return a satisfactory living on good land. Of course the cost is higher than this in the West where irrigated agriculture is carried on, and it is very much lower in the South where there is heavy rainfall, where the land is still good; but where the house does not have to be so good, because it is not so cold in the winter, and you do not have to have a heating system, and all that. But the average cost is about $5,000 for a suitable agricultural enterprise of that sort where people can make good. Because the process is slower, and has to be carried on with a great deal more care, we have transferred a good many of those funds previously intended for the resettlement program to the rehabilitation phase of the work.

Senator ADAMS. Dr. Tugwell, when you are taking an individual case for resettlement, what is your process for securing the farm to which the farmer is moved?

Dr. TUGWELL. We buy it.

Senator ADAMS. What becomes of the fellow from whom you buy?

Dr. TUGWELL. Perhaps he has an equity in his farm after we have purchased his land. In 50 percent of the cases where we have purchased these farms, the man has an equity. Perhaps he is ready to retire.

Senator ADAMS. But in resettling one man, you are unsettling another; are you not?

Dr. TUGWELL. No; we have been pretty careful about that, and it works out pretty well. There are a certain number of farmers retiring every year, and there are a certain number who have made up

their minds they want to go to the west coast or somewhere else, and they know exactly where they want to go.

Senator HALE. You have no power of eminent domain?

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, sir; but we have not exercised it.

Senator HALE. It is all voluntary?

Dr. TUGWELL. That is right; and that, of course, is one of our difficulties, if you call it a difficulty, because we have to buy these lands at or under appraisal value, and, as you know, land values have been going up during the last year, and we have optioned many, many thousands of acres of land which on appraisal we could not buy, because the option value was higher than the appraisal value. So we have had to go somewhere else to get land.

Senator ADAMS. Has the process been to get the option first, and follow it with the appraisal?

Dr. TUGWELL. As a general rule, yes. We use land bank appraisals usually, for that purpose.

Senator GLASS. Is the title in the Government?

Dr. TUGWELL. The title is in the Government; yes, sir.

Senator GLASS. Do you not have to get the consent of the States to buy these lands?

Dr. TUGWELL. Most States have enabling acts. Some do not.

Senator GLASS. They have enabling acts for the purchase by the Government of farm lands?

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator MCKELLAR. On how many farms have you established farmers?

Dr. TUGWELL. It is difficult to tell, because the number changes every day.

Senator MCKELLAR. I mean, about how many?

Dr. TUGWELL. By the end of the expenditure of these funds, about 15,000 will have been established.

Senator HALE. At a cost of what?

Senator MCKELLAR. They average about $5,000, you say?

Dr. TUGWELL. They average about $5,000. I should like to point out, that that is, so to speak, as I have sometimes described it, the cream in the bottle. I spoke before of thinking of this thing as a sort of a ladder of independence, and I should like to explain that a little bit.

We have thought of the process, as making to a farm family which has been rather carefully selected by this local committee a rehabilitation loan; a capital loan in the first year, plus a loan for subsistence, if it is needed until the man's crop comes in. If the family seems to have made good, if they begin to pay back their debt to us, if they have some canned goods in the cupboard and some meat in the locker, and if they have fed the kids all winter, next spring perhaps we may make the man another loan, a sort of a crop loan for seed and feed and fertilizer, or perhaps for some needed repairs to his barn, or for similar needs. Our experience has been that those loans in the second year run about half what they do in the first year. Then if in that year, too, he makes good and continues to pay back his loan, and has kept his family over the winter, and has shown that he can keep up with this farm program which has been laid out, and which we inspect occasionally, then we like to think of him as eligible for resettlement. Then we like to think of him as a person for whom we ought to buy one of these farms, and establish him in a decent farm home and farm buildings, and start him on our amortization plan, which, by the way, is a 40-year amortization plan with 3-percent interest.

Senator ADAMS. When do you convey title?

Dr. TUGWELL. We do not convey title until he has paid off the loan.

Senator STEIWER. Is your interest rate on the long-time loans always 3 percent?

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes; it is 3 percent. It is 4.3 including amortization, 40 years at 3-percent interest.

Senator GLASS. Has there been any legal contest as to the right of the Government to acquire farm lands?

Dr. TUGWELL. No, sir.

Senator GLASS. I ask that question because I have long been under the impression, which I think is correct, that the Government cannot acquire lands except for Government use.

Dr. TUGWELL. Of course, these lands are being acquired for resale, for immediate turn-over.

Senator GLASS. But the Government is not supposed to be in the real-estate business, to buy property in order to resell it. I am prompted to ask that question by reason of the fact that there was litigation in Virginia concerning the right of the Government to acquire lands for public-park purposes. It was decided by the courts that the Government had a right to acquire land for public-park purposes, because it was a public purpose, and the park was for the use of the general public; but it has seemed to me that that is a very different proposition from acquiring farm land which cannot be used for Government purposes.

Dr. TUGWELL. Well, of course, it is hardly fair, is it, Senator, to call it a real estate business? There is not any profit in it, and it is done for the purpose of taking people off relief rolls.

Senator GLASS. That is upon the assumption that we are going to have relief rolls.

Dr. TUGWELL. No; it is on the assumption, Senator, that we will get them off relief rolls permanently, and we have some reason to believe that.

Senator GLASS. According to the assumption, there will always be relief rolls on which they can go.

Dr. TUGWELL. No; I do not think so.

Senator GLASS. Well, you mention it as a public purpose and that these transactions are taking people off the relief rolls.

Dr. TUGWELL. Keeping them off the relief rolls.

Senator GLASS. Well, is there not an assumption there that there will always be a relief roll?

Dr. TUGWELL. No; I do not think so.

Senator GLASS. The relief rolls——

Dr. TUGWELL (interposing). As a matter of fact, there is, at the present time. That we all know.

Senator GLASS. Oh, yes; we are very well aware of that; painfully aware of it. I think that the Treasury would back up your statement in that respect.

I have just been wondering from a very incidental consideration of the subject, whether even with the consent of the States—I know it cannot be done without the consent of the States—the Government has the right to take title to farm lands.

Dr. TUGWELL. Perhaps the reason the legal question has never arisen is that in all of these cases we have very good relations with the States. We are invited to do these things. We do not go in and do them without the consent and advice of the local authorities, and they desire to have us do it.

Senator GLASS. Yes; but there are some things that the local authorities cannot consent to, and I am wondering if this is not one of them.

Dr. TUGWELL. Well, I am not a lawyer, sir, and I am afraid I cannot answer that question.

Senator GLASS. Neither am I.

Dr. TUGWELL. Of course, I suppose if that were true, it would be true not only of farm lands, would it not, Senator, but of city property, too. I mean as to public housing, could that be done?

Senator GLASS. The Government of the United States cannot acquire a site in any State for a public building without the consent of the State.

Dr. TUGWELL. That is right. These operations were carried on last year through corporations, rehabilitation corporations, which were set up in the States and we have managed those corporations during this year. But, under the terms of this relief act, the Comptroller General ruled that we could not make grants to those corporations. So we have had to effect their operation under the supervision of the Comptroller and have only used them to the extent to which management has been transferred to us.

Senator STEIWER. What is that extent, Dr. Tugwell.

Dr. TUGWELL. Their assets, cash assets, which we will have loaned this year amounts to about $15,000,000, I believe altogether. It is a little under $17,000,000.

Senator STEIWER. You mean that is the amount of the assets of the corporations?

Dr. TUGWELL. No, that is the amount of cash assets.

Senator STEIWER. Yes, but all of their assets ultimately will be in a revolving fund; will they not?

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, all of their assets amount to about $68,000,000, or something like that.

Senator STEIWER. And as that money is collected, the corporation's funds are not paid into the Treasury, are they?

Dr. TUGWELL. That is right.

Senator STEIWER. And then it may be disbursed again.

Dr. TUGWELL. That is right.

Senator STEIWER. Without restriction.

Dr. TUGWELL. That is right. Only the restrictions covered by their charter.

Senator STEIWER. And without any control of the Accounting Office of the Government?

Dr. TUGWELL. That is right. Those funds were built up by grants made to the States and the Governors of the States transferred those funds to the corporations, rehabilitation corporations.

Senator STEIWER. The corporations—correct me if I am wrong—were set up under the F. E. R. A. in the first place?

Dr. TUGWELL. That is right.

Senator STEIWER. And were set up in how many States, do you remember?

Dr. TUGWELL. Forty-five.

Senator STEIWER. Forty-five of the States?

Dr. TUGWELL. They operated in 43 States. I think two of them did not operate.

Senator STEIWER. Now, the fact is those corporations operate to circumvent the laws requiring audit of accounts. That might not be the object of setting them up, but that is one of the net results. Is that not true?

Dr. TUGWELL. You mean audit by the Comptroller General?

Senator STEIWER. Yes.

Dr. TUGWELL. I believe that was his feeling.

Senator STEIWER. Well, it is true, is it not? It is true that the restrictions and requirements of laws as to the audit of accounts was circumvented by the setting up of these corporations.

Dr. TUGWELL. You use the term "circumventing", Senator.

Senator STEIWER. I will withdraw the term. I will not quarrel with you about that. But it operated to do that.

Dr. TUGWELL. That is right.

Senator STEIWER. It obviated the necessity of compliance with the law.

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes. Of course, that is also true of all grants to States.

Senator STEIWER. Yes; but I am not talkin gabout grants to States, but the disbursement of Federal funds.

Dr. TUGWELL. Well, this was done as a grant to the States, you understand. All of these funds were granted to the States.

Senator STEIWER. You mean that is the way the money was taken out of the Treasury in the first place?

Dr. TUGWELL. That is right; grants were made to the States and the States set up these corporations.

Senator STEIWER. That was an essential step in the scheme of getting the money from the Treasury without audit, was it not?

Dr. TUGWELL. I do not know about that.

Senator STEIWER. I think that is fairly obvious.

How did these corporations come under your direction?

Dr. TUGWELL. The rural rehabilitation activities were transferred to us by an executive order.

Senator STEIWER. When was that done?

Dr. TUGWELL. On what date, do you mean?

Senator STEIWER. Approximately; I do not care for the exact date.

Mr. PRESSMAN. About June or July. First, may I explain that from the beginning?

Senator STEIWER. Yes, sir; of course, but you have not answered my question. You say June or July. What year?

Mr. PRESSMAN. 1935.

Senator STEIWER. Now, you wanted to make a statement.

Mr. PRESSMAN. Yes. The corporations were established under the administration of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, which as you know under its original statute, conferred authority upon Mr. Hopkins merely to make grants to Governors of the various States for various relief purposes. Under a ruling of the Comptroller General, those funds when received by the governors became State funds. The Governors of these 43 or 45 States established what they

called rural rehabilitation corporations and part of such funds were transferred by the Governors to the corporations.

Senator STEIWER. May I interrupt you there?

Mr. PRESSMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. Were those corporations set up under the laws of the various States?

Mr. PRESSMAN. That is right.

Senator STEIWER. All of them?

Mr. PRESSMAN. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. Were not some of them set up under the laws of Delaware?

Mr. PRESSMAN. I think there were about three or four that were set up under the laws of the State of Delaware, because in those respective States, the governors received an opinion from the Attorney General to the effect that it was preferable to do that to setting them up under the laws of their own States, and I think in about six or seven they were set up under special act of the legislatures of the special States.

That was all done under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. On June 1, 1935, there was an arrangement between Mr. Hopkins, Administrator of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and Dr. Tugwell, Administrator of the Resettlement Administration, that to the extent that the Federal Emergency Relief Administration had control of the corporations, such control was to be transferred to the Resettlement Administration.

Then there was an arrangement made, purely voluntarily, between the Resettlement Administration and the various corporations, which were fundamentally independent of Federal control, to transfer their funds and subject themselves to our administration. I will explain in a moment the extent of such transfer. The boards of directors, and the stockholders of about 41 corporations passed resolutions (a) which immediately placed the administration of their assets and affairs in the Resettlement Administration and (b) authorized the transfer of its assets to the Resettlement Administration. The Comptroller General passed upon the form of the resolutions.

Senator STEIWER. Did the corporations turn over the assets to you when they surrendered control?

Mr. PRESSMAN. That is a question we are coming to now. The Comptroller General outlined the procedure which he would like to see followed, which we have adopted, which is as follows: That after we had made audit of their affairs, so that we would know precisely what is being transferred to us, the corporations would then transfer all of their assets and funds to a special account in the Treasury. The funds that came in that special account would be disbursed by the Resettlement Administration, but subject to an audit of that special account by the Comptroller General. The purposes for which those funds can be used in that special account are limited to the provisions of the original charter and bylaws of the corporations and the terms of the deed of transfer. In other words, the boards of directors and stockholders of the individual corporations being State corporations having State funds could not make unconditional transfers of those funds to the Resettlement Administration.

Senator STEIWER. And you can now use those funds for any purpose you desire?

Mr. PRESSMAN. They are limited to the provisions of law, because in the charters there are provisions——

Senator ADAMS. Was there some standardized form of bylaws and charters?

Mr. PRESSMAN. Yes, but they varied according to the laws of the States.

Senator ADAMS. Prepared by whom?

Mr. PRESSMAN. I assume by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, but when these funds get into the special account they are then supervised by the Treasury and the Comptroller General, and they would be disbursed subject to all of their rules and regulations.

Senator STEIWER. What do you mean; supervised by them?

Mr. PRESSMAN. Whatever their standard rules and regulations or methods of disbursement may be as to vouchers, and things of that sort.

Senator STEIWER. Yes; but the Treasury and the Comptroller General's office would have no authority over the funds. The Resettlement Administration is the only agency that has any authority over these funds.

Mr. PRESSMAN. And even we would be limited to the specific purposes set forth in the deed of transfer, which has been gone over and approved by the Comptroller General's office.

Senator BYRNES. Yes; but could the Comptroller General hold up a voucher for the expenditure of funds on the grounds that it is not in accordance with the law?

Mr. PRESSMAN. Well, we have not actually come across that problem yet.

Senator BYRNES. On the question of the purchase of lands, might he say that you have no authority to purchase lands and hold it up, or might he make you show that you did have authority of law?

Mr. PRESSMAN. He might be able to do that. We have never actually come across that problem as yet.

Senator STEIWER. You do not expect, as a lawyer, to meet that issue?

Mr. PRESSMAN. I would not care to prophesy what his decision would be.

Senator STEIWER. You would not want to state as a lawyer that the Comptroller General would assert authority over those funds?

Mr. PRESSMAN. Well, I think on the basis of the dealings we have had with the Comptroller General's Office in obtaining approval to the deed of transfer and establishing these special cost accounts, that he might well be able to advise us and tell us that those funds may not be disbursed, because of violation of provisions of the deed of transfer.

Senator STEIWER. May I not ask this? Dr. Tugwell referred to land purchases. Has the Comptroller General held up the vouchers for quite a number of transfers until he has been satisfied?

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, sir; we made a number of land purchases for the purposes of rehabilitation and loans.

Senator STEIWER. I understood Dr. Tugwell's answer a while ago to be that $68,000,000 worth of assets were involved in these various corporations.

68551—36——10

Dr. TUGWELL. I think that is so.

Senator STEIWER. And during this year, of those assets, about $15,000,000 have been liquid, which you have reloaned.

Dr. TUGWELL. That is right.

Senator STEIWER. Now, all of these corporations have not turned over their control; have they?

Mr. DAILEY. Well, two were transferred back to the corporations, and six States have not. Oregon is one of them.

Senator STEIWER. Do you expect any of them will transfer their control?

Mr. DAILEY. Yes, sir; 39 of the 45 have transferred control to the Resettlement Administration and 6 have not.

Senator STEIWER. Do you expect any further transfers to be made?

Mr. DAILEY. Yes. I had a letter the other day from Oregon to the effect that they probably would, the Oregon corporation, and the Kansas, and the North Carolina, which had transferred and we relinquished management.

Senator STEIWER. If they do, the funds will be taken over in the same general manner as was employed heretofore?

Mr. DAILEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. And they will be disbursed in the future, not under Federal law, but under the terms of the contract between the corporation and the Administration, is that true?

Mr. DAILEY. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. And, if the Comptroller General seeks to assert any authority over the disbursements of those corporations, it is not authority of the Federal law. All that he could do would be to determine whether the disbursements are in accordance with the terms of the contracts?

Mr. DAILEY. I think that would be correct, in substance.

Senator STEIWER. I would like to ask that question of Dr. Tugwell.

Dr. TUGWELL. That is right.

Senator STEIWER. I want to get that straightened out.

Dr. TUGWELL. The management of these corporations during this year has been a considerable job in itself. We have sought to carry out what seems to be the Comptroller General's wishes in the matter. I think I can say that he does not like these corporations very well and that we have tried in every way to meet his desires and demands in the matter of the management.

Senator MCKELLAR. Did you consult the Attorney General of the United States as to whether there is a proper way of handling this as Federal money?

Dr. TUGWELL. In the set-up of these corporations?

Senator MCKELLAR. In the set-up of these corporations.

Dr. TUGWELL. Well, we had nothing to do with setting them up.

Senator MCKELLAR. You know that the Congress has control of what is known as the purse strings of the Government.

Senator GLASS. Congress does not even have control of itself.

Senator MCKELLAR. I am not arguing that.

Senator STEIWER. Dr. Tugwell holds the purse strings and we hold the sack.

Senator MCKELLAR. I want to know if with the knowledge that Congress does appropriate the money, the Attorney General of the United States advised you, or did you call on the Attorney General

of the United States to advise you, as to whether you could get around that by way of the establishment of corporations and then having those corporations turn over the control of their business to you in order that you could continue from year to year to pay out these funds without the consent or control of the Congress.

Dr. TUGWELL. Well, I would like to make it perfectly clear, Senator, that we had nothing to do with setting up these corporations.

Senator MCKELLAR. Who did?

Dr. TUGWELL. It was done by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Senator MCKELLAR. Well, when you came in, and when it came to your hands and to the proposition of your handling the funds, and your taking these corporations over, did you look into the legality of it?

Dr. TUGWELL. We certainly did, Senator, and we audited them.

Senator MCKELLAR. Auditing is another thing; but did you find out whether that was a legal way to do it?

Dr. TUGWELL. May I refer to our General Counsel for an answer to that if you do not mind.

Senator MCKELLAR. Yes. I want to know if you did go to the constituted authorities of the Government and ask them to pass upon it. Did you go to the Attorney General of the United States for information for that purpose? Did you consult him? Was he consulted?

Mr. PRESSMAN. The Attorney General was consulted.

Senator MCKELLAR. Did he approve?

Mr. PRESSMAN. They suggested that we take the matter up, because it was a question of receiving State funds, that we take up such matters with the Comptroller General's Office, and we have a very lengthy decision from the Comptroller General's telling us precisely what to do in attempting to regain the control of these funds which had been lost to the Federal Government through the operation of these corporations.

Senator MCKELLAR. And they remain lost, when the Congress has no influence over them and the corporation uses them as a revolving fund, and can pay them out as it pleases, and any time that they wish to for any purpose that they wish to. Has not the Federal Government lost control of them anyway?

Dr. TUGWELL. Senator, the Federal Government could recover funds of the Federal Government, I am sure, but it does not seem to be possible to recover State funds.

Senator BYRNES. Dr. Tugwell, let me ask you this: Back 2 years ago there were grants made to the State governments, and once the Governor receipted for the money, it becaue the funds of the State, over which we have no control.

Dr. TUGWELL. That is right.

Senator BYRNES. Then, as I understand, the States went ahead and organized these corporations.

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes.

Senator BYRNES. And we had no longer any control over funds, once the Governor receipted for them. How could we control what was done with the funds after that time?

Dr. TUGWELL. We could not.

Senator McKellar. We could not control them afterwards, if they became State funds, after they acquired title and the title passed out of the United States. I think that is true, but I have this question: How is it that you now control those funds?

Dr. Tugwell. By voluntary agreements between the corporations and ourselves, because we are doing this same kind of work.

Senator Byrnes. They are willing for you to control them?

Dr. Tugwell. That is right.

Senator Byrnes. And grant you supervision and control over them?

Dr. Tugwell. Yes, sir.

Senator Byrnes. Relinquish control which was established when the funds became State funds as a result of grants by the Federal Government.

Dr. Tugwell. That is right, sir, just as if we accepted as a gift a park or lands, and managed them, or something of that sort.

Senator Steiwer. How are the boards of directors selected in the corporations now?

Dr. Tugwell. At the present time?

Senator Steiwer. Yes.

Mr. Pressman. We have not attempted to change the membership of the boards of directors from what it was when they adopted these resolutions transferring their assets to the Resettlement Administration. As to how they were selected, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration was in operation at that time, and I think that in most cases they were selected by State officials who had to do with the rehabilitation program. It was up to the State rehabilitation and State relief officers, and persons of that capacity.

Senator Steiwer. Have you any suggestion of a means of liquidating these corporations, dissolving them, and asserting again a control over the funds?

Dr. Tugwell. No.

Senator Steiwer. On behalf of the Federal Government.

Dr. Tugwell. No; these funds belong to the States, sir. We cannot recover the control. Generally, we do not have that authority.

Senator Glass. Do you require any of the States to match your so-called Federal funds with funds actually contributed by the States?

Dr. Tugwell. No, sir.

Senator Adams. Go ahead.

Dr. Tugwell. In connection with the general program that we are carrying out, I would like to point out, Mr. Chairman, that its various phases are rather closely interrelated. We have what I have described as a land program, we have what we call a rehabilitation program, and we have a resettlement program, all part of one whole.

Poor land has created a great part of our problem, the problem of relief in agricultural areas. The rehabilitation work which we do is first step in helping these people. We hope by rehabilitation to get them on their feet first. Then our resettlement program is the second step which we hope will set them on the road to independence. I would just like to say finally, in summarizing the work we are doing in carrying out these programs, that we have followed in every way the procedure which is prescribed by general laws. We are under control of the general law, and we have, we think, established a considerable number of recoverables which would not otherwise be reestablished, which are now assets of the Federal Government and, we think, good assets.

So that with the use of funds which were really relief funds we have not only given relief, but we have established assets, recoverable to the Federal Government, which will be there in the future.

Now, if I might be permitted to do so, sir, I should like to make some more detailed explanation of the land program of the rehabilitation program and of the resettlement program.

It will not take but a very few minutes.

I would like to ask Judge Dailey who is charged with the rehabilitation program if he will say something about that, whatever he cares to say.

Mr. Dailey. There are several parts to the rural rehabilitation program which are more or less interdependent. We have the standard loan program that Dr. Tugwell has mentioned, and we have the emergency loan program that is limited to 12 drought States.

LOANS TO FARMERS

We are making emergency crop production loans to certain farmers who are not included in the emergency crop production program of the Farm Credit Administration this year.

Senator Steiwer. Are you duplicating the efforts of any other agencies of the Government in that field?

Mr. Dailey. No, sir; we are not.

We make the loans to the destitute and low income group of farmers who, while they may not be on relief rolls, at the time their applications are filed with us for loans, are in need of public aid and who would have to go on the relief rolls if the loans were not obtained from us.

If the applicant can obtain credit through any other source, through regular commercial channels, or any other existing agency he is ineligible for a loan from the Resettlement Administration.

DIRECT RELIEF

Then, we have the emergency grant program. We have carried an average of about 175,000 families since November 1st on a direct-relief basis. That is additional to the families, farm families, included in the loan program.

DEBT ADJUSTMENT

And then we have the farm debt adjustments program, the purpose of which is to effect adjustments of debts of farmers who apply for loans to us, where the debts are so large that unless an adjustment is effected in the amount of the debts, obtaining a loan from the Resettlement Administration could not possibly rehabilitate them.

We have that situation among the orchardists up in the Northwestern area where there was such heavy indebtedness against the lands of the orchardists, that in many cases the orchardists did not have an equity left in their properties.

They were in serious want and it was impossible for us to make a loan unless we could effect an adjustment of the debts, and we sent our debt adjustment people in there.

Senator ADAMS. How much have you accomplished in the way of readjustment of debts?

Mr. DAILEY. The Farm Debt Adjustment Organization was transferred to us by Executive order, I think, in September 1935. The program was started by the 1st of November. From the 1st of November to the 31st of March——

Senator ADAMS. You have a separate branch of your organization devoting its efforts to the readjustment of farm debts.

Mr. DAILEY. Yes, sir; and in that period through to March 31, we effected 17,400 adjustments which scaled down debts by approximately $16,200,000 and in thousands of other cases, there were readjustments in interest rates or an extension of the date of maturity, and in all of those cases of farmers, we have been able to help with loans who otherwise we could not have helped at all. The average scale down or reduction in debt readjustments we made was about 27½ percent of the original indebtedness involved prior to the adjustment.

Then we have a community cooperative service program where we are making loans to cooperatives, primarily to supplement the income of the clients to whom we make the standard loans.

REHABILITATION LOANS TO FARMERS

We started out last fall with the objective of making 200,000 farm family loans of an average of $450 each at a cost of $90,000,000 to families who had either been on the relief rolls or were likely to become recipients of relief. The demands for these loans are far in excess of our anticipation when the program was set up and by the use of corporation funds we have extended the number of loans we have made to about 300,000, which will be the number by June 30, about 300,000 farm families at a cost of about $108,000,000 or $109,000,000.

We anticipate 70 percent of all of the loans will be repaid, varying in different areas according to the conditions, according to whether they have a drought this year and will be able to produce crops, and a number of other factors over which of course we have no control.

Senator MCKELLAR. Are those loans made in the same general way and on the same general basis that seed loans were made by the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. DAILEY. No, sir.

Senator MCKELLAR. What is the difference? With seed loans you lend a farmer, ordinarily, a tenant farmer, a small farmer, to be paid back out of his crop, and the only security they have for the taking of these seed loans is the crop; but they ordinarily in our part of the country, those seed loans have been paid back something like 95 percent or 96 percent.

Mr. DAILEY. Fifty-seven percent over the country, generally.

Senator MCKELLAR. Yes; but that is because of the drouth country out West where they could not pay them back so well. But, in our part of the country they have paid them back unusually well. I think it has been about 95 percent repayment.

Now, what are your loans; describe your loans; are they made under similar circumstances?

Mr. DAILEY. Well, our loan is much broader. A seed loan is made by the Farm Credit Administration on an acreage basis. An application is filed and they determine the number of acres that a man has, and they loan so much on an acreage basis for the production of his crop that year. We work out a farm plan that considers the conditions of the particular applicant and determines exactly what he needs not only for feed or seed, but for work and dairy animals, farm equipment, and so forth.

Senator MCKELLAR. What I am driving at is what security do you take for it?

Mr. DAILEY. For the recoverable goods we take security on properties, his personal properties, or any unmortgaged property that he has, or personal property that he can give us a mortgage on. On the nonrecoverable goods, that is, feed, seed, fertilizer, and various human subsistence wants, we take a lien on the crop.

Senator MCKELLAR. That is substantially the way the seed loan is made.

Mr. DAILEY. Only much broader.

Senator MCKELLAR. What do you mean by broader?

Mr. DAILEY. This is made under a farm plan.

Senator MCKELLAR. Have you got a copy of that farm plan that you may deposit here?

Mr. DAILEY. We will be very glad to furnish one; yes, sir. We have a farm and home plan. We will send you a copy of both. The home plan determines the home needs of the farm family and the farm plan the farm needs.

PART I.—RURAL REHABILITATION—VII

Page 1 of 4

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION, RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

R. R. case _____

ANNUAL FARM BUSINESS STATEMENT AND FARM PLAN

In connection with my Resettlement Administration loan, and to assist in establishing my credit as a borrower and my success as a farmer, I, _____ (Name of client and spouse) _____ (Post office and R. F. D.) _____ (State) _____ (County) present the following information regarding my past and future operations and plans.

PART I.—REPORT OF LAST YEAR'S BUSINESS

For year ending _____

TABLE A.—*Crop production and sales*

Crop	Production				Sales	
	Acres	Per acre	Total	Operator's share	Quantity	Value
						$
Total in crops [1]					Total	$
Other crop land						
Permanent pasture						
Woodland						
Farmstead, etc.						
Total acres operated						

TABLE B.—*Livestock sales*

Item	Quantity	Value
Dairy products		$
Cattle		
Hogs		
Sheep		
Wool		
Poultry		
Eggs		
Total		
Other income		
Total		$

TABLE C.—*Summary*

Total income from all sources	$
Amount repaid on rural rehabilitation advances	$
Amount repaid on all other debts	$
Dairy products sold per cow (average number cows _____)	$
Poultry and egg sales per hen (average number hens _____)	$
Hog income per litter [2] (number litters _____)	$
Pounds of milk (or butterfat) produced per cow	
Number of eggs produced per hen	
Number of pigs raised per litter	
Number of crop acres per man	
Number of crop acres per horse	
Percent of income from crops _____% Percent from livestock	_____%
Will you operate the same farm this coming year	

[1] Indicate second crop acres by circling and omit from total.
[2] Hog sales plus increase in inventory.

White to State rural rehabilitation director
Blue to rural rehabilitation supervisor
Pink to the client
Yellow to regional director

Page 2 of 4

PART II.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT

As of _____ (Date)

TABLE D.—*Assets*

	No. or quantity	Value	Subtotals
Growing crops [1]		$	
Feed and seed [1]			$
Land (including buildings)			$
Machinery [1]			
Tools			
Automobile			
Miscellaneous supplies			$
Horses and mules			
Work steers			
Cows			
Heifers (1–2 years)			
Calves			
Other cattle			
Hens			
Chicks			
Other poultry			
Sows			
Other hogs			
Ewes			
Lambs			
Other sheep			
Wool			$
Total farm property			$
Accounts receivable			
Cash on hand			
Household goods			
Other property			
Total assets			$

TABLE E.—*Liabilities*

	Date due	Amount
Real-estate mortgages held by:		
		$
Encumbrances on livestock, machinery, and equipment:		
To		
On		
To		
On		
To		
On		
To		
On		
Crop mortgages or crop liens:		
To		
On		
To		
On		
Past due interest		
Past due taxes		
Past due cash rent		
Other debts:		
Total liabilities		$

TABLE F.—*Net worth* $_____

TABLE G.—Does any relative, or anyone else, claim interest in/or to any of the personal property you have listed in this statement? _____ If so, give full particulars _____

I am an endorser on notes for $_____, guarantor on obligations for $_____, bondsman for $_____

If your farm mortgage is under foreclosure, give date of foreclosure sale _____

[1] List the more important items and group the rest.

Page 3 of 4

PART III.—CROP AND LIVESTOCK PLAN FOR COMING YEAR

TABLE H.—*Estimated production and disposal of crops*

Acres		Name of crop to be grown	Amount to be used		Production			Amount on hand	Total supply	Disposal of total supply					
										To be used on farm					
Owned	Rented		Seed	Fertilizer	Per acre	Total	Operator's share			Seed	Feed*	Food	Carry-over	Total farm use	For sale

TABLE I.—*Livestock program (numbers)*

	Horses or mules	Cattle	Poultry	Hogs
On hand				
Production				
To be purchased				
Total				
Landlord's share				
Allowance for deaths				
Used in home				
Carry-over				
For sale				
Total				

TABLE J.—*Livestock products (quantities)*

	Kind of product			
Number producing animals				
Production per animal				
Total produced				
Landlord's share				
For use on farm				
For sale				

TABLE K.—**Feed requirements for coming 12 months (grains, roughages, concentrates)*

Kind of livestock	No. of head										
Total feed needs											
To be furnished by the farm											
To be purchased											

Page 4 of 4

PART IV.—FINANCIAL PLAN FOR COMING YEAR

Estimated income and expenses for year beginning ----------, 193

TABLE L.—*Cash farm expense*

1. Operating expense

Item	Total	Paid by client
Feed	$	$
Seed		
Fertilizer		
Building repairs		
Machinery repairs		
Machine work hired		
Hired labor		
Cash rent		
Taxes		
Insurance		
Interest—old debts		
Auto. expense		
Other expenses:		
Threshing		
Twine		
Veterinary		
Total	$	$
Less: Paid by client	$	xxx
Operating deficit	$	xxx

2. Capital goods

Item	Total	Paid by client
Livestock	$	$
New buildings		
New machinery		
Payment—old debts		
Other capital goods		
Total	$	$
Less: Paid by client	$	xxx
Capital deficit	$	xxx

TABLE M.—*Cash living expense*

Item	Total	Paid by client
Food	$	$
Clothing		
Operating		
Supplies		
Furnishings and equipment		
Housing		
Medical care		
Personal		
Family development		
Total	$	$
Less: Paid by client	$	xxx
Living deficit	$	xxx

TABLE N.—*cash income*

Item	Quantity	Value
		$
Total	xxx	$

TABLE O.—*Summary*

Item	Coming year	Typical year
1. Cash income (table N—total)	$	$
2. Cash living paid by client (table M)	$	$
3. Farm operating paid by client (table L1)		
4. Capital goods paid by client (table L2)		
5. Total paid by client (2+3+4)	$	$
6. Balance (1—5)	$	$
7. Retirement on R. A. loan (retirement—table P5)		
8. Balance after retirement on R. A. loan (6—7)	$	$

TABLE P.—*Loan analysis*

Item	Amount	Period of loan	Retirement this year and interest
1. For farm operating (operator's deficit—table L1)	$		$
2. For living expenses (living deficit—table M)			
3. Total—Operating and living (1+2)	$		$
4. For capital (capital deficit—table L2)			
5. Total (3+4)	$		$

(Date) (Client)

(Date) (Homemaker)

(Date) (R. R. home supervisor)

(Date) (R. R. supervisor)

(Date) (For Resettlement Administration)

We will help on this program in excess of 700,000 families. We are planning to make approximately 300,000 loans. We have made and we will make approximately grants of 300,000 to farm families.

Senator McKellar. And, you will loan in this manner $109,000,000?

Mr. Dailey. We will by June 30.

Senator McKellar. Now, what percentage of that have you recovered up to date?

Mr. Dailey. Of course, none, except in isolated instances. The first payment will be out of the crops grown this year.

Senator McKellar. This year?

Mr. Dailey. Repayable over a 5-year period.

Senator McKellar. Now, of course, it is too early for you to tell about that?

Mr. Dailey. The only experience we have to go by is the experience with collections of funds that were loaned under the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation program last year.

Senator McKellar. And, what was that?

Mr. Dailey. They advanced $46,000,000, all of which was not repayable in cash. Approximately 25 percent of the $46,000,000 was repayable in work or in services or produce.

Of the amount repayable in cash about $11,000,000, or a little less has been collected, and there is about a third of the total amount repayable in cash which is not yet due.

So that the percentage of collections has been fairly good. There has been a great demand for loans, more than we will be able to care for.

We have had about 100,000 applications in excess of the 300,000 loans we are making, and that in the face of the fact that a very large number of the farm families were given aid through the winter by work on W. P. A. projects. The reason for the increased demand for aid of this kind has been the large increase during the last 5 years in the number of persons that are attempting to gain their livelihood from farming operations. The figures of the Department of Agriculture show that from 1930 to 1935 the number of persons in the United States gainfully employed in farming had increased by 33⅓ percent, from 21 percent in 1930 to 28 percent in 1935.

There has been a distinct movement of people back toward the farm during this period. The number of acres of land in production, in farms, had increased by over 48,000,000 acres, and the number of farms had increased by approximately 523,000, at the same time that the value of the farms had decreased from $48,000,000,000, in round figures, to $33,000,000,000.

The net result of that is that while 33⅓ percent more persons were attempting to earn their livelihood from farming in 1935 than in 1930, with the resultant decline in the per-capita output of farm areas, their credit resources in land values alone had decreased 32 percent. In other words, the average farmer in 1935 had, in credit resources in land values alone, about 50 percent of what he had 5 years previously.

That indicates an increase in need for a service of the kind that the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Resettlement Division has been performing through its loan program.

Senator McKellar. What percentage of the loans that you have made have been made to W. P. A. workers?

Mr. Dailey. The percentage is very small. I cannot, of course, give you the exact number. In some of the States, W. P. A. took most of the farmers off the relief rolls last year and put them to work on W. P. A. projects. That is true in a limited number of States. In Virginia, for instance, there were approximately 10,000 farmers on the relief rolls in June 1935. Over 9,500 of those farm families were certified for work on W. P. A. projects.

Senator Glass. I should like it to go into the record that statistics show that next to Vermont, Virginia has fewer people on the relief rolls than any other State in the Union.

Mr. Dailey. The number is very small in Virginia. Only about 5 percent of the total number of farmers in Virginia were on the relief rolls.

Senator Glass. I am not speaking of farmers; I am speaking about everybody. Eight percent of its population were on the relief rolls.

Mr. Dailey. Of course, conditions vary in different States. In the big majority of States, proportionately few farmers were put to work on W. P. A. projects. In Alabama, Virginia, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, a very large percentage of them were.

Dr. Tugwell. I think it ought to be said, in answer to Senator McKellar's question, that we do not duplicate the work of other agencies. If people are given work by W. P. A. we do not make them loans; or, if we take W. P. A. workers, then go off of W. P. A.

Senator Adams. Is that all, Mr. Dailey?

Mr. Dailey. Yes; unless there are some questions you wish to ask.

Senator Steiwer. I have one or two questions, Mr. Chairman.

I think I am a little confused by the names that are employed. You are identified with the Rural Rehabilitation Division?

Mr. Dailey. Of the Resettlement Administration; yes, sir.

Senator Steiwer. You are under Resettlement, of course; but do you have a separate division which you call the Rural Rehabilitation Division?

Mr. Dailey. Yes; we have separate operating divisions.

Senator Steiwer. I am talking only about your own division now. Does it have a function over something besides loans? Do you also have a resettlement program?

Mr. Dailey. No, sir; we have the loan program, the grant program, and the farm-debt adjustment program.

Senator Steiwer. Loans, grants, and farm-debt adjustment, all relating in one way or another to the credit of these distressed farmers. Is not that it?

Mr. Dailey. Yes, sir.

Senator Steiwer. When do you make grants, and on what conditions do you make grants?

Mr. Dailey. Where the family is absolutely destitute and in need of human subsistence, and cannot obtain it from any other source.

Senator Steiwer. Where there is no justification for a loan, I should say; or is a grant sometimes made concurrently with the making of a loan?

Mr. Dailey. So far as the immediate emergency aid is concerned, we make a grant for 1, 2, or 3 months until a farm plan can be worked out.

Senator Steiwer. You may actually make a short-term loan, a crop loan, or contemplate such a loan, and nevertheless make a grant by reason of the distressed condition of the family?

Mr. DAILEY. Yes, sir. Of course, the family to which we make the loan is in a distressed condition, also.

Senator STEIWER. In making the grant—which, I take it, is for subsistence only——

Mr. DAILEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. Are you duplicating any other service?

Mr. DAILEY. No; we are not duplicating any other service.

Senator STEIWER. The Works Progress Administration makes no grants?

Mr. DAILEY. That is correct.

Senator STEIWER. It merely furnishes work of certain types?

Mr. DAILEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. So that at this time there is no direct relief by the Federal Government except through these grants which you administer? Is that your understanding?

Mr. DAILEY. That is correct; yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. What was the amount of the grants made, we will say, in 1935?

Mr. DAILEY. Very small. Do you mean by the Resettlement Administration in 1935? Our first grant was made on the 14th day of November, so that the amount made from November 14, 1935, through December 31, is very small. It was about 2½ million dollars.

Senator STEIWER. Then what was the amount of grants made in the year 1936?

Mr. DAILEY. The total amount we had made in grants from November 14, 1935, through May 11, 1936, was $13,743,068.51. That had been made in 742,983 grants to approximately 289,000 separate families.

Senator STEIWER. The word "grant" means just what the name implies? It is a gift of the money for relief?

Mr. DAILEY. Exactly.

Senator STEIWER. And there is no thought of recovery of that money, is there?

Mr. DAILEY. Not at all.

Senator STEIWER. We read in the newspapers of your "rehabilitation clients." What does that phrase mean?

Mr. DAILEY. "Rehabilitation clients", as the expression is used in the newspapers, include in general both loan and grant clients.

Senator STEIWER. Do you use the phrase in your own service? Do you characterize these people as clients?

Mr. DAILEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. What do you mean by a client? What makes a man a client of your Division of Land Resettlement?

Mr. DAILEY. Acceptance of his application for the making of either a loan or a grant from the Resettlement Administration.

Senator STEIWER. It means more than that he is merely eligible? It means that you have taken some affirmative step by which you recognize him for a loan or grant?

Mr. DAILEY. Yes, sir. It means that we have actually made a loan or grant to him.

Senator GLASS. You said there were 10,000 farmers in Virginia among your clients. Do you mean farm owners or do you mean farm tenants and farm day laborers?

Mr. DAILEY. The 10,000 included farm owners, farm operators, sharecroppers, and farm laborers; that many people who had earned the major portion of their income from farming activities. I did not say we had 10,000 clients. I said there had been 10,000 farm families on the relief rolls. Our actual number of clients in Virginia will be about 5,250 standard clients to whom we have made loans. The number of grants in Virginia is very small.

Senator GLASS. I want to make the distinction between a farmer and a farm tenant or a day laborer, because the compulsory reduction of acreage threw out thousands of farm tenants and thousands of day laborers on the farms.

Senator MCKELLAR. What is your number of loans in Tennessee?

Mr. DAILEY. We do not make loans to laborers at all. We make grants to some farm laborers.

Senator BYRNES. What is the average grant you make to a farm laborer?

Mr. DAILEY. Approximately $18.50, in round figures, per month. The average size of the family is between five and six—about five and six-tenths.

Senator BYRNES. On the relief rolls, how would the farm laborer be classed? Would he be classed as common labor, and receive the average amount paid to common labor?

Mr. DAILY. Yes, sir; which would far exceed the amount that they receive as a grant from us. Of course, we have only taken those that could not be handled otherwise.

Senator MCKELLAR. You do not require any work of him?

Mr. DAILEY. In some instances we have taken work agreements.

Senator MCKELLAR. Is that regular, or just occasional? In other words, it seems to me you are in direct competition with W. P. A.

Mr. DAILEY. Not at all.

Senator MCKELLAR. They require work, and if they pay $18 they require work, but if you let a man have $18 and do not require work, there is some competition between you.

Mr. DAILEY. The trouble is, these people largely live in remote farm areas where a works project cannot be provided that will give them work. They live many miles apart. They are more scattered, more segregated.

Senator MCKELLAR. That may be. Will you give me the number of loans that you have made in Tennessee?

Dr. TUGWELL. I should like to make the point that all our grant clients are certified to us by W. P. A. They are people that they cannot reach with work projects.

Senator BYRNES. Do you not make any grants unless they are certified by W. P. A?

Dr. TUGWELL. I think we do not.

Senator MCKELLAR. What official in W. P. A., or what State official in W. P. A., certifies these people?

Dr. TUGWELL. We have what we call a common intake. These people go to the relief office in the county seat, and then they are either referred to us for rehabilitation or grant, or referred to the relief organization for work, if it can be furnished.

Senator BYRNES. Does the man have to be on the relief roll?

Dr. TUGWELL. He has to be on the relief roll or applying for relief.

Mr. DAILEY. Practically 95 percent, at least, have been certified to us directly from the relief rolls.

In Tennessee, through May 9, 1936, we had made loans to 3,500 farm families, in the aggregate amount of $929,546.97. Through the same period we had made grants to 4,042 farm families, in the aggregate amount of $107,233.08.

Senator McKELLAR. Have you a tabulation as to all the States?

Mr. DAILEY. I have the daily reports here, giving both the daily and the cumulative amounts.

Senator McKELLAR. You could obtain that and make it part of the record?

Mr. DAILEY. Yes, sir.

Senator McKELLAR. I wish you would.

PART I. RURAL REHABILITATION

TABLE I.—*Loans (commitments) to rural rehabilitation clients, by months*

States	July to September 1, inclusive, 1935 [1]	October [1] 1935	November [1] 1935	December [1] 1935	January [1] 1936	February [1] 1936	March 1936	April [1] 1936
United States, total	$6,350,939	$2,005,402	$590,035	$6,600,984	$8,258,469	$10,494,070	$13,985,780	$26,122,613
Region I	0	12,696	170,843	195,387	273,937	290,004	422,266	948,781
Connecticut	0	0	1,325	7,375	10,090	7,400	13,115	27,662
Delaware	0	0	0	0	4,880	3,250	4,980	5,815
Maine	0	0	9,735	30,696	36,701	28,177	40,863	199,908
Maryland	0	0	0	6,833	5,485	7,977	7,182	26,124
Massachusetts	0	0	4,655	16,891	14,955	17,226	11,628	48,251
New Hampshire	0	1,019	44,109	25,069	22,625	8,747	35,564	40,354
New Jersey	0	0	69,471	0	64,488	25,124	58,429	125,981
New York	0	4,144	26,032	52,875	44,534	60,604	126,198	230,258
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	26,918	40,819	66,001	94,611	134,773
Rhode Island	0	0	0	3,340	1,442	3,057	7,810	13,060
Vermont	0	7,533	15,516	28,200	19,908	26,541	32,180	61,596
Region II	0	2,340	111,267	459,204	819,188	894,832	1,717,878	2,045,381
Michigan	0	0	3,161	56,767	164,933	289,442	495,444	562,126
Minnesota	0	2,340	52,643	301,099	447,398	339,727	568,255	839,246
Wisconsin	0	0	55,463	101,398	206,857	265,663	654,179	644,009
Region III	26,038	333,402	260,361	1,060,456	1,872,836	534,929	1,122,642	2,146,042
Illinois	0	0	117,729	204,974	518,033	98,674	224,074	292,324
Indiana	12,117	25,333	67,689	376,257	290,622	78,331	207,977	274,458
Iowa	12,776	0	6,035	38,578	430,978	83,099	115,183	345,993
Missouri	0	275,122	2,902	357,036	443,856	175,969	332,572	598,114
Ohio	1,145	32,927	65,946	73,620	199,347	120,136	242,836	634,653
Region IV	0	2,343	549,017	98,009	893,195	607,796	1,316,518	2,487,008
Kentucky	0	0	47,283	[2] —38,034	25,161	144,903	282,370	481,373
North Carolina	0	0	4,731	8,678	361,915	199,718	284,282	708,670
Tennessee	0	0	0	7,373	154,734	267,275	276,702	315,517
Virginia	0	2,343	466,142	77,674	312,546	[2] —74,140	252,331	484,099
West Virginia	0	0	30,861	42,318	38,839	70,040	220,833	407,949

[1] Monthly commitment figures are based on the following periods: July 27–Sept. 27, Sept. 28–Oct. 25, Oct. 26–Nov. 29, Nov. 30–Dec. 27, Dec. 28–Jan. 31, Feb. 1–Feb. 28, Feb. 29–Mar. 27, Mar. 28–May 1.

[2] Cancelation of commitments during month in excess of new commitments made during month.

PART I. RURAL REHABILITATION—Continued

TABLE I.—*Loans (commitments) to rural rehabilitation clients, by months*—Continued

States	July to September [1], inclusive, 1935	October 1935	November 1935	December 1935	January 1936	February 1936	March 1936	April 1936
Region V	$769,272	$725,454	$301,114	$323,591	$1,510,713	$1,129,645	$749,674	$3,108,795
Alabama	16,879	168,883	54,965	188,455	731,176	37,627	148,066	1,065,596
Florida	752,393	3,089	186,507	11,845	[2]—354,270	238,742	227,967	164,301
Georgia	0	553,482	33,239	73,605	636,173	631,086	[2]—43,422	1,093,783
South Carolina	0	0	26,403	49,686	497,634	222,190	417,063	785,115
Region VI	2,531,432	[3]—184,300	[3]—917,041	1,373,982	1,785,880	679,410	984,883	2,346,845
Arkansas	1,534,844	[3]—165,895	[2]—899,695	530,954	313,718	161,011	490,728	900,870
Louisiana	292,161	5,225	[2]—85	547,398	470,298	500,000	53,974	582,864
Mississippi	704,427	[3]—23,630	[2]—17,261	295,630	1,001,864	18,399	440,181	863,081
Region VII	635,655	557,324	875,650	438,398	1,226,197	1,372,141	1,356,448	2,831,354
Kansas	556,059	139,970	415,438	193,136	418,919	249,909	[3] 351,398	524,240
Nebraska	3,380	165,600	312,456	187,471	353,270	560,267	661,875	944,820
North Dakota	0	0	2,000	5,630	31,237	91,551	240,764	784,219
South Dakota	76,216	251,754	145,756	52,161	422,771	470,354	102,411	578,075
Region VIII	0	140,959	71,543	2,249,720	[2]—816,169	3,973,528	2,516,105	4,098,387
Oklahoma	0	0	18,989	356,566	503,763	510,263	[3] 794,385	982,351
Texas	0	140,959	52,554	1,893,154	—1,319,932	3,463,265	1,721,720	[3] 3,116,036
Region IX	103,843	165,387	273,011	180,220	331,022	412,099	736,630	1,337,947
Arizona	11,865	10,881	30,695	[2]—407	13,318	28,220	66,602	63,303
California	91,978	60,046	160,689	106,600	183,509	256,442	242,424	861,356
Nevada	0	3,855	37,756	23,382	22,782	28,046	36,767	37,498
Utah	0	90,605	43,871	50,645	111,413	99,391	390,837	375,790
Region X	2,284,699	68,239	[2]—1,253,859	153,212	78,263	198,886	1,910,551	928,743
Colorado	2,283,296	38,982	[3]—1,366,290	[3]—2,605	—6,459	107,182	[3] 1,699,294	138,475
Montana	0	0	57,113	78,928	58,518	91,256	84,425	371,581
Wyoming	1,403	29,257	55,318	76,889	26,204	448	126,832	418,687
Region XI	0	181,558	77,988	63,597	79,092	146,270	338,143	1,192,188
Idaho	0	72,378	6,481	16,989	[2]—17,595	34,090	190,088	48,472
Oregon	0	20,971	50,851	36,603	63,531	69,826	81,547	112,987
Washington	0	88,209	20,656	10,005	33,156	42,354	66,508	640,729
Region XII	0	0	70,141	15,208	204,315	284,530	814,042	2,650,542
Colorado [4]	0	0	0	0	0	2,300	[3] 39,732	302,369
Kansas [4]	0	0	0	0	0	32,168	[3] 125,028	507,094
New Mexico	0	0	70,141	15,208	204,315	143,399	453,343	847,333
Oklahoma [4]	0	0	0	0	0	20,419	[3] 29,143	255,667
Texas [4]	0	0	0	0	0	86,244	166,796	[3] 738,079

[3] Conciliation of commitments during month in excess of new commitments made during month

[2] $611,813.27 transferred from Kansas, region VII, to Kansas, region XII; $70,762.69 transferred from Oklahoma, region VIII, to Oklahoma, region XII; $14,934.34 transferred from Texas, region VIII, to Texas, region XII; $597,034.64 transferred from Colorado, region X, to Colorada, region XII.

[4] Reports received do not allow the tabulation of commitments made prior to the organization of region XII to be broken down into commitments made in those counties of these 4 States which are not in region XII and commitments made in those counties of these 4 States which remain in the old regions.

TABLE 11.—*Grants to rural rehabilitation clients, by months*

States by regions	November vouchers certified	December vouchers certified	January vouchers certified	February vouchers certified	March vouchers certified	April vouchers certified	Cumulative vouchers certified through May 13, 1936
United States total	$99,399	$2,441,601	$2,788,407	$2,597,009	$3,151,353	$2,013,653	$13,856,344
Region I	20	14,409	25,932	37,867	24,430	28,866	141,958
Connecticut	0	2,348	[1] −1,726	461	522	290	1,934
Delaware	0	0	0	34	34	34	102
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	1,016	857	1,303	3,716	3,028	12,117
Maryland	0	715	1,029	164	351	65	2,479
Massachusetts	0	340	756	116	2,466	1,858	5,542
New Hampshire	0	633	742	746	1,179	1,101	4,737
New Jersey	0	2,983	4,262	3,629	2,281	3,624	18,045
New York	0	3,596	11,705	14,253	14,553	10,739	58,798
Pennsylvania	20	1,216	1,945	10,080	[1] −3,833	5,215	16,722
Rhode Island	0	0	4,481	3,778	1,669	692	10,709
Vermont	0	1,562	1,881	3,303	1,492	2,220	10,773
Region II	3,585	134,599	229,458	271,337	279,245	158,714	1,147,929
Michigan	0	11,727	37,963	43,936	62,963	41,774	215,758
Minnesota	3,585	74,045	106,950	102,727	89,670	79,539	474,545
Wisconsin	0	48,827	84,545	124,674	126,612	37,401	457,626
Region III	443	118,622	242,739	291,574	320,818	261,215	1,301,395
Illinois	307	30,802	40,780	63,490	49,289	52,999	262,141
Indiana	83	3,697	7,480	8,622	7,182	6,937	36,497
Iowa	0	1,504	3,539	9,274	12,245	10,452	39,631
Missouri	53	36,044	81,591	108,879	153,161	138,728	537,738
Ohio	0	46,575	109,349	101,309	98,941	52,099	425,388
Region IV	0	92,507	72,082	156,721	106,224	94,715	550,225
Kentucky	0	8,271	23,026	24,261	23,962	27,418	120,967
North Carolina	0	40,142	23,770	56,514	29,972	44,667	198,787
Tennessee	0	40,723	2,136	33,672	22,891	3,489	108,824
Virginia	0	0	1,726	1,777	1,442	394	5,495
West Virginia	0	3,371	21,424	40,497	27,957	18,747	116,152
Region V	6,569	20,687	42,040	37,911	67,952	52,998	234,839
Alabama	0	0	3,006	4,731	14,486	7,222	29,445
Florida	6,569	3,143	27,000	9,992	20,628	17,056	87,786
Georgia	0	10,338	5,124	17,713	21,712	22,375	78,222
South Carolina	0	7,206	6,910	5,475	11,126	6,345	39,356

Region VI	0	25,861	73,507	64,396	73,382	39,662	293,585
Arkansas	0	3,069	21,891	27,211	34,525	13,855	107,814
Louisiana	0	12,332	18,285	11,816	14,781	675	57,765
Mississippi	0	10,460	33,331	25,369	24,076	25,132	128,006
Region VII	66,084	961,090	1,011,131	905,519	970,595	687,045	4,813,550
Kansas	53,841	84,979	230,644	138,855	[2] 114,299	102,102	622,428
Nebraska	5,742	32,004	98,956	94,030	99,094	46,446	383,500
North Dakota	453	185,204	225,457	334,315	347,729	312,092	1,592,585
South Dakota	6,018	658,903	456,074	338,319	409,473	226,405	2,215,037
Region VIII	15,945	775,090	545,247	180,627	365,253	40,514	1,856,929
Oklahoma	15,945	221,947	182,802	119,523	215,082	[2] 3,787	744,160
Texas	0	553,143	362,445	61,104	[2] 150,171	36,727	1,112,769
Region IX	0	92,007	85,018	199,940	300,428	194,044	922,214
Arizona	0	4,156	1,918	6,800	11,160	16,171	42,559
California	0	62,843	59,914	147,450	234,237	134,641	665,679
Nevada	0	50	1,381	1,750	1,946	642	5,948
Utah	0	24,958	21,805	43,940	53,085	42,589	208,028
Region X	6,447	152,511	327,184	131,613	140,457	126,432	664,684
Colorado	3,280	87,250	272,508	51,090	56,787	[2] 48,761	286,223
Montana	175	19,280	25,304	35,998	45,012	46,939	180,424
Wyoming	2,992	45,981	29,372	44,525	38,658	30,732	198,037
Region XI	306	40,207	116,537	171,414	233,863	181,918	801,343
Idaho	306	9,883	16,597	57,866	78,976	28,459	203,500
Oregon	0	3,409	33,460	37,305	61,775	49,765	204,706
Washington	0	26,915	66,480	76,243	93,112	103,694	393,137
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Region XII	0	14,011	17,532	148,090	268,706	147,530	1,127,693
Colorado [3]	0	0	0	3,612	99,007	[2] 65,445	469,485
Kansas [3]	0	0	0	50,796	[2] 73,967	26,201	301,427
New Mexico	0	14,011	17,532	18,407	15,164	38,107	106,647
Oklahoma [3]	0	0	0	27,712	23,491	[2] 9,102	82,467
Texas [3]	0	0	0	47,563	57,077	[2] 8,585	167,667

[1] Cancelation of grant vouchers during month in excess of certification of grant vouchers during month.
[2] $117,114.50 transferred from Kansas, region VII, to Kansas, region XII. $19,831.50 transferred from Oklahoma, region VIII, to Oklahoma, region XII. $50,821 transferred from Texas, region VIII, to Texas, region XII. $257,083.26 transferred from Colorado, region X, to Colorado, region XII.
[3] Reports received do not, as yet, allow the tabulation of vouchers certified prior to the organization of region XII to be broken down into vouchers certified in those counties in these 4 States which are now in region XII and vouchers certified in those counties in these 4 States which remain in the old regions.

TABLE III.—*Loans (commitments) to rural rehabilitation clients, by type of loan to May 8, 1936*

State	Feed and seed loans	Corporation loans	Other rehabilitation loans
United States total	$8,915	$660,727.79	$76,491,909.10
Region I			2,505,453.18
Connecticut			71,267.00
Delaware			20,342.75
Maine			449,565.96
Maryland			64,124.57
Massachusetts			124,551.40
New Hampshire			187,455.18
New Jersey			340,942.22
New York			624,551.43
Pennsylvania			386,751.93
Rhode Island			30,709.07
Vermont			205,191.67
Region II	1,375	10,067.00	6,398,784.93
Michigan			1,689,234.88
Minnesota	1,375	10,067.00	2,618,309.31
Wisconsin			2,091,240.74
Region III			7,379,254.37
Illinois			1,742,573.21
Indiana			1,153,802.58
Iowa			1,033,464.46
Missouri			1,991,265.18
Ohio			1,458,148.94
Region IV			6,381,766.23
Kentucky			1,041,471.37
North Carolina			1,844,801.82
Tennessee			1,023,727.61
Virginia			1,566,581.49
West Virginia			905,183.94
Region V			8,834,132.24
Alabama			2,540,094.07
Florida			1,237,470.17
Georgia			3,001,978.96
South Carolina			2,054,589.04
Region VI			8,830,530.43
Arkansas			2,941,194.05
Louisiana			2,595,850.45
Mississippi			3,293,485.93
Region VII	6,860	640,559.78	9,101,680.68
Kansas			2,470,072.01
Nebraska	1,190	516,649.78	3,183,743.69
North Dakota			1,311,579.87
South Dakota	5,670	123,910.00	2,136,285.11
Region VIII			12,222,291.64
Oklahoma			4,064,234.33
Texas			8,157,057.31
Region IX			4,047,925.80
Arizona			237,810.91
California			2,296,670.56
Nevada			202,765.00
Utah			1,310,679.33
Region X	680		3,446,375.23
Colorado	680		1,858,032.36
Montana			834,567.67
Wyoming			753,775.20
Region XI			2,154,877.89
Idaho			750,388.98
Oregon			456,295.16
Washington			948,193.75
Region XII		10,101.01	5,188,836.48
Colorado			938,471.92
Kansas			1,132,987.79
New Mexico			1,795,599.16
Oklahoma			318,042.43
Texas		10,101.01	1,003,735.18

Senator STEIWER. These gentlemen did not appear at all before the House committee. Should we not ask them to place in the record all the factual information in tabular form, showing by States the number of loans, the amount of loans, the number of relief clients, and the amount devoted to that purpose?

Senator MCKELLAR. I have no objection.

Senator STEIWER. And such other factual information as will set up a complete picture. That had already been provided pretty thoroughly so far as W. P. A. was concerned before the House committee, but not from this Administration. I am sure they will be glad to cooperate, and to furnish us for our record these various tabulations to show a good statistical picture of the present status of your business and your past activities.

Dr. TUGWELL. We shall be very glad to do so.

Senator STEIWER. In the case of the particular work with which this witness is concerned, we want the loans and the grants and——

Mr. DAILEY. Farm-debt adjustment activities?

Senator STEIWER. Yes, and the farm-debt adjustment activities by States and by months, if your books are in such shape that you can give us that information readily.

PART I. RURAL REHABILITATION

TABLE IV.—*Farm debt adjustment activities, Sept. 1, 1935, to Mar. 31, 1936*

TABLE IVa.—TOTAL CASES ADJUSTED

States	September to December 1935	January 1936	February 1936	March 1936
United States total	3,606	3,099	3,480	7,296
Region I	67	58	149	359
Connecticut	0	0	5	20
Delaware	0	0	4	2
Maine	0	0	10	41
Maryland	6	13	20	18
Massachusetts	0	1	12	7
New Hampshire	7	5	10	41
New Jersey	3	0	2	14
New York	2	2	7	29
Pennsylvania	26	36	68	106
Rhode Island	0	0	0	4
Vermont	23	1	11	77
Region II	378	194	366	414
Michigan	205	77	57	90
Minnesota	110	79	201	216
Wisconsin	63	38	108	108
Region III	1,027	379	526	1,013
Illinois	178	85	87	144
Indiana	68	30	142	205
Iowa	490	109	139	195
Missouri	143	52	44	260
Ohio	148	103	114	209
Region IV	270	234	363	1,028
Kentucky	4	57	36	493
North Carolina	124	23	66	50
Tennessee	47	48	96	198
Virginia	48	67	119	219
West Virginia	47	39	46	68
Region V	257	658	210	1,181
Alabama	58	49	69	446
Florida	142	544	62	167
Georgia	51	55	55	298
South Carolina	6	10	24	270

TABLE IV.—*Farm debt adjustment activities, Sept. 1, 1935, to Mar. 31, 1936*—Con.

TABLE IVa.—TOTAL CASES ADJUSTED—Continued

States	September to December 1935	January 1936	February 1936	March 1936
Region VI	462	394	531	796
Arkansas	359	254	212	366
Louisiana	62	67	108	177
Mississippi	41	73	211	253
Region VII	587	739	600	847
Kansas		182	94	163
Nebraska	239	153	304	368
North Dakota	12	271	88	82
South Dakota	336	133	114	234
Region VIII	211	238	425	1,074
Oklahoma	32	110	91	321
Texas	179	128	334	753
Region IX	215	116	195	369
Arizona	123	42	75	177
California	53	47	46	49
Nevada				
New Mexico	26	8	57	120
Utah	13	19	17	23
Region X	41	57	28	122
Colorado		8	2	78
Montana	12	25	0	24
Wyoming	29	24	26	20
Region XI	91	32	87	93
Idaho	19	10	56	60
Oregon	18	8	10	4
Washington	54	14	21	29

TABLE IVb.—AMOUNT OF DEBT REDUCTION

United States total	$6,744,684	$3,094,799	$2,900,384	$3,363,922
Region I	78,946	93,261	214,951	171,124
Connecticut			24,619	14,162
Delaware			7,039	333
Maine			32,757	9,941
Maryland	27,425	74,277	65,750	30,883
Massachusetts		200	2,940	496
New Hampshire	843	2,490	13,516	1,784
New Jersey	3,890		4,000	24,727
New York	317	703	17,233	25,890
Pennsylvania	35,140	15,391	20,879	50,616
Rhode Island				1,090
Vermont	11,331	200	26,218	11,202
Region II	220,361	113,580	572,710	400,697
Michigan	99,991	52,175	16,600	40,886
Minnesota	90,295	53,304	256,076	179,315
Wisconsin	30,075	8,101	300,034	180,496
Region III	2,560,466	678,038	643,415	713,961
Illinois	683,422	279,701	196,116	242,163
Indiana	144,732	26,714	80,994	38,020
Iowa	1,311,919	216,551	249,805	237,446
Missouri	241,298	75,918	68,517	125,278
Ohio	179,095	79,154	47,983	71,054
Region IV	318,070	105,815	151,384	129,460
Kentucky		63,815	7,022	22,841
North Carolina	164,975	5,444	33,971	18,990
Tennessee	5,424	3,554	34,493	10,672
Virginia	108,938	22,426	45,275	42,539
West Virginia	38,733	10,576	30,623	34,418

TABLE IV.—*Farm debt adjustment activities, Sept. 1, 1935, to Mar. 31, 1936*—Con.

TABLE IVb.—AMOUNT OF DEBT REDUCTION—Continued

States	September to December 1935	January 1936	February 1936	March 1936
Region V	$246,867	$223,695	$115,578	$88,924
Alabama	112,484	35,327	24,628	33,513
Florida	124,488	142,697	54,137	12,675
Georgia	9,608	41,621	35,313	39,189
South Carolina	287	4,050	1,500	3,547
Region VI	148,301	262,736	210,557	174,343
Arkansas	132,941	160,896	108,982	68,060
Louisiana	1,786	61,630	56,406	33,740
Mississippi	13,574	40,210	45,169	72,543
Region VII	929,925	1,024,850	515,807	1,022,974
Kansas		232,252	37,659	148,116
Nebraska	244,965	141,245	244,088	314,571
North Dakota	7,170	467,685	88,212	104,365
South Dakota	677,790	183,668	145,848	455,922
Region VIII	140,038	178,471	271,287	359,947
Oklahoma	51,699	102,855	93,602	55,232
Texas	88,339	75,616	177,685	304,715
Region IX	1,892,716	100,354	75,360	115,378
Arizona	11,855	4,220	9,217	1,280
California	1,864,000	71,875	50,205	59,553
Nevada				
New Mexico	5,482	4,188	3,366	22,238
Utah	11,379	20,071	12,572	32,307
Region X	44,332	212,381	11,955	110,435
Colorado		161,505	3,100	44,786
Montana	12,550	29,815		19,821
Wyoming	31,782	21,061	8,855	45,828
Region XI	164,662	101,618	117,380	76,679
Idaho	31,388	2,[illegible]5	49,564	23,345
Oregon	19,290	29,002	6,165	1,169
Washington	113,984	70,181	61,651	52,165

TABLE IVc.—ACCUMULATIVE FARM DEBT ADJUSTMENT ACTIVITIES

	Consolidated report, September to March					
	Total cases	Total cases adjusted	Indebtedness		Debt reduction	Percent of debt reduction
			Before reduction	After reduction		
United States total	43,478	17,499	$61,597,218	$45,573,135	$16,024,083	26.0
Region I	1,788	633	2,996,290	2,438,008	558,282	18.6
Connecticut	93	25	199,998	161,217	38,781	19.4
Delaware	15	6	36,608	29,236	7,372	20.1
Maine	209	51	314,211	271,513	42,698	13.6
Maryland	148	57	640,829	442,494	198,335	30.9
Massachusetts	98	20	84,896	81,260	3,636	4.3
New Hampshire	76	63	148,128	129,495	18,633	12.6
New Jersey	99	19	100,619	68,002	32,617	32.4
New York	133	40	298,754	254,611	44,143	14.8
Pennsylvania	782	236	757,335	635,309	122,026	16.1
Rhode Island	8	4	14,838	13,748	1,090	7.3
Vermont	127	112	400,074	351,123	48,951	12.2
Region II	3,084	1,292	3,464,853	2,294,133	1,170,720	33.8
Michigan	674	429	771,670	562,018	209,652	27.2
Minnesota	1,012	546	1,383,272	940,910	442,362	32.0
Wisconsin	1,398	317	1,309,911	791,205	518,706	39.6

TABLE IV.—*Farm debt adjustment activities, Sept. 1, 1935, to Mar. 31, 1936*—Con.

TABLE IVc.—ACCUMULATIVE FARM DEBT ADJUSTMENT ACTIVITIES—Continued

	Consolidated report, September to March					
	Total cases	Total cases adjusted	Indebtedness		Debt reduction	Percent of debt reduction
			Before reduction	After reduction		
Region III	10,189	2,945	$18,542,071	$13,946,190	$4,595,881	24.8
Illinois	1,699	494	5,049,491	3,648,089	1,401,402	27.8
Indiana	945	445	1,464,030	1,173,569	290,461	19.8
Iowa	5,382	933	8,176,033	6,160,313	2,015,720	24.7
Missouri	1,076	499	1,706,371	1,195,359	511,012	29.9
Ohio	1,087	574	2,146,146	1,768,860	377,286	17.6
Region IV	4,058	2,004	4,774,787	3,977,335	797,452	16.7
Kentucky	1,126	691	1,341,847	1,158,020	183,827	13.7
North Carolina	768	263	965,487	742,107	223,380	23.1
Tennessee	647	387	931,534	877,350	54,184	5.8
Virginia	1,026	463	939,188	717,499	221,689	23.6
West Virginia	491	200	596,731	482,359	114,372	19.2
Region V	4,052	2,307	3,523,673	2,848,610	675,063	19.2
Alabama	1,188	623	823,986	618,034	205,952	25.0
Florida	1,310	915	1,782,944	1,448,947	333,997	18.7
Georgia	1,034	459	750,129	624,398	125,731	16.8
South Carolina	520	310	166,614	157,231	9,383	5.6
Region VI	4,741	2,183	4,315,694	3,509,788	805,906	18.7
Arkansas	1,740	1,191	2,241,404	1,770,526	470,878	21.0
Louisiana	1,322	413	683,168	529,608	153,560	22.5
Mississippi	1,679	579	1,391,122	1,209,654	181,468	13.0
Region VII	5,582	2,773	9,114,805	5,621,249	3,493,556	38.3
Kansas	947	439	1,438,463	1,020,436	418,027	29.1
Nebraska	2,243	1,064	2,749,246	1,804,379	944,867	34.4
North Dakota	706	453	1,957,109	1,289,676	667,433	34.1
South Dakota	1,686	817	2,969,987	1,506,758	1,463,229	49.3
Region VIII	5,475	1,948	8,182,571	7,232,828	949,743	11.6
Oklahoma	1,760	554	1,505,320	1,201,932	303,388	20.2
Texas	3,715	1,394	6,677,251	6,030,896	646,355	9.7
Region IX	2,549	846	4,164,927	1,987,994	2,176,933	52.3
Arizona	582	417	915,427	887,530	27,897	3.0
California	677	187	2,631,334	589,051	2,042,283	77.6
Nevada [1]						
New Mexico	931	170	301,759	271,335	30,424	10.1
Utah	359	72	316,407	240,078	76,329	24.1
Region X	475	248	1,043,532	664,431	379,101	36.3
Colorado	184	88	593,030	383,640	209,390	35.3
Montana	103	61	168,921	106,736	62,185	36.8
Wyoming	188	99	281,581	174,055	107,526	38.2
Region XI	1,485	320	1,474,015	1,052,569	421,446	28.6
Idaho	747	158	567,978	454,255	113,723	20.0
Oregon	155	41	145,258	116,707	28,551	19.7
Washington	583	121	760,779	481,607	279,172	36.7

[1] No activities.

Mr. DAILEY. They are; yes, sir.

Senator BYRNES. And the average amount in each State, if it varies.

Mr. DAILEY. There is considerable variation.

Senator STEIWER. Yes; if that has been worked out, it will be very helpful if they give us the average in all these cases, so that we can get a picture of the whole situation.

TABLE V.—*Average size of loans certified to rural rehabilitation clients to May 12, 1936*

State	Number of initial vouchers	Amount of loan certifications	Average
United States total	298,817	$64,273,510.90	$215.09
Region I	4,477	2,498,146.77	558.00
Connecticut	116	73,557.00	634.11
Delaware	46	19,456.50	422.97
Maine	968	470,032.62	485.57
Maryland	129	66,881.90	518.46
Massachusetts	194	118,641.40	611.55
New Hampshire	410	179,694.71	438.28
New Jersey	460	335,517.69	729.39
New York	881	586,764.38	666.02
Pennsylvania	839	394,761.93	470.51
Rhode Island	76	41,805.07	550.07
Vermont	358	211,033.57	589.48
Region II	8,990	6,436,144.96	715.92
Michigan	3,113	1,718,227.01	551.95
Minnesota	3,205	2,601,713.30	811.77
Wisconsin	2,672	2,116,204.65	792.00
Region III	14,991	6,868,060.42	458.15
Illinois	2,062	1,330,004.96	645.00
Indiana	2,725	1,132,542.46	415.61
Iowa	1,756	1,038,726.68	591.53
Missouri	4,673	1,947,449.56	416.75
Ohio	3,775	1,419,336.76	375.98
Region IV	21,105	5,691,817.52	269.69
Kentucky	3,305	966,237.43	292.36
North Carolina	7,035	1,476,960.48	209.94
Tennessee	3,500	932,705.10	266.49
Virginia	4,481	1,358,844.07	303.25
West Virginia	2,784	957,070.44	343.78
Region V	62,804	6,537,500.63	104.09
Alabama	24,244	1,885,109.57	77.76
Florida	7,281	1,032,458.68	141.80
Georgia	24,548	2,180,746.86	88.84
South Carolina	6,731	1,439,185.52	213.81
Region VI	73,289	5,985,840.63	81.67
Arkansas	32,149	1,595,118.27	49.62
Louisiana	16,673	1,706,233.52	102.34
Mississippi	24,467	2,684,488.84	109.72
Region VII	35,216	8,846,418.28	251.20
Kansas	8,913	2,296,972.65	257.71
Nebraska	5,195	3,096,666.93	596.09
North Dakota	2,900	1,336,880.09	461.00
South Dakota	18,208	2,115,898.61	116.21
Region VIII	43,942	8,784,287.76	199.91
Oklahoma	9,291	2,694,647.17	290.03
Texas	34,651	6,089,640.59	175.74
Region IX	4,860	3,099,747.29	637.81
Arizona	623	224,350.96	360.11
California	1,778	1,617,856.75	909.93
Nevada	208	193,490.17	930.24
Utah	2,251	1,064,049.41	472.70
Region X	8,065	3,164,124.91	392.33
Colorado	4,746	1,626,133.88	342.63
Montana	1,366	825,747.01	604.50
Wyoming	1,953	712,264.02	364.70
Region XI	3,755	2,012,730.57	536.01
Idaho	1,315	743,838.58	565.66
Oregon	950	464,258.86	488.69
Washington	1,490	804,633.13	540.02
Region XII	17,323	4,348,691.16	251.04
Colorado	4,416	949,638.59	215.04
Kansas	5,071	987,868.85	194.81
New Mexico	4,583	1,396,154.07	304.64
Oklahoma	765	201,819.21	263.82
Texas	2,488	813,210.44	326.85

TABLE VI.—*Size of loans to 23,828 rural rehabilitation clients in 35 States*

(The 23,828 clients for which information on size of loan is given in the following 2 tables do not by any means constitute all of the loan clients in these 35 States. They are probably, however, a fairly representative sample of the clients in the 35 States. The total amount of the loans to these clients is $9,638,215)

TABLE VIa.—ALL CLIENTS

Region and State	Number of clients									
	Total	Size of loans								
		Under $250	$250–$499	$500–$749	$750–$999	$1,000–$1,249	$1,250–$1,499	$1,500–$1,749	$1,750–$1,999	$2,000 and over
United States, total	23,828	9,913	6,369	3,865	2,387	555	343	195	105	96
Region I	1,669	279	481	455	376	23	21	18	10	6
Connecticut	43	5	10	12	7	7		1		1
Delaware	12	2	5	1	4					
Maine	220	48	93	63	16					
Maryland	38	10	9	9	8	1			1	
Massachusetts	82	3	27	19	30	2	1			
New Hampshire	231	76	39	58	47	2	6	2	1	
New Jersey	201	42	25	36	59	8	11	12	6	2
New York	283	19	55	87	120			2		
Pennsylvania	368	58	166	109	33					1
Rhode Island	15	1		4	10					
Vermont	176	14	52	57	42	3	3	1	2	2
Region II	3,329	304	1,015	861	619	247	146	73	41	23
Michigan	718	102	274	209	125	4	4			
Minnesota	1,746	118	512	405	318	189	11	55	27	11
Wisconsin	865	84	229	247	176	54	31	18	14	12
Region III	5,311	1,935	1,560	1,009	657	89	39	14	7	1
Illinois	1,131	354	235	215	216	64	31	11	5	
Indiana	1,308	403	477	303	108	13	3		1	
Iowa	610	146	90	148	223	2			1	
Missouri	1,057	655	214	138	47	2	1			
Ohio	1,205	377	544	205	63	8	4	3		1
Region IV	6,144	2,688	2,297	882	238	20	15	3	1	
Kentucky	513	245	137	92	38	1				
North Carolina	1,809	905	757	126	20	1				
Tennessee	1,341	635	482	201	23					
Virginia	2,033	683	789	403	128	16	11	2	1	
West Virginia	448	220	132	60	29	2	4	1		
Region IX	1,233	487	176	142	141	92	67	60	29	39
Arizona	175	115	28	20	9	2		1		
California	493	31	43	89	91	78	59	54	27	30
Nevada	80	11	12	12	16	6	8	5	1	9
Utah	485	330	93	30	25	6			1	
Region X	4,716	3,781	426	221	177	42	27	15	12	15
Colorado	2,788	2,354	260	101	51	9	2	3	2	6
Montana	646	327	81	88	88	22	18	9	9	4
Wyoming	1,282	1,100	85	32	38	11	7	3	1	5
Region XI	1,216	355	364	259	150	41	22	12	5	8
Idaho	263	48	90	69	35	9	6	3	1	2
Oregon	522	112	194	127	56	14	10	5	2	2
Washington	431	195	80	63	59	18	6	4	2	4
Region XII: New Mexico	210	84	50	36	29	1	6			4

TABLE VI.—*Size of loans to 23,828 rural rehabilitation clients in 35 States*—Continued

TABLE VIa.—CLIENTS RECEIVING LOANS OF LESS THAN $500

Region and State	Number of clients										
	Total	Size of loan									
		Under $50	$50–$99	$100–$149	$150–$199	$200–$249	$250–$299	$300–$349	$350–$399	$400–$449	$450–$500
United States, total	16,282	2,700	2,214	1,799	1,731	1,469	1,323	1,509	1,293	1,242	1,002
Region I	760	19	51	60	67	82	78	116	95	106	86
Connecticut	15		1		1	3		3	2	4	1
Delaware	7				1	1	2	1	1	1	
Maine	141	4	12	6	8	18	24	11	15	18	25
Maryland	19		0	3	6	1	2	4		2	1
Massachusetts	30			1		2	2	4	3	11	7
New Hampshire	115	10	17	17	17	15	8	14	7	7	3
New Jersey	67	5	13	10	5	9	1	6	6	10	2
New York	74		1	1	7	10	6	14	14	14	7
Pennsylvania	225		4	18	19	18	25	46	37	30	28
Rhode Island	1		1								
Vermont	66		2	4	3	5	8	13	10	9	12
Region II	1,319	1	13	50	103	137	188	210	224	216	177
Michigan	376	1	4	18	38	41	49	56	65	64	40
Minnesota	630	0	2	17	34	65	98	106	111	106	91
Wisconsin	313	0	7	15	31	31	41	48	48	46	46
Region III	3,495	507	444	324	373	287	282	406	315	307	250
Illinois	589	84	87	60	75	48	48	46	41	46	54
Indiana	880	114	101	55	63	70	78	125	104	97	73
Iowa	236	80	24	21	14	7	12	17	21	21	19
Missouri	869	219	190	117	64	65	50	56	40	33	35
Ohio	921	10	42	71	157	97	94	162	109	110	69

Region IV	4,985	396	471	563	638	620	528	530	460	439	340
Kentucky	382	126	52	22	19	26	14	35	33	38	17
North Carolina	1,662	15	139	226	248	277	211	210	147	97	92
Tennessee	1,117	18	105	181	200	131	102	97	101	92	90
Virginia	1,472	155	125	99	145	159	170	150	156	183	130
West Virginia	352	82	50	35	26	27	31	38	23	29	11
Region IX	663	129	132	99	77	50	47	45	33	34	17
Arizona	143	42	35	16	10	12	6	7	4	5	6
California	74		1	8	11	11	5	14	8	8	8
Nevada	23	0	4	0	7	0	8	0	1	0	3
Utah	423	87	92	75	49	27	28	24	20	21	
Region X	4,207	1,592	1,002	598	376	213	129	108	76	53	60
Colorado	2,614	845	662	412	279	156	90	67	47	26	30
Montana	408	225	52	22	14	14	15	20	14	14	18
Wyoming	1,185	522	288	164	83	43	24	21	15	13	12
Region XI	719	34	77	92	79	73	66	82	76	81	59
Idaho	138		10	8	13	17	14	22	19	21	14
Oregon	306	2	16	30	33	32	37	42	41	43	31
Washington	275	32	52	54	33	24	15	18	16	17	14
Region XII: New Mexico	134	22	24	13	18	7	5	12	14	6	13

Senator GLASS. I should like him to discriminate between farmers and farm tenants and crop sharers.

Dr. TUGWELL. I am afraid we would not have that information here, Senator. We should have to gather it from the field, and I believe it would take quite a long time.

Mr. DAILEY. We are right in the midst of the program now. These records are rapidly changing, and we do not have all of that information currently. We have part of it, but we would not be able to give you that today. It would take a week or ten days, probably, before we could supply it.

Senator GLASS. We hope to pass the bill before that time.

Dr. TUGWELL. We could say in general that no loans are made to farm laborers. Some grants are made to them. It would be a small amount, however.

Senator GLASS. I do not imagine any loans are made to farm laborers. I doubt whether any loans are made to tenant farmers or crop sharers.

Dr. TUGWELL. Oh, yes; a great many—a great many.

Mr. DAILEY. Over 90 percent, I should estimate.

Senator GLASS. What security do you have from a tenant farmer or a crop-sharer?

Dr. TUGWELL. We have the security of a mortgage on whatever chattels are provided by the loan, plus the crop lien.

Senator BYRNES. A lien on the crop?

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator GLASS. But suppose a crop sharer is practically dispossessed, thrown out of employment by the compulsory reduction of acreage. How can you get any security from a man in that situation?

Dr. TUGWELL. We have not loaned him anything on his land, you understand. We have loaned him on a pair of mules, perhaps, or a horse and a plow, and things of that kind. We have a chattel mortgage on them.

Senator GLASS. You have gone into the pawnshop business if you are doing that sort of thing.

Senator STEIWER. What are the maximum terms of these emergency loans?

Mr. DAILEY. The maximum terms?

Senator STEIWER. The maximum period of time for which the loan will run.

Mr. DAILEY. The part of the loan that is advanced for the purchase of recoverable goods is repayable in not to exceed 5 years, and for the nonrecoverables in not to exceed 2 years.

Senator STEIWER. Your standard loan is made for 40 years; is it not?

Mr. DAILEY. No, sir; that is in Resettlement, not in Rural Rehabilitation.

Senator STEIWER. That is not in your division at all?

Mr. DAILEY. No, sir.

Senator MCKELLAR. What is the maximum amount of loans to one person?

Mr. DAILEY. The highest amount we have loaned to any one person?

Senator MCKELLAR. Or have you any rule?

Mr. DAILEY. I have not seen the individual records. I have only the average of the States.

Senator MCKELLAR. I shall be glad if you will look and see whether you have an arrangement, somewhat like that put in the crop loans, of a maximum amount that could be loaned. Has not your organization set up a rule as to that?

Mr. DAILEY. No; not a hard and fast rule.

Senator MCKELLAR. That is why I asked for the maximum amount of the loan you have made to any one person.

Mr. DAILEY. I can obtain that.

Dr. TUGWELL. Senator, as a general rule it could not be over $1,000, because loans above that amount require special justification.

Senator STEIWER. Have you made loans to farmers' cooperative associations?

Mr. DAILEY. A limited number. We shall make a considerable number between now and June 30. We have only completed approval of nine direct loans to cooperatives.

Senator STEIWER. What was that done for?

Mr. DAILEY. Different purposes. I have here with me a list of all of them.

Senator STEIWER. I do not require a list of all of them; but, generally speaking, what is the purpose of making a loan to a cooperative?

Mr. DAILEY. The largest one is a loan of $100,000 to a pulpwood cooperative project in Vermont and New Hampshire. The next largest one was for $82,000 to a turkey and poultry cooperative in northwestern North Dakota and northeastern Montana.

Senator STEIWER. How long do these loans run?

Mr. DAILEY. About 20 years. I think that is the average.

Senator STEIWER. Is it not true that some of them are made for periods as long as 40 years?

Mr. DAILEY. No, sir.

Senator STEIWER. Are you sure of that?

Mr. DAILEY. We have only authorized nine to be made. The last four of those were yesterday and the day before. There have been none of them that were for a 40-year period. That, again, is confused with the Resettlement program.

Senator STEIWER. All of the funds you handle come out of the emergency relief appropriation, 1935; do they not?

Mr. DAILEY. Yes, sir; for rural rehabilitation and relief in stricken agricultural areas.

Senator STEIWER. It is all used for relief and for work relief?

Mr. DAILEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. How do you justify the employment of these funds in making 20-year loans to cooperatives?

Mr. DAILEY. Because the members of the cooperatives are, in the main—a majority of them must be, and 85 to 90 percent in most cases have been—in the destitute and low-income group of farm families.

Dr. TUGWELL. Eligible for rehabilitation loans.

Mr. DAILEY. It is only the destitute and low-income class of farmers that we are helping by that type of loan.

Senator STEIWER. But who made the determination that you are justified in diverting relief money from what was supposed to be a 1-year program for the purpose of making a 20-year loan to a cooperative?

68551—36——12

Mr. DAILEY. Of course I do not know that. There certainly was not a limitation in the act as to the period within which the money could be repaid——

Senator STEIWER. That is true.

Mr. DAILEY. Because we have stayed within the period in which the loans are repayable.

Senator STEIWER. But the President's message to Congress was to the effect that he proposed to use that money for relief for a period of 12 months.

Mr. DAILEY. Well, it is being used for relief for a period of 12 months.

Senator STEIWER. For a period of 20 years, as I understand you.

Mr. DAILEY. No; it is used for relief this year, but the repayment period over which it will be returned to the Government is a longer period than that.

Senator MCKELLAR. Have you made cotton cooperatives any loans?

Mr. DAILEY. No, sir; not up to the present time. There has been none approved.

Senator MCKELLAR. Eleven of the thirteen affiliated cotton cooperatives last summer or last fall borrowed $5,000,000 from some Government organization.

Mr. DAILEY. It must have been from the bank for cooperatives, the Farm Credit Administration.

Senator MCKELLAR. Up to date I have not been able to find out from whom that was borrowed. Several of these cooperatives were insolvent, had been declared insolvent, but they were still going, although they had no assets, and they testified that they had no assets. I think a number of them borrowed as much as $800,000 from some source.

Mr. DAILEY. $5,000,000 is more than we have allocated to our entire program over the United States.

Senator MCKELLAR. After borrowing this money, they combined it and lent it to the central body, the American Cotton Cooperative Association, and took stock for it, and in that way gave the central American Cotton Cooperative Association $5,000,000 of additional capital. Your organization did not have anything to do with that?

Mr. DAILEY. No, sir.

Senator MCKELLAR. I congratulate you, and I am glad you did not.

Senator STEIWER. Have you solicited loan applications?

Mr. DAILEY. Not to my knowledge. If it has been done by any one of the 5,500 people we have out in the counties making home and farm plans and making grants, we have never been advised or had a complaint filed that that has been done in any instance, and certainly it is entirely contrary to our policy.

Senator STEIWER. I do not know that it has been done, either. I have been told that it has been done, and I desire to find out.

Mr. DAILEY. We have never had a complaint to that effect made to the Resettlement Administration that came to my attention.

Senator STEIWER. Do you say you have 5,500 people in the field?

Mr. DAILEY. Approximately 5,500; both the farm supervisers and the home supervisors.

Senator STEIWER. Are they on salary?

Mr. DAILEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. They are not paid on a per-diem basis?

Mr. DAILEY. No, sir.

Senator STEIWER. Or on a piece-work basis for any particular job they do?

Mr. DAILEY. No; they are all on an annual salary basis.

Senator STEIWER. May we have a break-down of your personnel, Dr. Tugwell?

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. There is no use to ask the judge for it separately for his division. I think it would be more useful if you would give it to us for the whole Administration, with the numbers here in Washington, and by States.

Dr. TUGWELL. With the salaries?

Senator STEIWER. With the salaries, if you have them.

Dr. TUGWELL. We have them.

Senator STEIWER. And can you also give the position or classification, the title, or whatever you may call it?

Dr. TUGWELL. I think so. It will be pretty difficult to do that for the whole field service.

Senator STEIWER. Personally, I do not see any necessity for that. Could you do that in regard to your personnel here in the District of Columbia?

Dr. TUGWELL. We can give you averages. We have those figures current.

Senator STEIWER. I mean, following each name, can you put down whether he is an appraiser or a lawyer or a loaner?

Dr. TUGWELL. Do you want a list of the total employees, with their names?

Senator MCKELLAR. That would take a tremendous lot of work.

Senator STEIWER. I could answer the question better if I knew how many there are. How many are there?

Dr. TUGWELL. At the present moment there are between fifteen and sixteen thousand. Our average for the year runs about 12,000. At this time of year, when we are making a lot of loans, we have about 4,000 temporary employees.

PART IV. GENERAL

TABLE IV.—*Total administrative personnel, Washington and field*

Salary grades	Number employees, Washington	Number employees, field	Number employees, total
$8,000	8	0	8
$7,000 to $7,999	5	4	9
$6,000 to $6,999	27	14	41
$5,000 to $5,999	37	31	68
$4,000 to $4,999	74	125	199
$3,000 to $3,999	266	368	634
$2,000 to $2,999	343	1,015	1,358
$1,500 to $1,999	818	2,317	3,135
$1,000 to $1,499	1,962	5,336	7,298
0 to $999	0	3,008	3,008
Per diem employees	26	20	46
Total	3,566	12,238	15,804

Senator STEIWER. No; I think I would not impose by asking for a list of the names of so many people.

Dr. TUGWELL. We will give them to you by groups and by average salaries.

Senator MCKELLAR. Do I understand that all of these employees have been covered into the civil service in some way?

Dr. TUGWELL. No, sir; but our Washington employees have been classified by the Civil Service Commission.

Senator MCKELLAR. That is just a classification?

Dr. TUGWELL. That is right. That was voluntary.

Senator MCKELLAR. I was just wondering if all of these temporary employees have been put in the civil service.

Dr. TUGWELL. No, sir.

Senator MCKELLAR. If they had, it would impose an obligation bigger than all we have.

Dr. TUGWELL. No, sir.

Mr. BALDWIN. I should like to say something on that point, if I may.

We voluntarily brought ourselves within the Classification Act of 1923, insofar as Washington personnel is concerned. All of our Washington personnel is classified by the Classification Board. The Classification Board has no authority to classify the field positions. We also asked the Commission to render us advisory opinions on what our salaries should be in the field, and representatives of the Commission have cooperated with us on that; and we have, insofar as I know, accepted their recommendations in every case.

Senator ADAMS. Dr. Tugwell, may I ask you for some lump-sum figures as to the total amount of money that has been allocated or appropriated to these services, and the amount that remains unexpended, and the amount that remains unobligated?

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes; I think I can give you that. That is as of April 15. That is nearly a month ago. That is current information which I am giving you.

The funds available on April 15 were approximately $275,000,000. Our expenditures have been, as of that date, out of the Treasury $98,000,000.

The net income has been $173,000,000.

Senator ADAMS. What do you mean by net income?

Dr. TUGWELL. Unobligated.

Assistant Administrator BALDWIN. Unallocated and unliquidated obligations.

There is an unallocated balance of $102,000,000 as of that date.

Dr. TUGWELL. I would like to explain that in just a minute.

Our estimate is that this net income of $173,000,000 has risen by April 30 to $190,000,000, which would reduce the $102,000,000 of unencumbered balances by that amount, and as of the present date I should estimate that our unencumbered balances are down to $60,000,000.

Senator ADAMS. Now, the aggregate amount of money that has been under your control is what?

Dr. TUGWELL. Approximately $275,000,000 as of April 15. There have been some switching of funds since.

Senator ADAMS. $275,000,000 represents it in substance?

Dr. TUGWELL. The total program.

Senator ADAMS. Of all of the money that has been available to you?

Dr. TUGWELL. That is right.

Senator ADAMS. And from all sources?

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator ADAMS. And you have available now to continue your program some $65,000,000?

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, sir; just about. As of June 30, those figures will be reduced we estimate to about $17,000,000, which will be a moral obligation. That is, June 30, we will have no funds left at all.

APPROPRIATION NECESSARY TO CONTINUE

Senator ADAMS. Well now, what have you to suggest? What have you to suggest as to the necessity for a continuation of your work after that time?

Dr. TUGWELL. Mr. Chairman, I hesitate to say anything about that which may be taken as advice to this committee.

Senator ADAMS. Well, the committee will be glad to take it, without recourse.

Dr. TUGWELL. I do not like to do that.

Senator MCKELLAR. Without obligation, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. TUGWELL. I can say this, from what we know of the needs that seem to be and from the calls we get for funds throughout the country, that the needs for next year will be at least as large as this year.

Senator BYRNES. In other words $275,000,000, you would say?

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes.

Senator BYRNES. You will spend $275,000,000 this year.

Assistant Administrator BALDWIN. Less $17,000,000 remaining unobligated.

Senator STEIWER. That takes into account the assets in the revolving fund?

Dr. TUGWELL. No.

LAND PURCHASES, PAYMENT

Senator MCKELLAR. Doctor, what portion of the lands bought have been paid for?

Dr. TUGWELL. I can give you those figures.

Mr. GRAY. About 28 percent have been sent to the General Accounting Office for payment.

Senator MCKELLAR. About how much?

Mr. GRAY. About 28 percent of it has been sent to the General Accounting Office as of April 15, in the form of requests for payment.

Senator MCKELLAR. About 72 percent remains to be paid yet?

Mr. GRAY. That is right.

Senator BYRNES. Have you funds definitely allotted?

Mr. GRAY. Not all of that has been paid.

Dr. TUGWELL. No.

Mr. GRAY. It has to go through the General Accounting Office.

Senator MCKELLAR. You mean the 28 percent?

Mr. GRAY. The 28 percent; not all of that has been paid. It has not been paid out, sent out for settlement.

Senator MCKELLAR. It has been sent there for settlement?

Mr. GRAY. Yes.

Senator MCKELLAR. Do you think that you have got the money to pay the remaining 78 percent?

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir; we have the funds. The funds are nearly all committed in the form of accepted options, that is, we have accepted options, or have commitments, and all but about $5,000,000 of our funds available for land acquisition.

Senator MCKELLAR. You say that you have accepted options; that means that you have commitments of funds.

Mr. GRAY. That is a legal obligation, as the Comptroller interprets it.

Senator BYRNES. When you say then that you will have $17,000,000 left as of June 30th, you mean that there will be $17,000,000 unobligated?

Dr. TUGWELL. Not set up on the Treasury books for specific payments, but obligated by us, morally, to pay out for labor, contracts on projects, and various things of that sort, you see, for which the land has been purchased.

Senator ADAMS. Now, as the land payments have come in from the purchasers, they go into the general treasury?

Dr. TUGWELL. That is right.

Senator ADAMS. Your only revolving fund comes out of these corporations.

Dr. TUGWELL. That is right. Our loan receipts also go into miscellaneous receipts.

DELAY IN PAYMENT FOR LANDS

Senator MCKELLAR. If these lands have all been bought, why is there only such a small portion of them paid for?

Mr. GRAY. Well, that is due to the difficulties that Dr. Tugwell referred to, Senator, in effecting or getting title and effecting payments for that.

The requirements of the Federal Government in buying land are very strict as to land titles. Land titles in many parts of the country as you know, are in very poor shape. That seems to be especially true in these poor areas, submarginal areas, where most of our projects are located, or all of them are located.

Senator MCKELLAR. I have had a great many complaints from Tennessee, if you will excuse an interruption.

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator MCKELLAR. Where lands have been purchased and titles supplied many months ago, and payments have not been made, and that is why I am asking about this.

Mr. GRAY. Of course, I would have to take a specific case in order to give you a specific explanation of the delay. There were about eleven or twelve hundred cases held up in the Comptroller's Office, from about the 1st of January up to the present time, growing out of questions that the Comptroller himself raised about the projects, and about the legal machinery of the payments. It was back and forth argument; that is, he would ask us a question and we would answer his question, and then a new question would be raised, and it has only been within the past week or two that our general counsel's office has been able to get acquiescence from the Comptroller on payment of those site accounts, and after he has agreed to pay them, some time is required in his office—clerical time, and so forth—to get the accounts certified, and then they have to be certified to the Treasury and go through the Treasury Department before check is available, and then that check goes over to a special justice attorney in the Department of Justice whose function it is to close up the transaction and deliver the check and see that there are no clouds on the title remaining at the time that the check is delivered to the vendor.

GARRETT COUNTY, MD., PROJECT

Senator STEIWER. I have heard of an area out in Maryland, west of Gettysburg—it is in an area covered with timber. I understand that this area has been either acquired or is under option.

What is an area like that being acquired for?

Mr. GRAY. That, I think you refer to, is our Garrett County project in Western Maryland.

Senator STEIWER. Your what?

Mr. GRAY. Garrett County, Md., project.

Senator STEIWER. What is that project?

Mr. GRAY. Well, that is the title of the project. We refer to it by the name of the county.

Senator STEIWER. That is not farming land, is it?

Mr. GRAY. Some of it is. Some of it is farm land. Some of it is cut-over timber land. The ultimate end and use of it is largely recreational. It is very close to a number of centers of population and the land, so much of it, is subject to severe erosion and much of it is cut over and from a recreation standpoint, it is valuable. It is to be restored to useful purposes, particularly for recreation.

Senator STEIWER. Well, it is a sort of a park, or will be used as a park?

Mr. GRAY. It will not be a park in the formal sense, because it belongs to a group of projects. We refer to it, Senator, as a multiple use project. That is, it is not dedicated to just one use, but to a number of uses.

Senator STEIWER. What uses?

Mr. GRAY. Reforestation; game conservation, and recreation.

There are areas and portions of it which will be set aside for recreation purposes and recreation facilities.

Senator STEIWER. How do you justify taking money out of the relief funds provided by the 1935 act, for the acquisition of property for the use which you now describe?

Mr. GRAY. Well, these lands are bought and then the funds are employed for improving the lands, as Dr. Tugwell mentioned a while ago. We have about between 55 and 60 thousand men working on them. That varies from week to week. That number is working on these projects and for the time being we have held that number down under an agreement with the Works Progress Administration, because of certain existing situations with reference to relief funds that have confronted them at this season of the year, but I might say a larger number of men can be employed on those projects then we now have at work——

Senator STEIWER. I think on those particular projects there are no men at work, are there?

Mr. GRAY. I could give you those figures. I will have to look it up. With 208 projects, you cannot carry them in mind.

There were 475 men working on that project on April 15.

Dr. TUGWELL. While he is looking this up, I might say, Senator, these projects are very valuable with regard to work relief because of the very low man-year costs for employment.

FUNDS DEPLETED BY JUNE 30, 1936

Senator HALE. Dr. Tugwell, you will have about $60,000,000 left over for your Administration for next year?

Dr. TUGWELL. No, sir; no money will be left over for next year.

Senator HALE. No money?

Dr. TUGWELL. No, sir.

Senator HALE. That is not obligated?

Dr. TUGWELL. No, sir.

Senator HALE. But, you have a certain amount of money left over that is obligated?

Dr. TUGWELL. We will have $17,000,000 on June 30 which is not yet obligated, but which will, we think, be subject to a moral obligation.

Senator HALE. You are facing the next fiscal year with no appropriation?

Dr. TUGWELL. That is right, sir.

Senator HALE. Now, in any appropriation bill that has passed Congress at this session, is there any appropriation for your functions for next year?

Dr. TUGWELL. No, sir.

Senator HALE. Are there any recommendations for appropriations by the Budget?

Dr. TUGWELL. That, I cannot tell you, sir. I do not know.

Senator HALE. Did you take the matter up with the Budget?

Dr. TUGWELL. Well, yes; I have had some consultations with the Budget, about it.

Senator HALE. But, up to date no recommendations have been made by the Budget?

Dr. TUGWELL. There may be informal recommendations; that I cannot tell you.

Senator HALE. Do you consider the amount in this bill of $85,000,000, for rural rehabilitation, is in the nature of an appropriation to your administration?

Dr. TUGWELL. No, sir; it cannot be used by our administration.

Senator HALE. It cannot be used by you at all?

Dr. TUGWELL. Under the terms of the House bill it cannot be.

Senator STEIWER. It can be used for your purposes, but not by you?

Dr. TUGWELL. Not by us.

Senator STEIWER. Is that not more accurate?

Dr. TUGWELL. It can be used for rural rehabilitation. I do not know exactly how that will be defined by the Comptroller General, but not by us.

Senator BYRNES. Could the Works Progress Administration designate your organization to carry our the work in connection with rural rehabilitation?

Dr. TUGWELL. No, sir; not under the House bill.

Senator BYRNES. You do not think so?

Dr. TUGWELL. Well, that is the way I read the House bill.

Senator BYRNES. It is left entirely to them?

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRNES. To do that or not to do it?

Dr. TUGWELL. And legislative history is to the effect that it cannot be, because Representative Buchanan said in the House debate said that it could not be.

Senator BYRNES. Of course, we might say that the statement of one individual out of 435 members of the House and 96 members of the Senate might not constitute legislative history.

Dr. TUGWELL. But, he is chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. PRESSMAN. That is a question which can probably best be answered in connection with a specific question put up to the Comptroller General, before the act is passed upon, in a similar way as was done in connection with the 1935 act. You may remember that.

Senator BYRNES. Yes.

Senator HALE. Cannot some arrangement be arrived at whereby Mr. Hopkins would have you take charge of and expend that $85,000,000, and work it in with your plans?

Dr. TUGWELL. I have no information about that, sir, and I do not see how such an arrangement could be made. They are entirely separate organizations.

Senator STEIWER. It specifically says that the expenditure is to be made by the Works Progress Administration.

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes.

Senator BYRNES. In your organization, you have district representatives?

Dr. TUGWELL. We have regional organizations.

Senator BYRNES. Regional organizations.

Dr. TUGWELL. We are a pretty highly decentralized organization.

Senator BYRNES. The only way it could be done, in a practical way, would be by designating you as director of the organization to carry it out then.

Dr. TUGWELL. I do not know.

GARRETT COUNTY (MD.) PROJECT

Senator STEIWER. We have an unanswered question. Will you answer that now?

Mr. GRAY. There are 475 men working on that project or were on April 15.

Senator STEIWER. Are they working there now?

Mr. GRAY. I think so. There might not be exactly that number, Senator, but in that neighborhood.

Senator STEIWER. Were those men working as W. P. A. clients, or clients of your administration?

Mr. GRAY. Well, they were working as relief workers paid by the Resettlement Administration, that is, paid out of funds allocated to the Resettlement by the W. P. A. That is, regular relief workers which were referred to us from the relief rolls.

Senator STEIWER. But paid for out of your funds?

Mr. GRAY. They are paid for out of funds allocated to us by the W. P. A.

RELIEF WORKERS EMPLOYED

Senator STEIWER. Yes. Now, can you give us information as to the total number of relief workers that this administration now has employed?

Dr. TUGWELL. We have 73,000, I think it is.

Senator STEIWER. Do you have that in a tabulated form so that you can put it into the record by months and by States?

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, sir; we will be glad to do that.

Senator STEIWER. I would be glad to have you do it if you will.

Dr. TUGWELL. We have a chart here which will show that. I think Dr. Gray has a chart there which shows the land development projects, and shows that month by month.

Mr. GRAY. I might explain the decline there [exhibiting chart]. That is due to the fact that we had an agreement with the W. P. A. that the whole number would be held to around 55,000 and we have been shifting, emphasizing a little from the South to the North in the warm months, and, we have some decreases in the South and increases in the North. The result was that the decreases were made more promptly than the increases, so that has made a little falling off in this last week, but we will attempt to hold it a steady level until the first of July under an agreement with the W. P. A.

Senator STEIWER. Now, if no money is provided by this Congress for use of this administration, and if these people, workers, are still in distress, does it not follow then that they will have to be taken over by the W. P. A.?

Mr. GRAY. It does; yes, sir; or by someone else, or thrown out of employment.

Senator STEIWER. But, if necessity would suggest their employment now, it would still be urged to provide employment after July 1?

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir.

W. P. A. FUNDS ALLOCATED TO RESETTLEMENT

Senator STEIWER. How much has been allocated to resettlement by the W. P. A., if anything?

Mr. GRAY. For this purpose, $18,000,000 up to the present time.

Senator STEIWER. That includes the total you gave the committee a little while ago?

Dr. TUGWELL. That is right.

Senator STEIWER. Of $273,000,000?

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. GRAY. They provide so much a month, no fixed amount, but our needs each month appear here for this land-development work.

Senator STEIWER. Well, that is a little contrary to the understanding I had. I thought that the President allocated to the W. P. A., and that the President allocated to Resettlement Administration and other agencies for that matter.

Dr. TUGWELL. That is right.

Senator STEIWER. I understood you to say that the W. P. A. was allocating money to Resettlement Administration. Am I wrong about that?

Dr. TUGWELL. I can explain that. That was done by Executive order.

Mr. GRAY. That was done by Executive order.

Dr. TUGWELL. I think that was last October. They allotted approximately between 40 and 41 million dollars for it to the Resettlement Administration, for the development of these land projects.

Senator STEIWER. This work is generally done with relief labor.

Mr. GRAY. This work is generally done with relief labor, but the W. P. A. designates the funds to be paid, or made available by the W. P. A. They have to indicate the availability of labor in the vicinity of each of these projects and so they gave us last fall, after the allotment was made, they rescinded $25,000,000, because the needs did not require the full $40,000,000 or $41,000,000. They rescinded that and left them approximately $15,000,000, and then in April, when it appeared that we would need some additional sums, they made available another $3,000,000.

Senator STEIWER. You mean the W. P. A. made it available?

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir; that is, they allocated the funds, and this is a general agreement that month by month, as there appears need for additional funds, they make them available, but under that agreement we are to keep the number employed at approximately 55,000 for the country as a whole. That does not count some 3,500 C. C. C. workers we have.

Senator ADAMS. Mr. Gray, of this $275,000,000 or $273,000,000, how much of that came out of the $4,880,000,000 appropriation? Did it all come out of that?

Mr. GRAY. I should say, Mr. Chairman, if I may answer, except about $28,000,000, $25,000,000 was made available out of the so-called old N. I. R. A. Act of year before last, the $3,300,000,000.

Senator STEIWER. The $3,300,000,000 appropriation?

Mr. GRAY. Yes. That was for land acquisition.

Senator ADAMS. The point that I make is, did all funds you received come out of these two large relief acts, one for $3,300,000,000 and the other for $4,880,000,000?

DROUGHT RELIEF FUNDS

Mr. GRAY. $25,000,000 came out of the first act, the $3,300,000,000; $3,390,000 came out of the drought relief act.

Senator ADAMS. How much out of the drought relief act?

Mr. GRAY. $3,390,000 net out of the drought relief act in drought areas for land acquisition. As to the remainder, I take it that all has come out of the last emergency relief act.

Senator ADAMS. Is that all you have?

LABOR EMPLOYED

Senator STEIWER. No; I have another question or two.

With respect to these laborers that are employed as indicated on the chart, can you tell us who furnishes the supervision for their work?

Mr. GRAY. We supply that.

SUPERVISION

Senator STEIWER. How much supervision do you supply, and how many people?

Mr. GRAY. I cannot give you that offhand, Senator. I will be very glad to supply it for the record.

Senator STEIWER. Will you do that, please?

Mr. GRAY. I will be very glad to.

Senator STEIWER. Can you not give it approximately?

Mr. GRAY. You mean men who supervise the projects, on the projects?

Senator STEIWER. Yes.

Mr. GRAY. Yes, I can get that for you.

Senator STEIWER. And submit it by projects?

Mr. GRAY. Yes. As you know, we are limited under the terms of the policy of the relief act, or the policy set up by the President, as to the percentage of expenditure for supervision. I believe it is 10 percent.

PART II. LAND USE—STATEMENT SHOWING PLANNING AND ACTUAL SUPERVISION COSTS AS OF MAY 1, 1936

Presidential approval was given to a program of land utilization on 141 projects in the United States, calling for a total expenditure of $40,361,676.

The administrative costs on these projects fall into two categories. First, the administrative cost of operating the projects; i. e., supervision, technical and clerical help. To date this has amounted to 8.3 percent of the total funds so far expended. Second, the cost of planning the work. To date the cost of planning amounts to 13.1 percent of the total amount expended. Inasmuch as the planning for the entire program is now about completed, it is estimated that the final cost of planning will amount to 2.84 percent of the total cost of the program.

The administrative cost to date of 8.3 percent it is anticipated will be slightly reduced in the future, due to the employment of a larger number of workers and probably in some cases somewhat higher rates for labor without corresponding increases in supervisory cost. Therefore, it is estimated that the maximum total administrative cost on the $40,000,000 program, when completed, will not exceed the sum of 8.3 percent and 2.8 percent, or 11.1 percent. It is anticipated, in fact, that the total administrative cost, at the completion of the program, will not exceed 10 percent.

Senator STEIWER. Is that percentage of expenditure or percentage of the number of the personnel?

Assistant Administrator BALDWIN. Number of personnel.

Mr. GRAY. Number of personnel.

Senator STEIWER. So that inasmuch as you pay some of your supervisors more money, that would be more in terms of money?

Assistant Administrator BALDWIN. It would be more than 10 percent in money.

Mr. GRAY. It would be somewhat higher; yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. What are the prevailing wages for your supervising staff; what is the range? I am not speaking of the wage of any particular person, but what is the range of the wages of the supervising staff?

Mr. GRAY. Well, it ranges according to the functions to be performed, from about $50.

Senator STEIWER. I would assume so.

Mr. GRAY. I beg your pardon.

Senator STEIWER. You said that it ranged according to the functions performed, and I said I would assume so. I did not mean to interrupt you.

Mr. GRAY. Of course, our project manager is in general charge of the project, including the acquisition of the lands and the development work. He is handling the project and the projects range from perhaps 5 or 10 thousand acres sometimes up to, in one project, where we are acquiring nearly a million acres.

Senator STEIWER. Where is that?

Mr. GRAY. That is in eastern Montana.

And, there is some range in salary of project managers. The highest project manager we have gets a salary of $4,600, but the great majority of them get about $2,600 a year, on the smaller projects.

Senator STEIWER. How about the foremen and supervisors out on the projects in charge of the work?

Mr. GRAY. That would be approximately $90 a month.

Senator STEIWER. Are they taken from the relief rolls?

Mr. GRAY. No, sir; not necessarily. Some of them are.

GARRETT COUNTY, MD., PROJECT

Senator STEIWER. Referring again to this project in Maryland which you identified a little while ago, can you tell what the man-year cost is of that work relief project?

Mr. GRAY. I do not have the figures on that here. Our man-year cost is in the neighborhood of $700 for the whole land program. That is this land development.

Senator STEIWER. Is that limited to wages alone, or is that wages, material, and everything?

Mr. GRAY. That is everything.

Senator STEIWER. That is everything.

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. But, it does not include general overhead?

Mr. GRAY. It does not include the acquisition of land.

Senator STEIWER. Nor general overhead, general administrative costs, does it?

Mr. GRAY. It does not.

Senator STEIWER. Merely includes the cost on the specific projects.

Mr. GRAY. The specific projects.

Senator GLASS. For what purpose are you acquiring 1,000,000 acres of land in Montana?

Mr. GRAY. The farmer-owners of this land are very largely farmers who under the operation of the Homestead Act, occupied lands that were unsuitable for farming. They are being given a very large amount of Federal subsidies of one kind or another now; such as farm and seed loans, and relief, and allotments, and so on. It is an area which, a greater part of it, should be restored to grazing and a good deal of the area within the project mentioned is already public domain or State land, in public ownership, and by acquiring these scattering holdings, many of which are so scattered that they make for very high local cost of local government, we are able to consolidate the ranges, the land into range use, and restore it to the use for which it really is intended, grazing.

Senator GLASS. Grazing?

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator GLASS. Who is to graze it?

Mr. GRAY. It will be grazed by local stockmen.

Senator GLASS. Do you regard that as a public function?

Mr. GRAY. It is a public purpose. I should say that it is, that it is to the welfare of the country or the welfare of the country is advanced by acquiring these lands and restoring them to their proper use.

Senator GLASS. Well, the welfare of the country is advanced or depreciated by my success or failure in business, is it not, and yours too?

Mr. GRAY. Presumably.

RECREATIONAL USES

Senator GLASS. What is the correct definition of public governmental use of property?

Mr. GRAY. Well, that is getting me into a rather difficult question to answer. There are certain recognized purposes, uses of land, if that is what you mean, Senator.

Senator GLASS. Yes.

Mr. GRAY. Such as reforestation, parks, and so forth.

Senator GLASS. Reforestation; yes.

Mr. GRAY. And recreation.

Senator GLASS. Recreation?

Mr. GRAY. Yes.

Senator GLASS. When did recreation become a public use?

Mr. GRAY. Well, I presume when we set aside areas of the public domain for recreational purposes, very large areas of land which are devoted to national parks.

Senator GLASS. National parks.

Mr. GRAY. And, we have a National Park Service which Congress is apparently maintaining for the purpose of promoting recreation.

Senator GLASS. That undoubtedly is true. The courts have already decided that national parks may be owned by the Government, acquired by the Government for the purpose of throwing them open to the public, but I have not been able to understand how the Government may go into the farming business and buy up all of the farm lands, not that it needs them, but that somebody else needs to sell them.

LAND BOUGHT FROM FARMERS

Senator MCKELLAR. How much of these lands are brought from farmers, and how much from corporations, or combinations of individuals?

Mr. GRAY. I cannot give you the precise percentage at this time, Senator, but I can say almost all of this is bought from what you would call farmers.

Senator MCKELLAR. Would you look into that?

Mr. GRAY. I would say more than 95 percent. As you know, in projects of this kind all of our land is being bought by specific projects under specific project plans, and when you buy farms there will be intervening lands at times which ought to be acquired from the standpoint of good administration and blocking up areas for proper administration. We might buy some adjoining lands, which you might say are not farm lands, but in the main we have been buying from farm owners of lands.

Senator GLASS. Do you think the Government would have a constitutional right to acquire my newspapers, or to acquire the pipe and iron foundry in which I am interested? Do you think the Government would have a constitutional right to acquire those businesses?

Mr. GRAY. Senator, I do not pose as a constitutional lawyer. I should have to refer you to someone else who knows more about constitutional law than I.

Dr. TUGWELL. For purposes of the record, may I ask our general counsel to make a statement about the authority to acquire land? I think it might be helpful for the purposes of the record.

Senator GLASS. Yes; if you will defer it for a moment, as I have to answer a telephone call. I should like to be enlightened on that subject.

Senator STEIWER. In the meantime, let me ask you a question or two about the Montana situation to which you referred. I understood you to say that you acquired about a million acres in a project there.

Mr. GRAY. About 950,000 acres.

Senator STEIWER. Is that one continuous area?

Mr. GRAY. The 950,000 acres? No, sir; it is impossible to have it that way in that territory, for the reason that, as you know, it is in one of the old railway land-grant areas.

Senator STEIWER. What we call a checkerboard area?

Mr. GRAY. That is right; and the public domain is all interspersed with privately owned land, State-owned land, railway land, and so forth.

Senator STEIWER. What land have you acquired—the railway lands?

Mr. GRAY. Not a great deal; no, sir. We have not acquired any railroad lands in that project. We have, in one or two other projects, acquired railway lands for the purpose of blocking up areas.

Senator STEIWER. Except for the fact that it is in this checkerboard area which you have described, is it all in one continuous area?

Mr. GRAY. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. It is not two or more separate projects?

Mr. GRAY. No; the project is all in one area, occupying a considerable part of three counties.

Senator STEIWER. And as you acquire this land, you take it off the tax roll. That is, as it becomes Government land, it is removed from the tax roll?

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir. More than half of the land we are buying has been tax-delinquent for 2 or more years.

Senator STEIWER. Do you intend to make any arrangement by which the counties shall be reimbursed for the loss of this much of their tax base?

Mr. GRAY. We have no legal authority to refund to these counties any portion of the income which may be derived from these lands. There are several compensating factors from their standpoint, however. One is the fact that they are not able to get any taxes out of these lands, or have not been able to do so, for some years. Another is that in many of these projects they will enjoy certain economies, made possible by eliminating scattered settlers who have to be provided with roads and schools, and also by the fact that in many areas we are restoring the lands to better earning power as a basis of maintaining and supporting families in the immediate neighborhood. For instance, by bringing land back into forests, or by developing recreational areas, we create sources of income for the families that will remain in that general territory.

Senator STEIWER. Do you know at what value this land was carried on the tax roll?

Mr. GRAY. How much delinquency there was?

Senator STEIWER. No; I am talking about the assessed value of the land.

Mr. GRAY. I have not that figure offhand, but I can give it to you. We have the figures.

(The table referred to follows:)

PART II. LAND USE

It has been found impossible to obtain in Washington information regarding the assessed value of land on all the 208 land-acquisition projects of the Resettlement Administration and the information is of such a type that it cannot be assembled from the field by telegraph. The assessed value of land in a few projects has, however, been obtained and these are given immediately below.

While all the States enumerated below require by law that land be assessed at its full cash or market value, considerable variation exists between States and even between counties within a State in the degrees to which market value is approximated by assessed values. In Brown County, Ind., it was found that assessed values for resident land holders varied from 30 to 60 percent of true value and for nonresidents from 70 to 90 percent. In Moore, Richmond, and Scotland Counties, N. C., the high assessed values are attributable to the earlier boom in peach lands which has subsequently collapsed with only partially compensating reductions in assessments, also to the potential recreational developments in this area. In Ross and Hocking Counties, Ohio, the assessed values were found to average around 70 to 80 percent of true value with wide variations locally while in Vinton County assessed values ranged from true market value to 50 percent above. In North Dakota it is locally estimated that assessment of real property approximates 50 percent of true value.

TABLE III.—*Assessed value of land on certain land acquisition projects*

Project name	State	Assessed value of acreage to be purchased	Appraised value of acreage to be purchased
Southern Indiana, Bean Blossom	Indiana	$108,550	$149,676
Coalins forest	Kentucky	254,448	230,705
Meramac	Missouri	35,324	20,038
Sandhills	North Carolina	1,182,230	519,420
Sheyenne River	North Dakota	322,898	326,671
Zaleski	Ohio	218,200	132,589
Ross-Hocking	do	119,970	100,661
Bad Lands-Fall River	South Dakota	1,323,999	1,366,812
Natchez Trace	Tennessee	86,400	256,064

(*a*) These analyses were conducted at various times during the past 2 years, since which most of the projects have been considerably revised. The accompanying figures for values of acreage contemplated for purchase therefore have their greatest value in indicating assessed value per acre of lands purchased. It may reasonably be expected that the same relationship will hold true regardless of minor changes in the extent or location of acres finally purchased.

(*b*) The assessed valuation figures used are those for the last year of assessment at the time the studies were made. Figures for 1934 were used in all except two cases. In the case of The Southern Indiana, Bean Blossom project and the Coalins Forest project assessments for the year 1935 were used.

Senator STEIWER. I should like to know what it is, please; and also, have you made a calculation of what the loss in taxes to the State and counties will be when this acquisition is complete?

Mr. GRAY. We shall endeavor to give you that figure.

Senator STEIWER. If you have it, I should like to have that also.

(The information asked for is as follows:)

PART II. LAND USE

PART I. EFFECT OF RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM ON STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION

Land use.—In practically all cases where submarginal lands are purchased by the Resettlement Administration for the purpose of taking such land out of unprofitable cultivation and for conversion to more socially desirable uses, problems involving State and local taxation should not often arise, since such lands, as a rule, are already in tax arrears. Instead of affording revenue, they constitute a real burden to the States and localities because of the necessity of providing relief for the occupants of these lands and because certain municipal services, such as school systems, police protection, and roads must be maintained for the people residing on them even though the productivity of such land is so low that the residents are unable to meet their tax charges. The activities of the Resettlement Administration result in definite benefits to the States and localities affected, since the resettling of the stranded and destitute residents of these submarginal lands, on the one hand, decreases the relief burden and, on the other hand, makes it possible for the localities to reduce expenditures in connection with municipal service.

The effects on particular localities of Federal land purchases and attendant tax exemptions are determined by such factors as the present size of the tax base and its composition; the scope and concentration of land purchases; the valuation of these properties; the extent of past tax delinquency on the properties; the degree of local dependence on the general property tax; the extent and type of State support through grants-in-aid for particular functions; the receipts from delinquent taxes and from the sale of tax delinquent land; and the current fiscal condition of the taxing units. Taking all these factors into consideration, in most cases savings in cost to the local government through resettlement should exceed actual losses in revenue.

The exhaustion of previous sources of tax revenue, such as forests or mineral lands, usually causes excessive and chronic tax delinquency on property no longer attractive to private ownership. This results in increasing burdens being thrown upon tax-paying properties, forcing many of them into the same unfavorable status. In the land purchase areas, reductions in the tax base will not be reflected in proportionate decreases in tax revenue, since it is largely, from the very nature of the program, the dead or nonpaying property which is being acquired.

Where the costs of local roads, schools and other services are in a large degree underwritten by the State or county, through a system of subventions or grants-in-aid, the need for resettlement of scattered families is often a matter of county or State-wide concern. In many instances, the continued existence of present scattered uneconomic settlement can be largely attributed to the continuance by the State of necessary grants-in-aid.

The summaries which follow are derived from more detailed studies made in the field, and indicate the variety of influence exerted on local governments. Where local revenues are derived chiefly from the general property tax and the tax base is low, the effect of land purchases may somewhat impair operations of local governments or their ability to service outstanding debt. In such cases, receipts through delinquent taxes, being paid by the vendor of submarginal land to the Government, may be sufficient to offset such debts or to provide funds for local governmental services.

Usually, however, revenue from the land under its new use, such as grazing or forestry, will be necessary to sustain local government. Assuming that grazing revenue will be shared with local governments, it will be the principal dependable compensating revenue source of immediate significance.

Sandhills project, LA–NC–3, Richmond, Montgomery, Moore, Scotland Counties, N. C., 60,000 acres: In North Carolina, the State supports the entire minimum school program, pays the teachers' salaries, and owns and pays for most of the cost of operating school busses. The power to consolidate and locate schools is vested in the State school commission, which draws up State-wide plans for school location and transportation. The entire highway and road system is also State-financed and maintained. Except for certain special school districts, the only property taxes levied in former school districts and townships are for the service of outstanding debt. Hoke County has assumed both the township road

and the school-district debts. Moore and Richmond have assumed the township road debt, but Scotland County has assumed neither type of debt.

A purchase program in such a situation raises no complicated problem of local government adjustments, and involves no serious impairment of local property tax revenues. Local property relief has proceeded so far through State assumption of school and road functions that considerable leeway exists for readjustment of local rates for services on outstanding debt and for general governmental functions. Changes in the location of schools and in the maintenance of roads will be made by the State, and any savings will be absorbed in the State fiscal system.

The bulk of purchased properties are located in Richmond and Scotland Counties. In a few cases, former school districts and townships which have debt outstanding and unassumed by counties will find revenues impaired by purchase. But delinquent taxes collected against land purchases will provide some cushion for declining revenues in these districts, since delinquency has been heavy for a considerable period on many properties purchased. According to the best estimates, the tax base of the various counties affected by the proposed land purchases will in no case be reduced by more than 3.2 percent. The loss of revenue will be much less in proportion, due to long-term delinquency on properties involved. Consolidated schools serving the purchase area are largely located along highways bordering it. Schools to be discontinued will be mainly of the one-teacher type serving Negro families. Any savings or additional costs will be absorbed by the State which may change transportation routes as required and utilize abandoned school buildings.

Central Wisconsin Game Project, LA–WI–5, Wood, Monroe, Jackson, Juneau Counties, Wis., 94,256 acres: The purchase area in Jackson and Juneau counties is characterized by high tax delinquency and declining tax base. State and county school aids and State aids to town roads are heavy, usually exceeding taxes realized from the area. The reduction in county tax bases by purchase will not be severe, although several towns will experience reductions. Substantial delinquent tax collections and proceeds from sale of county tax title land will accrue to the counties. In Jackson County, at least, it is immaterial to the county whether the purchase area is included in or excluded from its tax base because of county aid payments to the area offsetting any tax revenue derived from it.

Zaleski Forest and rehabilitation project, LA–OH–5, Vinton County, Ohio; 16,236 acres. In Ohio, townships administer relief and maintain township road systems. A liberal State equalization law for school support is provided, accompanied by active State control over school district administration. More than 60 percent of the 1933–34 school receipts in the purchase area was derived from State-aid sources. Schools may be closed and consolidated in and around sparsely settled and declining purchase areas at savings to the State. The State distributes locally a proportion of gasoline and motor vehicle tax revenues. The township share of the gasoline tax is divided equally among townships, and represents a large item in their total receipts. The closing of township roads in purchase areas would release funds to be spent on improved mileage. The purchases in Vinton County would reduce the county tax base by 2.36 percent.

The location of valuable public utility property in the county makes the effect on county revenues less significant. Township revenues would be reduced by 2.9 percent, and school district revenues by 0.01 to 9.06 percent. State aids would compensate for any loss of school district revenues in the face of continuing costs, while county and township revenues from gasoline and motor vehicle taxes would be unimpaired. Approximately $2,435 might be saved in township relief and road costs. A total of $6,172 in delinquent taxes would be received by the various units. Probably no schools would be closed as a result of the program, but consolidation of several schools might be achieved under State direction.

Sheyenne River project, LA–ND–6, Ransom and Richland Counties, N. Dak., 61,798 acres. Tax delinquency in the purchase area is high; 50 percent of the optioned acreage has been delinquent for more than 1 year. Contemplated purchases would reduce the county tax base by 2.52 percent in Ramsom and 0.75 percent in Richland, but the loss in effective tax base would be much less, in view of past tax delinquency. Estimated receipts from grazing fees at 2.95 cents per acre for grazing land and 42.4 cents per acre for crop and hay land indicate that one-third of the revenue would be sufficient to equal a 5-year average of taxes paid on land purchased. Townships are likely to reduce road expenditures in proportion to tax receipts, since the maximum road levy is being made. Four schools may be closed, and it is suggested that the Federal Government move one school and repair 3 miles of road for a bus route. One school consolidation also appears possible. It is estimated that opportunities for school abandonment and consolidation offer annual savings approximating $4,600.

Senator STEIWER. Senator Glass is back now.

Mr. PRESSMAN. Mr. Chairman, as Dr. Gray indicated before, we have received our land funds from three acts. One is the old N. I. R. A., from the $3,300,000,000 appropriation. That statute specifically provides that land may be purchased in connection with about three or four types of projects which are indicated, all pertaining to a land program.

Senator GLASS. The act was declared unconstitutional, however; was it not?

Mr. PRESSMAN. Just title I, sir, of the N. I. R. A.

Senator GLASS. That is the only title that was contested.

Mr. PRESSMAN. But title II of the N. I. R. A. has not as yet been declared unconstitutional.

Senator GLASS. It may not have been, but it ought to be.

Mr. PRESSMAN. The second statute from which we have received funds was the Drought Relief Act of 1934, I believe it was, or 1933. We received $3,390,000 from that fund for the purchase of land, and that also specifically authorized the acquisition of land in the drought-stricken areas.

The third statute was the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, which specifically authorizes the acquisition of land in connection with projects. The lands which we have purchased have all been in connection with projects approved by the President and the Comptroller General.

I might indicate that with respect to the entire land-acquisition program, every step which we have taken has always been in consultation with, and with the approval of, the Comptroller General.

Senator GLASS. I am perfectly well aware of the fact that various congressional acts authorized you gentlemen to do these things. What I am trying to find out is whether the constitutional right of Congress to authorize anything of the kind has been tested. I know it was tested in my State about 6 months ago. The right of the State itself to acquire land, and to give it to the Federal Government as a national park was contested upon the ground that the land was not being acquired for a public purpose, the contention of course being that the Federal Government has no right to acquire land in a State, not even with the consent of the State, except for Government use.

The courts held that this land being condemned by the State to be given to the Federal Government was being condemned for public purposes; that the right of the Federal Government to establish national parks for public use was a long-recognized right. Now, what I wish to know is whether the acquirement of a farmer's farm is for Government purposes, or for a public purpose, any more than the acquirement by the Government of a foundry or a newspaper property would be for Government purposes.

Senator ADAMS. May I, as a preliminary, ask a question? You say these matters were taken up with the Comptroller General. You do not regard the Comptroller General as having any authority to pass upon the constitutionality of an Act of Congress; do you?

Mr. PRESSMAN. No.

Senator ADAMS. His function is solely to see whether or not the acts of Congress have been complied with. He has to assume the constitutionality of the acts.

Senator GLASS. Oh, yes; he is bound to do that. He is told to do that. He has also told me that he thinks millions of acres of land have been acquired not for public purposes. What I want to know is whether there has been any litigation of the matter. The Comptroller General says there has not, and there is not likely to be, because every man who has a farm wishes to sell it to the Government.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Chairman, I should like to refer, if I may, to another act which Mr. Pressman has not mentioned, and that is the A. A. A. amendatory act of last year. Section 55 of that act authorizes the President to acquire land for this specific purpose.

Senator BYRNES. Let me ask you a question. You assume that it is constitutional?

Dr. TUGWELL. That is right, sir. I am only an administrator, and we are only an administrative organization. However, I do think a distinction might be made in which Senator Glass would be interested. It does not bear directly on his point; but we have no power of condemnation. The suit in Virginia that you mentioned was a condemnation suit.

Senator GLASS. Yes.

Dr. TUGWELL. We have not attempted to condemn.

Mr. PRESSMAN. May I amend that slightly, and indicate that our practice is not to condemn land except in those cases where the seller of the land requests us to institute condemnation proceedings for the purpose of clearing the title.

Senator ADAMS. Do you have condemnation authority?

Mr. PRESSMAN. The statute provides for authority to condemn the land.

Senator ADAMS. And your statement is merely that you have not sought to exercise the power?

Mr. PRESSMAN. Precisely.

Senator ADAMS. You never have exercised it as a matter of your own choice?

Mr. PRESSMAN. Precisely.

Senator GLASS. This case in Virginia involved the State's right to condemn land to be given to the Federal Government for a national park. The courts decided that a national park was a public project, involving no gain to anybody in its operation, and therefore that the State had the right. That was the decision of the State courts, and that was the decision of the Federal courts. What I am trying to get at is, Congress to the contrary notwithstanding, whether the Federal Government has any right to go into the farming business and buy farms in a miscellaneous way. I do not think it has any more right to purchase farms than it has to purchase my newspaper or my foundry.

Senator STEIWER. Is any determination made as to the method of administering the grazing rights on this Montana land?

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir; we have considered that. The Montana law provides for the setting-up of cooperative grazing associations, and the State of Montana has set up an administrative agency to regulate and control these grazing associations. They have conferred with the Secretary of the Interior in regard to leasing to them public domain. The need for these grazing associations grew out of two facts—one fact, particularly—that in those areas there is a great diffusion of tenure of the lands owned.

Senator ADAMS. May I interrupt right there? Are you planning to put in this land which you are buying as a part of the public domain, so that it will be subject to allocation by the Secretary of the Interior to grazing districts?

Mr. GRAY. We have considered, subject to the President's consent to the plan, leasing these lands to the grazing associations. The grazing association performs the function of gathering together the lands that are owned by diverse agencies, so that there may be a unity of control in grazing over the area, and eliminate the excessive grazing which necessarily comes about in an unfenced area where the tenures are so interspersed that fencing is impracticable or impossible.

Senator ADAMS. But while the title to the land which you have bought is in the Government, do you regard that as in the same status as land which has never been located upon or patented?

Mr. GRAY. It does not have the same legal status, as I understand. Land that has been acquired is not, officially or legally, public domain.

Senator STEIWER. It is not subject to entry, then?

Mr. GRAY. It is not. It is not subject to the regular land laws. Land being acquired by the Forest Service is not subject to the homestead laws.

Senator STEIWER. There is some information for which I should like to ask.

Dr. Tugwell, I have here a list of subjects that have been covered in part. May I ask you, in case these items have not been covered, to supply the committee, for the record, information showing how much will be paid, or—this may be partly estimate—how much you estimate will be paid covering the following items of the whole fund which you have at your disposal:

Wages of persons on relief.
Grants to persons on relief.
Loans to persons on relief.
Materials and supplies.
Land purchases.
Administration purposes.

It may be that you should add another head, if that is not informative. I will leave that to you.

Can you furnish the committee information showing a break-down of the expenditure of the funds with which you have been provided between rural rehabilitation, rural resettlement, subsistence homesteads, and suburban resettlement?

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, sir.

(The information requested is as follows:)

PART IV. GENERAL

There follows a table showing funds available to the Resettlement Administration classified by purposes as shown.

TABLE II.—*Funds available*

Wages to persons on work relief projects	$53, 854, 081
Relief grants	18, 352, 854
Rehabilitation loans	95, 448, 596
Materials, supplies, procurements	20, 824, 085
Administrative, salaries, travel, etc	29, 950, 000
Land purchase	55, 120, 328
Expenses of farm debt adjustment	2, 000, 000
Total	275, 549, 944

There follows a table showing funds available to the Resettlement Administration classified by parts of the program for which it is planned to use said funds.

TABLE III.—*Funds available*

Rural rehabilitation	$115, 801, 450
Rural resettlement	25, 238, 960
Subsistence homesteads	10, 886, 498
Suburban committees	31, 000, 000
Land program	62, 120, 328
Administrative expenses	29, 950, 000
Texas Centennial Exposition	5, 000
Iowa trust fund	520, 010
Virginia trust fund	27, 698
Total	275, 549, 944

Senator STEIWER. Or other main heads, if I have not enumerated them.

Dr. TUGWELL. You would like this to add up to our total appropriation?

Senator STEIWER. Yes; and, as I said, in order to make it complete, you will have to put it in some cases on a basis of estimate, I take it, because some of these programs are still tentative, or at least not complete.

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes; that is right.

Senator STEIWER. I should appreciate that very much.

Have you made reports of the activities of subsistence homesteads that will give us a comprehensive picture of what has been done, without the necessity of inquiring at this hearing?

Dr. TUGWELL. I think so; yes, sir. I think all of those appear in our weekly reports, and we shall be glad to collate any information that you desire.

Senator STEIWER. I do not want to insist upon something that will not be informative to the committee, and I do not know what you have shown in your weekly or monthly or quarterly reports. If you have not disclosed it in reports that are available to us, I shall be very grateful if you will add to the hearing information descriptive of subsistence homesteads, including a statement of the objective behind the inauguration of the program, and whether it was contemplated that the people on the homesteads would divide their time between their homesteads and some industrial pursuits.

Dr. TUGWELL. That will be difficult for me to do, Senator. You see, that is out of my province. All I can do is to take some official record of something. I had nothing to do with the inauguaration of the subsistence-homestead program.

Senator STEIWER. You succeeded to that; did you not?

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, sir; it was transferred to us by Executive order; but you are asking me now for things which have to do with objectives when it was begun, and I would not know anything about that except what I could get from some official statement.

Senator STEIWER. I will acquiesce in case the information is not in your possession.

PART III. RESETTLEMENT

TABLE II. *Funds transferred with subsistence homesteads*

Amount transferred, in cash, with the former subsistence homesteads		$19, 275, 735. 22
Impounded by the President in December 1934, and rescinded from this fund Mar. 17, 1936	$10, 000, 000. 00	
Rescinded Mar. 19, 1936	5, 797, 226. 96	
		15, 797, 226. 96
Balance		2, 478, 508. 26

TABLE IV.—*Subsistence homesteads projects*

Region and project no.	Name	Available to Relief Administration	Encumbered by Relief Administration	Expended by Relief Administration	Acreage per family unit
Region I:					
SH-NJ-1	Jersey homesteads	1, 697, 009	1, 124, 840	787, 050	1. 00
SH-PA-3	Westmoreland homesteads	870, 985	523, 712	421, 913	4. 25
Region II:					
SH-MN-2	Austin homesteads	150, 446	134, 669	131, 363	3. 31
SH-MN-10	Duluth homesteads	18, 400	4, 277	4, 127	4. 5–10. 00
Region III:					
RH-IL-2	Lake County homesteads	360, 117	101, 327	17, 996	10. 00
SH-IN-2	Decatur homesteads	58, 055	10, 114	7, 748	1. 14
SH-IO-1	Granger homesteads	169, 009	152, 862	132, 912	4. 15
Region IV:					
RH-NC-2	Penderlea homesteads	783, 708	430, 736	208, 332	20. 00
SH-TN-5	Cumberland homesteads	1, 316, 877	616, 475	467, 808	20. 00
RF-VA-1	Shenandoah homesteads	357, 999	86, 254	30, 623	13. 70
SH-VA-10	Newport News homesteads	578, 615	140, 241	5, 858	. 50
SH-WV-1	Tygart Valley homesteads	485, 895	293, 054	213, 956	1. 60
SH-WV-2	Arthurdale homesteads	899, 008	698, 010	488, 294	2. 50
Region V:					
SH-AL-1	Trussville homesteads	125, 818	99, 924	99, 924	(1)
SH-AL-2	Palmer homesteads	95, 065	71, 304	66, 598	(1)
SH-AL-3	Palmerdale homesteads	180, 861	68, 932	17, 258	3. 50
SH-AL-4	Gardendale homesteads	273, 984	78, 006	14, 953	3. 57
SH-AL-5	Greenwood homesteads	294, 996	191, 262	20, 851	3. 60
SH-AL-12	Bankhead farms:				
	Unit A	54, 874	21, 904	21, 878	30. 00
SH-AL-13	Unit B	412, 530	86, 407	67, 889	21. 05
RH-GA-2	Piedmont homesteads	400, 040	159, 301	104, 320	300. 00
Region VI:					
SH-MS-4	McComb homesteads	31, 804	25, 780	18, 522	10. 56
SH-MS-5	Magnolia homesteads	25, 385	10, 631	10, 083	10. 92
SH-MS-6	Tupelo homesteads	13, 277	676	676	6. 84
SH-MS-7	Hattiesburg homesteads	16, 811	5, 697	4, 431	5. 37
RH-MS-12	Richton homesteads	109, 394	44, 220	3, 391	80. 00
Region VII: None.					
Region VIII:					
SH-TX-2	Beauxart gardens	65, 839	20, 706	20, 032	4. 10
SH-TX-3	Dalworthington gardens	154, 619	99, 073	90, 792	7. 60
SH-TX-4	Houston gardens	51, 356	18, 190	17, 953	3. 20
SH-TX-5	Three Rivers gardens	48, 054	19, 204	16, 193	3. 20
SH-TX-6	Wichita gardens	58, 248	31, 244	31, 244	4. 46
Region IX:					
SH-AZ-2	Phoenix homesteads: Unit B	98, 037	85, 212	83, 446	. 80
SH-CF-3	San Fernando	25, 985	11, 473	6, 157	. 71
SH-CF-4	El Monte	220, 070	196, 418	193, 331	. 75
Region X: RH-MT-1	Malta homesteads	222, 257	72, 159	70, 251	(1)
Region XI. SH-WA-1	Longview homesteads	161, 071	135, 302	131, 934	2. 00
Region XII: None.					
United States total.		10, 886, 498	5, 869, 596	4, 030, 087	

[1] Not determined.

VI. OBJECTIVES OF THE ORIGINAL SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS PROGRAM

The Division of Subsistence Homesteads of the Department of the Interior was created for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of section 208, title II, of the National Industrial Recovery Act (Public, No. 67, 73d Cong.), approved by President Roosevelt, June 16, 1933. Section 208 reads as follows:

"To provide for aiding the redistribution of the overbalance of population in industrial centers $25,000,000 is hereby made available to the President, to be used by him through such agencies as he may establish and under such regulations as he may make, for making loans for and otherwise aiding in the purchase of subsistence homesteads. The moneys collected as repayment of said loans shall constitute a revolving fund to be administered as directed by the President for the purposes of this section."

The general objectives of the Division of Subsistence Homesteads, Department of the Interior, would appear to be rather adequately outlined in Bulletin No. 1, A Homestead and Hope, issued by the United States Department of the Interior, Division of Subsistence Homesteads, Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation, 1935.

VII. INCOME FROM SUBSISTENCE FARMING

The amount each family in subsistence homesteads communities will derive from subsistence farming is subject, of course, to variation due to differences in the size of the individual units, in the productivity of the land, and in the experience and ability of particular families. From 25 percent to 75 percent of family food requirements remains a fair estimate. In the case of rural communities the percentage will more closely approach 100 percent. In the case of industrial communities with smaller acreages and with family heads employed full time in industry or trade, the percentage will necessarily be nearer the lower limit. Estimates of the cash value of such food production at the various industrial community type projects vary from $150 to $250 per year. Since families in the income group accommodated commonly devote nearly 40 percent of their annual budget to the purchase of food, the raising of 25 to 75 percent of food requirements means a decrease of from 10 to 30 percent in the family cost of living.

INCOME FROM OTHER EMPLOYMENT

Other employment, in the case of all subsistence homesteads communities except the stranded group projects and rural communities, will consist of outside employment. The amount the present families receive from such employment ranges normally from approximately $1,600 per year to $600 per year. In the case of the stranded group communities, the amount of cash income will depend upon the success attending the development of an internal economy. This is now in the initial stages of development. It is expected that incomes comparable to those secured by homesteaders in the industrial type communities will be approximated.

Dr. TUGWELL. I should assume, though, that those objectives were stated in the act which set up the subsistence homestead organization which, as you know, was authorized by Congress.

Senator STEIWER. Can you answer the question as to the average area of land attached to each family dwelling unit on the subsistence homestead projects?

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, sir; we can do that.

Senator STEIWER. And can you advise us the total amount which each family is supposed to derive from the subsistence unit, and the amount which it may be expected to derive from some pursuit other than that on the land?

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. Can you tell us how many subsistence homestead projects were undertaken altogether?

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, sir. When the subsistence homestead organization was transferred to us, the projects were in all kinds of stages, you understand, all the way from the construction stage to the planning stage. As I remember, the total number for which plans were far advanced was about 70. Of these, we cut down that list, as I remember, to 33.

Senator STEIWER. You abandoned some of them before they were completed, did you not? Or possibly they were already abandoned before you got them.

Dr. TUGWELL. Before we began. We did not begin them. Of those 33 we have completed 18, and construction is still going on slowly for the purpose of giving work to the people there on, I think, seven more; and there are four or five of them which we have analyzed and found to be good projects from our point of view which we are still planning to build.

Senator STEIWER. Do your records disclose the amount of funds which have been expended on those projects?

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. From the time you took them over?

Dr. TUGWELL. We have accurate records from the time we took them over. We have done our best to audit the records of the work done prior to that time.

Senator STEIWER. Do your records disclose the amounts of unexpended funds that were available and were transferred to you for the completion of projects at the time they were transferred?

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, sir; and records of what we have expended on them.

Senator STEIWER. Can you furnish that information to the committee?

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. I should like to have it.

How many rural resettlement projects have you initiated?

Dr. TUGWELL. There are 62 active projects, which were initiated by the Resettlement Administration. These are divided up into three different kinds.

Senator STEIWER. Can you state what these projects will cost at completion?

Dr. TUGWELL. We can give you an estimate of the cost; yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. Have you done that already?

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. I have not seen the estimate.

Dr. TUGWELL. We can supply it for the record if you desire.

Senator STEIWER. What, generally speaking, is the difference in the types of the projects? That is, you have only three types of projects—the subsistence homestead, the rural resettlement projects, and the old projects undertaken by F. E. R. A.

Dr. TUGWELL. That would not be quite the break-down, sir. The best break-down, I should say, to be really descriptive, would be part-time farming, full-time farming, and suburban projects.

Senator STEIWER. If Congress provides the money, is it your plan to go ahead with these projects—suburban projects and part-time farming?

Dr. TUGWELL. It depends upon how the money is appropriated.

Senator STEIWER. Of course if Congress should restrain you by restrictive language, you would not do it; but I do not mean that. Suppose the money were provided generally: Is it your plan to go ahead with these various projects?

Dr. TUGWELL. To tell you the truth, sir, we have not made any plans for going ahead, because of the uncertainty of funds. We have plans for a great many rural projects which we do not know whether we can carry on or not. Most of our work is on these rural projects. We have four suburban projects.

Senator STEIWER. Can you exhibit to us any project in detail showing the average cost per family and the total administrative cost?

Dr. TUGWELL. We will give you, if you care to have it, a list of all the projects, with a complete break-down—a break-down into seven or eight categories—of the costs.

Senator STEIWER. That will be interesting if it shows the average cost per family.

(The information requested is as follows:)

PART III. RESETTLEMENT

TABLE III.—*Rural Resettlement program—projects under development*

(Under this category are given all Rural Resettlement projects which have been completed, which are under construction, or for which final plans have been approved by the Administrator. There are included former Subsistence Homestead and Federal Emergency Relief Administration projects and Rural Resettlement projects initiated by the Resettlement Administration.)

A. FINANCIALLY UNSUCCESSFUL PROJECTS COMPLETED OR MOSTLY COMPLETED [1]

Project no.	Project	Total estimated cost	Cost of houses	Cost of land	Cost of farm buildings and outbuildings	Cost of utilities	Cost of land improvement	Cost of operating goods	Cost of community facilities	Other costs [2]	Families project will accommodate	Cost per family
	U. S. total (95 projects)	$56,864,955	$15,288,523	$11,313,556	$4,591,193	$4,074,173	$3,410,045	$3,245,427	$3,437,030	$11,405,005	10,705	
Region I:												
SH-NJ-1	Jersey homesteads, New Jersey	1,570,061	520,000	100,000	10,000	99,046	96,400	0	345,408	399,207	200	$7,850
Region IV:												
SH-WV-1	Tygart Valley, W. Va	1,894,300	619,400	58,000	95,000	239,000	140,000	0	326,000	416,900	170	1,140
SH-WV-2	Arthurdale, W. Va	1,711,200	670,000	105,000	180,000	224,000	50,000	30,000	280,000	172,220	165	10,370
RF-WV-8	Red House, W. Va	1,018,948	201,900	61,397	28,500	61,000	41,000	15,000	250,000	330,151	150	6,790
Region V:												
RF-GA-2	Piedmont homesteads, Georgia	423,296	74,854	86,989	25,993	14,424	51,528	40,103	25,031	104,374	50	8,460
RF-GA-17	Wolf Creek, Ga	239,011	18,398	26,400	13,320	12,030	13,689	24,120	0	13,054	30	7,960
Region VII:												
RF-SD-23	Sioux Falls, S. Dak	267,124	28,264	75,000	27,926	3,466	18,835	20,000	0	93,633	13	20,520
Region VIII:												
RF-TX-10	Woodlake, Tex	630,542	200,070	43,468	20,000	38,000	25,000	10,000	175,000	119,004	100	6,305
Region XII:												
RF-NM-16	Bosque farms, New Mexico	724,122	103,500	72,726	18,000	43,500	144,500	32,500	25,000	284,402	74	9,790

[1] Financially unsuccessful, from the point of view of costs and the possibility of self liquidation. The interests of homesteaders are being guarded by enlargement of the agricultural enterprise, the inducement of enterprises to establish themselves at the site and furnish employment, the formation of cooperatives for local processing of farm products and in like ways. The investment cannot, however, be liquidated in its entirety.

[2] Cost of optioning, appraisal, land acquisition, title clearance, etc., project planning, topographical mapping, soil analysis, plot lay-outs, architectural planning, material estimates, assistance in procuring household equipment and tools, general construction overhead, inspection, contingency fund, complete management expense for 5-year period.

TABLE III.—*Rural resettlement program—projects under development*—Continued

B. FINANCIALLY SUCCESSFUL PROJECTS COMPLETED OR MOSTLY COMPLETED

Project no.	Project	Total estimated cost	Cost of houses	Cost of land	Cost of farm buildings and outbuildings	Cost of utilities	Cost of land improvement	Cost of operating goods	Cost of community facilities	Other costs	Families project will accommodate	Cost per family
Region I:												
SH-PA-3	Westmoreland homesteads, Pennsylvania.	$1,364,800	$527,500	$121,000	$106,000	$143,100	$38,700	$31,000	$236,600	$156,900	253	$5,390
Region II:												
SH-MN-2	Austin homesteads, Minnesota	297,980	132,609	10,000	14,145	21,439	4,101	0	8,000	17,686	44	4,730
Region III:												
SH-IN-2	Decatur homesteads, Indiana	166,328	121,582	8,087	9,000	6,659	1,074	0	0	19,326	48	3,460
SH-10-1	Granger homesteads, Iowa	186,346	103,497	27,990	13,350	20,858	7,979	0	0	12,702	50	3,730
Region IV:												
RH-NC-2	Penderlea homesteads, North Carolina	992,010	230,430	32,340	4,395	30,240	140,905	33,021	10,300	510,379	150	6,610
SH-TN-5	Cumberland homesteads, Tennessee	1,686,000	630,500	150,000	97,000	104,000	336,500	9,000	117,000	242,000	334	5,050
Region V:												
SH-AL-2	Palmer homesteads, Alabama	260,476	123,642	24,292	14,491	53,737	18,186	0	0	26,128	60	4,350
SH-AL-3	Palmerdale homesteads, Alabama	287,806	84,650	23,300	7,560	35,000	23,000	2,000	50,000	62,296	42	6,850
SH-AL-4	Gardendale homesteads, Alabama	389,550	150,670	39,200	13,500	42,000	21,000	5,000	50,000	68,180	75	5,200
SH-AL-5	Greenwood homesteads, Alabama	427,710	169,618	20,100	14,940	50,000	28,000	6,000	60,000	79,052	83	5,155
SH-AL-12	Bankhead farms, unit A, Alabama	86,515	34,997	11,845	4,813	14,328	4,803	0	0	15,729	24	3,620
SH-AL-13	Bankhead farms, unit B, Alabama	300,000	160,000	40,702	14,000	18,000	12,000	0	25,000	30,298	76	3,950
RF-AL-16	Cumberland Mountain, Ala	945,407	173,244	60,300	88,640	80,625	92,881	79,125	36,058	334,534	215	4,400
RF-AL-17	Coffee County homesteads, Alabama	1,078,470	132,800	326,647	54,700	77,110	78,260	129,456	0	279,497	261	4,135
RF-GA-15	Irwinville farms, Georgia	541,581	96,394	91,481	47,567	30,000	49,055	86,553	46,600	93,871	100	5,420
RF-GA-16	Briar Patch, Ga	480,000	71,000	73,000	31,000	26,000	38,000	67,500	28,000	145,500	80	6,000
Region VI:												
SH-MS-4	McComb homesteads, Mississippi	102,052	53,372	2,027	3,038	10,352	9,208	0	0	24,055	20	5,100
SH-MS-5	Magnolia homesteads, Mississippi	85,887	42,858	5,225	4,425	10,172	2,903	0	0	20,304	25	3,430
SH-MS-6	Tupelo homesteads, Mississippi	79,882	44,332	4,363	5,200	8,651	4,057	0	143	13,136	35	2,280
SH-MS-7	Hattiesburg homesteads, Mississippi	83,516	42,206	2,311	4,711	13,507	1,941	0	0	18,840	24	3,480
Region VII:												
RF-NB-7	Scottsbluff, Nebr	92,400	5,000	24,800	12,650	5,940	0	1,383	10,900	31,727	22	4,190
RF-NB-8	Fairbury farmsteads, Nebraska	45,800	14,981	15,575	1,239	2,959	1,052	0	3,293	6,701	10	4,580
RF-NB-9	Loup City, Nebr	42,000	18,000	2,047	3,000	2,700	3,000	4,183	2,720	6,350	10	4,200
RF-NB-10	Kearney, Nebr	37,455	11,173	9,300	2,321	340	3,954	0	4,193	6,174	8	4,690
RF-NB-11	Grand Island, Nebr	45,000	14,369	12,600	2,800	681	3,289	0	4,827	6,344	10	4,500
RF-NB-12	Falls City, Nebr	44,200	15,160	14,600	1,000	1,218	1,466	0	1,937	8,819	10	4,420
RF-NB-13	South Sioux City, Nebr	95,675	29,147	43,117	4,355	383	6,252	0	2,483	9,938	22	4,350

Region VIII:												
SH-TX-2	Beauxart gardens, Texas	158,513	76,642	12,300	7,776	33,845	6,932	0	4,500	16,518	50	3,170
SH-TX-3	Dalworthington gardens, Texas	306,186	139,297	37,135	19,789	61,423	10,428	0	5,000	33,114	78	3,925
SH-TX-4	Houston gardens, Texas	307,954	134,840	43,750	17,435	34,085	13,166	0	6,000	58,678	100	3,080
SH-TX-5	Three Rivers gardens, Texas	152,715	81,295	13,170	4,146	13,957	19,978	0	1,029	19,140	50	3,060
SH-TX-6	Wichita gardens, Texas	190,952	103,699	17,435	14,994	23,579	11,784	0	4,000	15,461	62	3,080
Region IX:												
SH-AZ-2	Phoenix homesteads, unit B, Arizona	107,585	58,114	15,320	5,889	8,221	4,846	0	0	15,195	25	4,300
SH-CF-3	San Fernando, Calif	104,557	71,029	13,520	3,047	4,437	1,960	0	0	10,564	40	2,610
SH-CF-4	El Monte, Calif	291,895	184,025	50,000	9,999	15,065	4,834	0	0	27,972	100	2,920
RF-CF-25	Marysville migratory labor camps, California.	89,000	0	4,000	0	7,510	5,200	0	41,360	30,930	200	450
RF-CF-26	Arvin migratory labor camps, California	97,000	0	8,048	0	10,435	3,300	0	41,375	33,842	200	485
Region XI:												
SH-WA-1	Longview homesteads, Washington	188,735	134,707	28,200	3,530	7,696	4,407	0	0	10,195	60	3,140

C. PROJECTS PLANNED, JUST BEING STARTED, OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Region I:												
RR-ME-4	State of Maine	$1,119,500	$120,000	$355,000	$130,000	$39,800	$14,500	$246,250	0	$213,950	200	$5,600
RR-NY-12	Finger Lakes Farms, New York	706,000	116,100	185,000	101,150	29,405	9,835	120,000	0	144,510	95	7,430
RR-NY-14	New York Valley farms	673,023	82,350	186,600	92,950	25,921	9,247	143,000	0	132,955	79	8,530
RR-PA-17	Northampton County Farms, Pennsylvania.	712,230	266,800	45,000	44,845	103,801	17,912	46,550	0	187,322	98	7,270
Region II:												
FS-MI-10	Basswood, Mich	496,806	258,100	35,880	38,989	53,100	19,031	0	$70,475	21,231	114	4,355
SH-MN-10	Duluth homesteads, Minnesota	251,500	138,500	6,000	18,000	18,000	9,400	0	0	61,600	40	6,290
FS-WI-13	Drummond, Wis	192,242	86,000	18,720	24,000	21,028	28,340	0	0	14,154	40	4,800
RR-WI-15	Lakewood-Crandon, Wis	470,000	104,000	117,500	52,000	28,200	18,800	61,100	0	88,400	125	3,760
RR-WI-23	Summit farms, Wisconsin	340,000	107,400	22,000	62,720	14,960	25,250	25,000	0	82,670	80	4,250
Region III:												
RH-IL-2	Lake County homesteads, Illinois	352,939	166,050	46,319	21,000	14,543	8,230	0	0	96,797	53	6,660
RR-IN-10	Wabash farms, Indiana	2,288,000	439,600	566,000	300,250	135,350	240,000	174,000	0	432,800	200	11,440
RR-MO-17	Osage farms, Missouri	1,641,800	293,000	525,000	154,900	145,990	67,735	127,500	0	327,675	150	11,940
RR-OH-17	Tuscarawas farms, Ohio	2,176,000	397,800	793,500	247,230	120,326	133,900	168,860	0	314,384	200	10,880
RR-OH-21	Scioto farms, Ohio	1,735,000	350,000	510,000	200,240	135,840	73,560	128,000	0	337,360	160	10,840
Region IV:												
FS-KY-10	Sublimity, Ky	317,678	105,756	51,200	25,330	25,410	53,727	0	0	56,255	66	4,810
RR-NC-23	North Carolina tenant security	500,000	171,000	234,000	45,000	0	0	0	0	50,000	100	5,000
RR-TN-27	Tennessee tenant security	300,000	102,600	140,400	27,000	0	0	0	0	30,000	60	5,000
RF-VA-1	Shenandoah homesteads, Virginia	69,800	32,200	11,000	3,500	4,200	5,000	8,000	4,200	1,700	23	3,038
SH-VA-10	Newport News, Va	689,600	308,000	55,000	6,600	65,000	50,000	0	100,000	105,000	110	6,260
Region V:												
SH-AL-1	Trussville homesteads, Alabama	190,137	50,000	72,137	5,000	18,000	10,000	0	14,000	21,000	20	9,500
RR-AL-27	Alabama tenant security	350,000	101,700	168,300	45,000	0	0	0	0	35,000	100	3,500
RR-GA-26	Georgia tenant security	350,000	101,700	168,300	45,000	0	0	0	0	35,000	100	3,500
RF-SC-9	Ashwood plantation, South Carolina	985,243	153,830	281,955	57,216	66,869	43,539	80,248	53,000	248,586	129	7,640
RR-SC-20	South Carolina tenant security	262,500	93,150	109,350	33,750	0	0	0	0	26,250	75	3,500

TABLE III.—*Rural resettlement program—projects under development*—Continued

Project no.	Project	Total estimated cost	Cost of houses	Cost of land	Cost of farm buildings and other buildings	Cost of utilities	Cost of land improvement	Cost of operating goods	Cost of community facilities	Other costs	Families project will accommodate	Cost per family
Region VI:												
RF-AK-11	Wright's plantation, Arkansas	$845,750	$165,931	$198,000	$53,253	$50,500	$100,250	$91,505	0	$186,311	100	$8,460
RR-AK-12	Lakeview, Ark	654,985	125,245	105,929	36,309	41,305	36,474	117,785	$83,200	108,648	91	7,190
RR-AK-13	Campbell farms, Arkansas	600,000	140,000	135,000	41,680	41,200	29,000	32,000	30,000	151,120	80	7,500
RR-AK-14	Lake Dick, Ark	687,100	140,000	105,000	41,680	76,800	35,800	64,000	81,700	142,120	80	8,590
RR-AK-17	Crowleys Ridge, Ark	824,100	138,750	96,500	43,550	45,500	8,650	40,000	0	151,150	100	6,240
RR-AK-19	Arkansas tenant security	400,000	132,300	182,700	45,000	0	0	0	0	40,000	100	4,000
RR-LA-14	Louisiana tenant security	350,000	101,700	168,300	45,000	0	0	0	0	35,000	100	3,500
RR-MS-12	Richton, Miss	193,524	54,375	22,800	16,000	6,317	12,722	13,000	0	68,310	49	3,940
RR-MS-21	Mississippi tenant security	350,000	101,700	168,300	45,000	0	0	0	0	35,000	100	3,500
Region VII:												
RF-NB-6	Douglas County, Nebr	450,000	180,000	112,500	46,500	25,110	30,000	17,000	0	32,890	100	4,500
Region VIII:												
RF-OK-17	Eastern Oklahoma	1,500,000	360,000	400,000	240,000	117,000	40,000	60,000	0	283,000	200	7,500
RR-OK-23	Oklahoma tenant security	292,500	150,885	128,115	29,250	0	0	0	0	28,250	65	4,500
RF-TX-18	Wichita Valley farms, Texas	862,400	139,330	123,420	105,340	71,950	105,310	35,600	13,745	267,705	62	13,900
RF-TX-19	Highland farms, Texas	1,140,000	235,550	176,000	127,200	140,015	120,525	46,200	27,875	260,635	120	9,500
RR-TX-22	Texas tenant security	900,000	325,800	394,200	90,000	0	0	0	0	90,000	200	4,500
RR-TX-24	Harrison County, Tex	763,360	177,300	75,000	76,800	81,010	107,650	29,400	15,850	200,350	120	6,360
Region IX:												
RR-AZ-6	Casa Grande, Ariz	801,000	200,000	240,000	36,800	31,200	28,800	176,000	0	178,200	80	11,140
RF-AZ-7	Arizona part-time farms	676,000	180,000	81,000	10,500	32,500	14,180	9,000	0	148,820	100	4,760
RF-CF-16	California migratory camps	1,200,000	0	90,000	0	124,200	45,600	0	670,168	296,032	1,600	760
RF-CF-24	California part-time farms	1,683,000	656,000	273,000	90,000	106,775	60,016	80,000	0	400,209	400	4,200
Region X:												
RR-CO-7	Grand Valley, Colo	534,790	99,400	143,000	42,500	36,905	26,620	75,000	0	111,365	50	10,68
RH-MT-1	Malta homesteads, Montana	330,000	63,030	65,060	28,037	44,621	31,394	13,800	15,000	68,998	33	10,000
Region XI:												
RR-OR-10	Yamhill farms, Oregon	1,991,500	400,000	580,000	253,250	110,709	86,206	250,000	0	311,335	200	9,960
RR-WA-5	Snohomish, Wash	1,438,406	270,826	487,500	180,000	50,005	42,492	140,625	0	261,958	150	9,555

Dr. TUGWELL. Oh, yes; it will show the average cost per family.

Senator STEIWER. My attention was called to a progress report; I cannot identify it, but it referred to a project at Sioux Falls, in South Dakota. As I understand it, it called for the accommodation of 13 families only.

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. The total cost was approximately $267,000. Is that correct?

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. What is the justification for setting up projects where the family unit cost is as high as it is there?

Dr. TUGWELL. I do not think there is any, sir.

Senator STEIWER. Are you completing that project?

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, sir. It is so long under way, and so far along, that there seemed to be no point in abandoning it. The project will be a good project, you understand, for the families there, except for the cost of it.

Senator STEIWER. Are those families brought on that project on some theory of repayment?

Dr. TUGWELL. They cannot possibly repay that cost.

Senator HALE. Did you initiate that project, or did you inherit it?

Dr. TUGWELL. No, sir; we did not initiate it.

Senator STEIWER. Who initiated that project?

Dr. TUGWELL. As I remember, that project was initiated by F. E. R. A., but I would not be sure. I might say that it has been carried on—I think there is an excuse for it, you understand—largely as a relief work job.

Senator STEIWER. It is pretty expensive, even from the standpoint of relief; is it not?

Dr. TUGWELL. Well, it depends on circumstances. These families were kept alive there, and many other people were given work there.

Senator BYRNES. When was it started?

Dr. TUGWELL. I think that was started several years ago, Senator. I have not the records here. I might say that that is about twice as high a cost as any other project in the United States of that sort. That is the highest one that I know of.

Senator STEIWER. Yes; I think it probably is the highest. It is the highest which has been called to my attention; but I learned of a project in West Virginia where there are provided accommodations, I think, for 165 families at a cost of $1,893,000. What is the explanation of that high cost per family unit on that project?

Dr. TUGWELL. I think the figures are not quite right, Senator.

Senator STEIWER. Will you correct them, please? I should like to have them exact.

Dr. TUGWELL. Can you identify the project?

Senator STEIWER. It is the one in the Arthurdale community.

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, sir; that is for 165 families, and the cost is $1,893,000. That is the next highest project in the United States from the point of view of cost.

Senator STEIWER. You did not initiate that project, either?

Dr. TUGWELL. No, sir.

Senator STEIWER. My information came from an article in the Nation's Business—a recent article—May 1936. The article stated that a vacuum-cleaner factory was built on the project.

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. What funds were expended for the construction of this factory?

Dr. TUGWELL. Would you mind if the general counsel explained that whole business? That is rather intricate.

Senator STEIWER. No; I do not mind at all; but can you not first answer that—it is a very simple question—as to where the funds came from?

Dr. TUGWELL. It came from title II of the N. I. R. A., which established subsistence homesteads, and appropriated $25,000,000 for that purpose.

Senator STEIWER. Out of the $3,300,000,000?

Dr. TUGWELL. That came out of the $3,300,000,000.

Senator STEIWER. And, this Arthurdale project was inaugurated, and those funds expended as you indicate under that $25,000,000. I am not raising the question about the initiation of the project. I merely bring it to your attention to find out where the funds came from for the construction of that project.

Mr. PRESSMAN. It was built with those funds, the $25,000,000 appropriation.

The Comptroller General ruled after the factory was built that there was no legal authority to have constructed that factory with those funds, but both the construction and the ruling preceded the transfer of the subsistence homesteads to the Resettlement Administration.

Senator STEIWER. Well, the factory was paid for?

Mr. PRESSMAN. No; unfortunately, only a part of it was paid for, because of the fact that the Comptroller General made his ruling before the company had been fully paid.

Senator STEIWER. And are the creditors still unpaid?

Mr. PRESSMAN. That is right.

Senator STEIWER. Are any plans being made to meet those obligations?

Mr. PRESSMAN. They were simply advised that any claim that they had would have to be presented to Congress and get an appropriation, appropriate legislation, that so far as the Resettlement Administration is concerned, we simply had no legal authority, based upon the Comptroller General's ruling, to be of any aid to them.

Senator STEIWER. The article I referred to states that the homes on this project were built on lowland instead of on higher land as originally had been contemplated. Can you give us any information about that?

Dr. TUGWELL. I cannot, Senator. Houses have been built in various locations on that project. I have seen it and I might state from our point of view it is a very successful project. Of course, the cost was too high.

Senator STEIWER. I have been informed that 28 miles of drainage pipe was required to keep the water out of the project.

Dr. TUGWELL. I cannot tell you about that. I do not have that information. I will get it for you.

Senator STEIWER. That was all done before you fell heir to the project?

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, sir; 28 miles sounds like too much to me.

Senator STEIWER. And I would say that it sounds like too much to me. I am merely inquiring as to the facts.

Dr. TUGWELL. I would like, for the purpose of the record, Senator, to say that the average cost of subsistence homestead houses was $4,000 even including these high-cost ones.

Senator STEIWER. Well, how much of this $4,000 do you expect to recoup from the families living on the project?

Dr. TUGWELL. We expect to recoup probably—this is an estimate, you understand—I should guess 80 or 85 percent. Most of those projects have been very successful, financially. That is to say they are operating now, most of them, under a temporary license agreement and there have been very small delinquencies in payment of those. Some though have already been transferred to local corporations, and the recoupment, we expect to the Government, on most of them, will be 100 percent. With some of them however the costs were too high.

Senator STEIWER. The Government has advanced $9,000 for a cooperative community store, consumers' store, I think it was called.

Dr. TUGWELL. We may have made a loan to a cooperative for that purpose; yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. Is this one of the cooperatives we referred to earlier in this connection?

Dr. TUGWELL. No, sir; those were rehabilitation cooperatives.

LOANS TO COOPERATIVES

Senator STEIWER. I see. You made in addition to that other types of loan, to cooperatives on subsistence homesteads.

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. Do you know the volume or the sum of the loans, and the number of such loans?

Dr. TUGWELL. $1,854,000 has been set aside for the development of cooperatives in former subsistence homestead communities and F. E. R. A. projects of which $197,409.90 has actually been advanced to five cooperative associations.

Senator STEIWER. I would appreciate it if you would.

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. Were they in all cases loans, or in some cases grants?

Dr. TUGWELL. In all cases loans.

Senator STEIWER. How did you make the authorization for those loans; who was responsible for having made those loans?

Dr. TUGWELL. The Administrator.

Senator STEIWER. You are the Administrator?

Dr. TUGWELL. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. Some previous to your administration?

Dr. TUGWELL. No, sir; I am.

Senator STEIWER. What was your authority for making loans of that type?

Dr. TUGWELL. The same authority that we have—general authority—under the relief act.

Mr. PRESSMAN. We submitted this to the Department of Justice, the Attorney General, and to the Comptroller General, and they both held that the terms included such activities as those that had been previously conducted by the F. E. R. A. under the term "rural rehabilitation." A part of those activities were to aid cooperatives.

68551—36——14

We were making them in connection with rural rehabilitation in communities. We have a decision from the Comptroller General to the effect that we were authorized to do that.

I might also say that there was an Executive order outstanding, of the President, also approving it, and the Department of Justice, the Attorney General, and the Comptroller General authorized the Resettlement Administration to make these loans of a cooperative character.

PART III. RESETTLEMENT

1. LOANS TO COMMUNITY COOPERATIVES

The following letter from the Comptroller General of the United States authorized the Resettlement Administration to make loans to community cooperatives:

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, October 12, 1935.

The ADMINISTRATOR, RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION.

SIR: There has been received your letter of October 8, 1935, submitting a revised schedule giving detailed information as to the nature of the various projects for which it is desired to requisition funds from the $91,000,000 allotment made to your Administration June 28, 1935. Stated briefly, the projects involve the purchase of lands and the construction of houses and other buildings for family occupancy, the number of acres to each family unit varying with the nature and location of the project. Items under the description of "Stranded group community" contemplate the establishment of community farms and canneries, with housing accommodations to give employment to groups of families to be settled thereon. You state that the individual units will be leased to the occupants pending development of detailed plans for the final disposition of the property. In view of the explanations, this office is not required to object to the requisitioning of funds for these projects to be charged against the allotment in question

Receipt is also acknowledged of your letter of October 10, 1935, as follows:

"On September 19, 1935, there was submitted a schedule showing an estimated need of approximately $44,000,000 to be used for the purpose of making loans or grants to individual families and to cooperatives, which schedule showed a distribution, by States, and the general objects for which such loans or grants would be made.

"In your decision of September 27, 1935, A–63140, your office advised that no objection would be made to requisitioning the Treasury Department for funds for the purposes set forth in the schedule. While the wording of the first sentence in your decision refers to the schedule as showing as estimated need for approximately $4,000,000 to be used 'for loans to individuals', we assume that this language was used in a generic sense, so as to include 'loans or grants to individual farmers or to cooperatives for rural rehabilitation', as set forth in our letter of September 19.

"Your early advice will be appreciated as to whether the above construction of the language of your decision of September 27, 1935, is correct."

Your understanding of the decision of September 27, 1935, is correct.

Respectfully,

R. N. ELLIOTT,
Acting Comptroller General of the United States.

Senator STEIWER. What is the maximum time for repayment of these loans?

Mr. PRESSMAN. I believe it is 40 years. Under the administrative order, the maximum term is 40 years, depending upon the purposes for which the loan is made, whether it is for the acquisition of land or for some cooperative activity, or whether it is in connection with the activity of the type you just mentioned, just now, some store activity.

ARTHURDALE PROJECT—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS

Senator STEIWER. What is the principal occupation of people on the Arthurdale project?

Dr. TUGWELL. They have been engaged in the construction of various buildings. There have been delays, and they have kept going so that they might have an occupation until some other turned up.

Senator STEIWER. What is the principal industrial pursuit, if any, available to them?

Dr. TUGWELL. I think they do not have any industrial pursuit. They were miners, most of them.

Senator STEIWER. Coal miners?

Dr. TUGWELL. Coal miners.

Senator STEIWER. How close is that project to a coal mine which is operating?

Dr. TUGWELL. Well, it is very close. That is all coal-mining region around there.

Senator ADAMS. All right; we are much obliged to you gentlemen.

Dr. TUGWELL. Thank you, gentlemen.

Senator ADAMS. The committee will take a recess until 2 o'clock.

(Thereupon, at 1:20 p. m., the committee took a recess until 2 p. m. of the same day.)

AFTER RECESS

The subcommittee reassembled, pursuant to the taking of a recess, at 2 p. m., Hon. Alva B. Adams presiding.

Present: Senators Adams, Glass, McKellar, Hayden, Byrnes, Hale, and Steiwer.

Present also, Senators Copeland, Capper, and Wheeler.

Senator ADAMS. The committee will be in order.

You wanted to present something, Senator Capper?

ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY

Senator CAPPER. I came in this morning, and you were busy, so if I may have just about 10 minutes, with Mr. Ihlder here and myself to state our matter. I think we can state it in that time. It has to do with this alley appropriation.

I am first going to ask Mr. Ihlder to make a short statement. He is head of the Alley Dwelling Authority.

STATEMENT OF JOHN IHLDER, EXECUTIVE OFFICER, THE ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. IHLDER. I am going to be very brief, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MCKELLAR. Is there any provision for an appropriation in this bill for it?

Senator CAPPER. No.

Mr. IHLDER. No. We are going to assume that you know a great deal about our work, and simply speak to the main points.

The Alley Dwelling Authority's request for an appropriation in the deficiency bill may be divided into two parts. One, an appropriation of the unexpended balance together with all receipts derived from

sales, leases or other sources prior to June 30, 1937. That is part 1.

Senator ADAMS. What does that mean?

Mr. IHLDER. It means whatever we have not actually expended on June 30, this year, together with receipts we will get from properties we have bought, and which we shall lease or sell or the money we might borrow.

Senator ADAMS. What does it amount to in dollars?

Mr. IHLDER. Senator, we hope that it will amount to about $130,000 during the coming year.

Secondly, the appropriation——

Senator MCKELLAR. Let me make this suggestion. I am just speaking for myself. I think it is very bad practice to appropriate money in that way. We ought to appropriate it out of the Treasury and have what you receive turned into the Treasury, and then we will know just exactly what we are appropriating. That is my judgment.

Mr. IHLDER. Normally, Senator, of course, I would agree with you. But this is an unusual kind of work that we are dealing with.

Secondly, an appropr ation of $300,000 additional to carry forward the work of the Authority.

That is the second part of our item.

It will be remembered that the Congress gives the Authority until June 30, 1944, to convert the 200 inhabitable alleys in Washington from liabilities into assets.

The estimated assessed value of the alley dwelling property is $9,000,000. The first proposal was to create a $3,000,000 revolving fund. Later that was changed to a $500,000 initial appropriation. Just before the bill was enacted, a new section, section 3 (c), was inserted, making the whole amount in the fund subject to annual reappropriat on.

That is why we will have nothing if you do not put it in. Consequently, unless an appropriation item is included in the deficiency bill, the Alley Dwelling Authority's activities wil cease on June 30.

I have here a brief statement indicating the losses that the Government will sustain if there is no appropriation for carrying on the work.

Because of the pressure upon you, I shall not read this now, but merely leave it with you.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

STATEMENT IN RE APPROPRIATION IN THE DEFICIENCY BILL BY JOHN IHLDER, EXECUTIVE OFFICER, THE ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY

We wish to present:

1. Results of cutting off the appropriation of the Alley Dwelling Authority.
2. Accomplishments of the Alley Dwelling Authority since it began 17 months ago.
3. Misunderstanding due to the wording of the Alley Dwelling Act.
4. Evidences of interest and support.

Our request is that the Senate insert in the deficiency bill now before this committee, the provision approved by the Bureau of the Budget. This provision would make available for the use of the Authority in the fiscal year 1937, unexpended balances and receipts from sales, leases, and other sources. It would then appropriate $300,000 additional for carrying forward the work of the Authority. It was in regard to this $300,000 that question was raised by the House Committee on Appropriations.[1]

[1] Because of an informal opinion from the Comptroller General's office that the Alley Dwelling Authority received on the morning of the hearing, it withdrew the request for the additional $300,000 appropriation and submitted a request (copy attached) for only unexpended balance and all receipts during the fiscal year 1937.

RESULTS OF CUTTING OFF APPROPRIATION

If the deficiency bill is enacted as it passed the House, the work of the Alley Dwelling Authority will cease on June 30 for lack of funds, though the act contemplates that the Authority shall continue until 1944.

It is obvious that a work such as this must extend over a period of years. This was made very clear during the hearings that preceded enactment of the alley-dwelling bill. There are, or were, some 200 squares in Washington that contain inhabited alleys. The Authority is instructed to deal with all of these. Its job is to rid the city of its alley dwellings, to convert present slum liabilities into assets. This must be a gradual process, for new and wholesome uses must be found for the slum properties and new dwellings must be found for the 10,000 to 12,000 alley dwellers.

This work is now just getting well under way. Four projects—each square constitutes a project—have been completed and are now fully or partially leased. A contact has been let for clearing another, and we are ready to receive bids for the clearing of two more. Remodeling of low-rent houses is in process on another. Plans for new buildings are nearly ready for contract on two projects. On another, plans are in preparation for a low-rental Negro apartment house which may be taken over by a limited dividend corporation. The exact detail of these operations will be left with you. I am now mentioning them simply to show that if our work stops on June 30 it will leave unprovided for projects that range all the way from completion through every stage of redevelopment down to contracts for purchase. There is no agency authorized to take over these projects, either to manage those that have been completed or to complete those that are in process.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY IN 17 MONTHS

The Authority began work in November 1934—17 months ago. It started at scratch with no staff and no equipment. It had to draft its program and to secure approval of its proposed methods of operation.

During the past 10 months it has acted with increasing efficiency. At present all of its funds have been allotted with the exception of a small balance for contingent expenses. Of course, not all our commitments will become payable until after June 30, so on that date we shall have an estimated balance of $118,000 available for the completion of our present projects; and after that date there should be a comsiderable increase in receipts from leases and rentals, and from the sale of properties for which negotiations are now in process.

The Authority has acquired all the property necessary for redevelopmeat in 10 squares that contained 12 inhabited alleys. It has acquired part of the required property in several other squares. In three of the 10 squares it proposes to erect low-rent housing. The other squares it will redevelop for uses in keeping with the character and the needs of their neighborhoods. For the primary purpose of the Alley Dwelling Authority is slum reclamation, that is, the conversion of community liabilities into community assets.

Incidental to this purpose it has a responsibility for assuring the rehousing of those whose dwellings it demolishes. So far as these people are provided for by private enterprise or by other agencies, the Authority is relieved of responsibility. Its projects of the London Court variety are designed to provide only for those who otherwise would not be provided for. In our O'Brien Court reclamation, for illustration, we demolished 51 dwellings. About half of the families found other dwellings for themselves. The other half we aided in finding dwellings. But this filled practically all the vacancies in that section of the city, so we transferred our activities to other sections where there are more vacancies. This rehousing is one of the difficult parts of our job.

The O'Brien Court square contained three inhabited alleys. In place of them is now an open parking lot for which we are receiving a rental of $9,000 a year. One corner of it, which projects into an area zoned residential, we are lending to the public schools, District of Columbia, for a school garden. These uses may continue until the Government decides whether or not it wishes to purchase the property as the site for a departmental building. If it does we can sell the site for cost without adding the cost of new buildings. If the Government decides not to buy, we may ourselves develop the site, probably for housing.

In another square we have erected an automobile repair shop. The alley dwellings here lay directly behind business buildings on one of our main thoroughfares. In two other squares we have built automobile storage garages. The detail of all this work can be left with you.

MISUNDERSTANDING DUE TO WORDING OF ALLEY DWELLING ACT

The Alley Dwelling Act as first drafted provided for a revolving fund of $3,000,000 which was to remain available until June 30, 1944. At a hearing before a Senate committee it was decided to ask for an initial $500,000, more to be appropriated as the work developed. That more would be needed if the work was to be completed by 1944 was evident, as the assessed value of property occupied by alley dwellings was estimated some 6 years ago at $9,000,000. Just before the bill was passed it was again amended and a provision inserted, section 3 (c), which made the funds of the Alley Dwelling Authority subject to annual reappropriation. The language of the preamble and the other content of the bill remained unchanged, however, and this contradiction has led to the present misunderstanding. But because of section 3 (c), it is necessary to include the Authority's appropriation in the deficiency bill if the work is not to stop.

EVIDENCE OF INTEREST AND SUPPORT

The alley-dwelling bill when before Congress received the support of agencies representing every phase of civic and social interest. The danger that the work of the Authority may be stopped just as it is getting started, has again called out many expressions of interest and support.

AMENDED REQUEST OF THE ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY

The unexpended balance of the "Conversion of inhabited alleys fund" of $500,000 established pursuant to the provisions of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, approved June 12, 1934, is hereby continued available for the purposes of said act until June 30, 1937, together with all receipts derived from sales, leases, or other sources, prior to June 30, 1937, as authorized in section 3 (b) of said act.

Mr. IHLDER. I will be glad to answer any questions.

Senator ADAMS. Was this matter taken up with the District of Columbia Committee?

Mr. IHLDER. At the present session?

Senator ADAMS. Yes.

Mr. IHLDER. No. This is a matter of an appropriation.

Senator ADAMS. I mean with the subcommittee in charge of the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

Mr. IHLDER. No. We are not a District agency. We are an independent Federal agency and consequently did not come before the subcommittee handling the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

Senator ADAMS. It has been before no committee before?

Mr. IHLDER. Except in the House.

Senator ADAMS. It was taken up in the House, and the House rejected it?

Mr. IHLDER. The House committee were opposed to the $300,000 additional, but they are not opposed to a continuance of our balance or our having the receipts that come in. It was due to inadvertence that the latter were omitted. The $300,000 did have the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, however.

Senator ADAMS. But the House, as you understand it, was opposed to the second point that you are making; that is, the $300,000 new appropriation.

Mr. IHLDER. That is right.

Senator ADAMS. They were not opposed to the reappropriation or continuance of the funds which you are going to collect from your own revenues?

Mr. IHLDER. That is right.

Senator MCKELLAR. But you would a great deal rather have the $300,000 than the reappropriation?

Mr. IHLDER. No; aside from the Comptroller General's opinion that the $300,000 could not legally be spent, we wish to be continuous, and we wish to make annual reports that will show results; that is, we want to establish a reputation for doing an effective piece of work.

Senator MCKELLAR. As I understand, you have got $130,000, or are expecting $130,000 from collections?

Mr. IHLDER. Yes.

Senator MCKELLAR. And here you have a recommendation from the President for an appropriation of $300,000?

Mr. IHLDER. Yes.

Senator MCKELLAR. You would rather have the use of the $130,000 than to have a new appropriation of $300,000?

Mr. IHLDER. We would like to have it all. But we especially wish to keep the balance that has not been expended on June 30, and our receipts, which altogether we hope will approximate $250,000, to spend during the coming year.

Senator MCKELLAR. Have you got an authority to spend that now, like it is?

Mr. IHLDER. Yes; up to June 30.

Senator HALE. If you get that, you need an additional appropriation?

Mr. IHLDER. We do not absolutely need it to keep going. We do need it, however, if we are to have any hope of completing the program Congress has laid out for us by 1944.

Senator HALE. How much could you cut that $300,000 down?

Mr. IHLDER. There has been raised a question in regard to the wording of our act, and in view of that question, we would at the present time—I talked with Senator Capper about it this morning—we would ask that what you recommend shall be the reappropriation of our balance, together with our receipts, and omit the $300,000.

Senator HALE. Omit it entirely?

Mr. IHLDER. That is what Senator Capper and I talked over this morning.

Senator ADAMS. All right, Senator Capper. Were you going to make a statement?

Senator CAPPER. Mr. Chairman, I have been on the District of Columbia Committee since I have been here, and this is my eighteenth year. During all of that time this problem of cleaning up the alleys, slums, has been a serious problem. Senator Copeland will bear me out when I say that it has had most serious consideration during all of the time that he has been here.

Senator COPELAND. And that is 14 years.

Senator CAPPER. Yes; 14 years, Senator Copeland. There have been many measures before the committee intended to clean up these alleys. Finally, after a long fight, we got through a bill which I had the privilege of sponsoring 2 years ago, creating the Alley Dwelling Authority; and President Roosevelt, in accordance with that act, appointed this Alley Authority. It is a work that needs to be done. I do not think that there is anything in the District of Columbia that has such general approval of the people, and on yesterday there came here a large delegation thinking that there would be a hearing on this yesterday.

I would like to read, for the purpose of the record, a list of those who came here and the organizations they represent [reading]:

Washington Committee on Housing, Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, chairman.
Washington Council of Social Agencies; Mrs. W. A. Roberts, Secretary.
Monday Evening Club; Walter S. Ufford, past president.
Social Hygiene Society; Ray Everett, secretary.
Instructive Visiting Nurse Society; Miss Janet B. Houtz, legislative committee.
Federation of Citizens' Associations; Thomas E. Lodge, president.
Northeast Washington Citizens' Association; Evan H. Tucker, president.
Federation of Churches; Dr. W. L. Darby.
Tuberculosis Association of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Ernest R. Grant, managing director.

Mr. Frederick A. Delano, who is very much interested in this, as chairman of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, wanted to be here, but could not be here.

The statements of these members of these committees would be along the lines indicated here by Mr. Ihlder.

Senator HALE. Senator Capper, if we adopt the action of the House, all of the work done heretofore is wasted, is it not?

Senator CAPPER. Certainly. The Alley Authority will just simply have to quit on the 30th of June.

Senator ADAMS. It would be agreeable to you, as I understand it, if the amounts in here which were formerly appropriated were allowed to stand, the unexpended balance of the fund?

REVOLVING FUND, ELIMINATION OF

Senator MCKELLAR. Would it be agreeable with you to appropriate for this money out of the Treasury and have this Alley Authority pay the money that they receive into the Treasury? Why should not that be done?

Mr. IHLDER. May I speak to that, Mr. Chairman?

Senator CAPPER. I will ask Mr. Ihlder to answer that question.

Mr. IHLDER. The act was drafted on the basis of providing a revolving fund which would be available immediately, any time, until June 30, 1944, but an amendment was put in at the last moment requiring annual reappropriation. Moreover, the language of the act has been held to limit us to the original appropriation of $500,000, so far as concerns appropriations by Congress. Therefore if our unexpended balance and our receipts were omitted and a new appropriation substituted, the Comptroller General would, according to the opinion we received today, rule that we could not legally spend any of that new appropriation. So we would be penniless on July 1. That is our situation.

Senator MCKELLAR. I do not think that answers the question. I think that all moneys received should be turned into the Treasury and that Congress should appropriate—all money that Congress appropriates ought to come out of the Treasury and that we ought not to establish these revolving funds just as a question of bookkeeping of that kind. I think it is very, very poor business, and I have always been opposed to it and am opposed to it now.

Mr. IHLDER. Of course, in this case it is an annual appropriation, and we are asking for an annual appropriation now.

Senator MCKELLAR. Yes; and we are offering to give you an annual appropriation, or I am, but I do not think that you ought to be using the money in the revolving fund. I think that that ought to be paid into the Treasury, and that Congress should make the appropriations, and that you ought to have annual appropriations just like any other appropriation.

Senator COPELAND. Mr. Ihlder, I do not think that you get what the Senator suggests. If you have this annual appropriation, and in a reasonable amount, would you be willing then to do away with the other funds?

Senator MCKELLAR. And pay your income into the Treasury, and take your annual appropriations.

Mr. IHLDER. Under the present circumstances, that would probably leave us without any money; that is, the Comptroller General would not allow us to spend it. The bill has a little conflict in it and there is one section, section 3 (c), which was inserted just before its enactment, which says that any moneys we spend must be annually appropriated. Then it makes provision in other sections for using what we receive for leases or for sales. There is also in the preamble a statement that the President is authorized, for the purposes of this act, to utilize $500,000. That $500,000 was supposed to be the beginning of the revolving fund. There has been an interpretation of that to the effect that that is all that Congress is authorized to appropriate. Consequently, if you today were to authorize, or were to appropriate $300,000 for us, as we already have had $500,000 there is a question as to whether the Comptroller General would allow us to spend that $300,000; but he will allow us to spend our receipts from sales and leases. Consequently, the action that Senator McKellar has suggested, would have the effect of stopping us on June 30.

Senator ADAMS. What is your unexpended balance from the $500,000 fund?

Mr. IHLDER. We estimate on June 30 it will be $118,000. We estimate we shall receive from sales, leases, and so forth, about $130,000 or with good fortune $140,000 during the coming year.

Senator ADAMS. You had $260,000.

Mr. IHLDER. That would mean an appropriation of $260,000.

Senator MCKELLAR. Then, would you be willing to have a provision inserted appropriating $260,000, to be paid out of this fund?

Mr. IHLDER. According to the interpretation by Congressman Buchanan, and unofficial informal word we got from the Comptroller General this morning, an additional annual appropriation—and that would be an additional appropriation—would not be legally expendable. Consequently, if it were worded that way, the Comptroller General might hold this is not a legal expenditure, but if you put it the way the proposed amendment is written, the Comptroller General will approve it.

Senator COPELAND. May I ask a question, with your permission, Mr. Chairman?

Senator ADAMS. Certainly.

Senator COPELAND. The way you have been proceeding is in accordance with the authorization act which we passed out from the committee on the floor and enacted into law?

Mr. IHLDER. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator COPELAND. That is the way you are getting your funds?

Mr. IHLDER. Yes.

Senator COPELAND. And you are asking that these funds be continued available to you under the conditions which prevail by reason of that act and the practices in connection with the withdrawal of the funds for approval of the Comptroller General?

Mr. IHLDER. Yes.

Senator MCKELLAR. I think that we can take it up with the Comptroller General and see what he has to say about it.

Senator ADAMS. Is there anything else?

Senator CAPPER. Mr. Chairman, just for the purpose of completing the record on this subject, I would like to ask permission to include in the record some very able editorials, which have appeared in all four of the daily newspapers in this city. Everyone is very much interested in the continuance of this work, this Alley Commission and the cleaning up of the alley slums.

So, if it is permissible, I would like to insert them.

Senator MCKELLAR. We know that they are in favor of it. I have never heard of a newspaper here opposing an appropriation.

Senator ADAMS. I think that we would be very much more interested, Senator Capper, in what you have to say than we would in an editorial from a Washington newspaper.

Senator MCKELLAR. I do not think there is any use of cluttering up the record.

Senator CAPPER. Those are very fine editorials.

Senator MCKELLAR. We can take your word for it.

Senator CAPPER. I would like to insert the editorials in the record.

(The editorials referred to are as follows:)

[From the Washington Herald, May 14, 1936]

A NATIONAL SCANDAL

Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, is entirely correct in terming the alley slums of the Capital City a "national scandal."

We hope Senator Capper is just as correct in believing it to be "inconceivable" that Congress would hamstring the District Alley Dwelling Authority by refusing to appropriate $300,000 for the elimination of these breeding spots of crime and disease.

The appropriation was refused in the House as a result of a clear misunderstanding of the intent of Congress in creating the Alley Dwelling Authority.

Congress intended that the alley slums should be removed as quickly as the task could be humanely accomplished.

It would be well for the Senate Appropriations Committee, in considering the Alley Dwelling Authority's appeal for funds with which to carry on its work, to recall the history of District slum clearance legislation.

In 1907 Congress passed the first alley clearance act.

It was spurred into this action after towels used in the Senate barber shop were found drying in Willow Tree Alley, the occupants of which were suffering from syphilis and tuberculosis.

No workable alley clearance legislation was enacted, unfortunately, until 1934, when the present Alley Dwelling Authority was created.

The Authority has made real progress. It should be given every encouragement.

[The Evening Star, May 9, 1936]

CORRECT THIS MISTAKE

In its forthcoming consideration of the deficiency bill, just reported from the Appropriations Committee, the House should surely correct what seems to have been a palpable error, doubtless resulting from misunderstanding of the nature

and use of funds for the District Alley Dwelling Authority. If the error is not corrected, the Authority will go out of business at the end of the fiscal year. Work already completed will be left without maintenance or administrative funds; work in the process of being completed will be left high and dry and work for which contracts have been made will be abandoned.

Certainly the Appropriations Committee, in denying the Authority additional funds, did not intend to deny it the use of the unexpended balances of its previously appropriated revolving fund. Yet, by failing to reappropriate such funds, that is the result.

The first duty of the House is to correct this error. After all these years of effort toward progressive elimination of Washington's alleys, it is almost unthinkable that the House will drop the matter cold, waste the money already spent, scrap the plan and principle of the Alley Dwelling Authority, which represents the most successful attack yet launched on the blighted alley areas of Washington.

After that error has been corrected, more sympathetic consideration should be given to the Authority's request for additional funds—a request which won Budget Bureau approval. When the original Alley Authority Act was under consideration, it was at first decided to make available a revolving fund of $3,000,000, to be used until June 30, 1944. But as finally drafted, the bill appropriated an original $500,000, the understanding being that additional amounts would be appropriated until the sum of $3,000,000 was reached. The revolving-fund idea would make expenditures on the alleys self-liquidating. All the money, in other words, would be repaid eventually with interest. The Government was to make an investment in alley elimination in the Capital, with the returns, in addition to repayment of capital with interest, represented in better housing and the wiping out of some sorely infected spots in the city.

Commendable progress, even with the small funds at hand, has already been made. The work is necessarily slow. The act itself recognized the long, drawn-out process of alley elimination, by conversion to other uses or by the construction of model housing, by fixing the life of the Authority for 10 years. The Authority has reached the point where its funds have been wisely invested or obligated, and additional money is necessary to carry on the work.

Such funds unquestionably should be provided. There is no sense in wasting half a million or more dollars, already obligated or spent, in order to save $300,000. There is a lot of sense in investing the proposed $3,000,000, with the prospect that the money will be returned with interest and a long-standing evil in Washington eliminated.

[News, May 12, 1936]

FRONT AND BACK

As things stand now, Washington will continue to have its magnificent stage setting of white marble buildings. And behind the handsome backdrop, its cluttered, dirty alleys lined with tumbledown houses, where the tubercle bacillus may incubate and keep the Capital high on the list of cities with a shocking death rate from this disease.

The Alley Dwelling Authority got off to a handsome start, but no funds are included for its continuance in the deficiency appropriation.

Present moneys will be gone in a few weeks and the project will lapse until Congress' next session, unless the Senate acts to restore this item.

The Council of Social Agencies has just urged that the item be restored. Certainly everyone with an interest in the Capital hopes, with the council, that this work go on.

[Post May 9, 1036]

SABOTAGING SLUM CLEARANCE

It is inconceivable that the House Appropriations Committee realized the implications of its action when it slashed a $300,000 allowance to the District Alley Dwelling Authority from the current deficiency supply bill. The effect of this cut would be to terminate local slum-reclamation work on June 30. Washingtonians will not believe that a committee of Congress would knowingly make such a decision.

Questions asked by committee members at the hearing indicate prevalence of the mistaken idea that the alley dwelling act limits appropriations for that purpose to $500,000. Since the authority has already been granted $700,000, including $200,000 from Works Progress Administration, the committee concludes that no further appropriation should be included in the current bill. By completely eliminating the section pertaining to the Alley Dwelling Authority, however, the committee would prevent that agency from using even those funds now available. A poorly drafted provision in the Alley Dwelling Act makes annual appropriations essential to continued activity on the part of the authority.

Should Congress approve the bill as it now stands, the work of the Authority would come to a dead stop. Obligations could not be met; unfinished business would be left in a state of chaos, and there would be no agency to administer the projects already acquired by the authority. To terminate the work of reclaiming Washington's wretched alleys would be bad enough. To do so in this arbitrary manner is unthinkable.

Obviously the threat of summary destruction for the Alley Dwelling Authority is a blunder. Scarcely less serious, however, is the more deliberate attempt of the House Appropriations Committee to deny that organization additional funds essential to prosecution of its work. Rough etsimates place the cost of eliminating Washington's inhabited alleys at $15,000,000. Congress has instructed the Alley Dwelling Authority to complete that job within 10 years. With only $700,000 in capital, this mandate of course cannot be fulfilled.

As the Alley Dwelling Act was originally drawn it called for an appropriation of $3,000,000 to be used as a revolving fund until the work is completed. When the sum to become immediately available was reduced to $500,000, that amount was clearly understood to be an initial appropriation. The act has been so construed by the Comptroller General and the Budget Bureau. Any other interpretation leads to patent absurdities.

This local undertaking is the only practical slum-reclamation project sponsored by the Government. Under the systematic and careful direction of John Ihlder, disease-infested, crime-breeding shacks are being steadily replaced by low-cost housing projects, garages, parking lots, parks, playgrounds and commercial properties of various kinds. No spectacular results have been attained; none have been either promised or sought. But a considerable amount of useful employment has been provided. Squalid sections of the city have already been greatly improved in appearance. And a considerable number of families have happily moved from the degraded surroundings which the Authority was created to eliminate.

From the viewpoints of public health, city planning, law enforcement, economic advancement, and human welfare this is the beginning of a very substantial achievement. The social gain is the more admirable because it is not expected to involve an enormous outlay of public funds. Of course, the Alley Dwelling Authority must have capital with which to operate. But its activities are conducted on a business basis. Even in the rehousing of alley families, subsidies will on the whole be avoided.

At a time when enormous sums are being frittered away in very questionable projects it is incredible that any Congressional committee would so lightly sabotage this modest but model venture in slum reclamation. Of course, the Appropriations Committee will want to rectify its blunder. And if the real issue is laid before Congress, funds to continue the alley-clearance work will undoubtedly be forthcoming.

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Senator CAPPER. And, while I am on my feet, if I may have 2 minutes more on a subject which I am interested in, you have an item, I believe, or will have an item, or we hope to have an item, with respect to the Resettlement Administration. That concerns my State of Kansas, and we know something about its work, and we are for it, and we hope that you will provide for it.

Senator ADAMS. What item are you referring to, Senator Capper?

Senator CAPPER. We want an item in this bill to the effect that some appropriation will be made that will enable them to continue or make it possible for them to go on with their work.

Senator ADAMS. Well, do you have a suggestion as to how it ought to be?

Senator CAPPER. We will get that in. We are making the suggestion, and if you will give us time, we will work it out.

I think that Senator Wheeler knows something about that.

I happened to be in conference with some other Senators this morning who were very much interested in it, but I am bringing it up at this moment, because I received this morning a communication from the county officers of Wallace County, Kans., which is right in the heart of the dust belt in Kansas, which has been greatly benefited by this Resettlement Administration, and they have voluntarily written me and sent me these resolutions which were adopted at a meeting just a few days ago. They say:

RESOLUTION

Whereas western Kansas has suffered from drought for several years, and the farmers have stood in need of aid and assistance from the United States Government; and

Whereas the Rural Resettlement Administration, through its agents and officers, have enabled farmers residing in Wallace County, Kans., to continue as farmers and to maintain residences in said county, and to be able to be advanced funds with which to carry on farming operations that could not be obtained elsewhere: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Wallace, That they hereby extend this resolution of thanks and appreciation unto the Rural Resettlement Administration and their agents and employees for the fine work which they have done toward aiding and assisting the farmers of Wallace County, Kans., to stay on the farm in spite of the drought and other conditions affecting farmers, and which conditions still exist; and be it further

Resolved by said board of county commissioners, That they request, and they do hereby request and ask, that said Rural Resettlement Administration be continued in effect, and that they be granted further authority by the United States Government to extend additional help and assistance to the farmers, not only of Wallace County but western Kansas as a whole.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
By GEO. C. DRUM, *Chairman*.
CHRIS G. REHM, *Commissioner*.
B. C. SWISIGOOD, *Commissioner*.

Attest:
[SEAL] ERNEST R. ELLISON, *County Clerk*.

Senator CAPPER. I understood that Mr. Tugwell was before your committee this morning.

Senator ADAMS. He was here this morning.

Senator CAPPER. In support of that?

Senator ADAMS. Senator Capper, I should say this to you, that Dr. Tugwell presented no suggestion for an amendment to the bill. I think that is correct.

Senator MCKELLAR. Yes.

Senator BYRNES. It should be said for Dr. Tugwell that he came at the request of the members of the committee.

Senator CAPPER. I understood that the subject was being considered by the committee this morning. I am presenting this now, because I have received this within the last 2 or 3 hours. I intended to be here on the matter, but that letter expresses the wishes of that section of the country; and I know the situation of the farmers of western Kansas, and they surely have been up against it, as you know, Senator.

Senator ADAMS. Yes.

Senator CAPPER. They need all of the help that this Congress can give them.

Senator BYRNES. What you mean is that you are in favor of a continuance of the Resettlement Administration?

Senator CAPPER. I am in favor of a continuance of the Resettlement Administration. It has just gotten well started, and they have done good work out in that part of the country, and the farm folks are for it.

Senator WHEELER. Let me add, while we are on that subject, what I know about it, and that is this, and how this meeting happened to be called:

The representatives of the farm organizations asked a number of Senators from that area to get together yesterday afternoon; and then we called Mr. Tugwell down before the group. Mr. Tugwell said to us that he himself had no recommendations to make, but simply said what they had done. The farm organizations—the farmers' union and several others of the groups—said that the resettlement work had been the most effective work of any, particularly among the farmers; that they had really done a very remarkable job. That is what the farmers' organizations said—that in South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, and all through the Northwest, the resettlement organization had done a very exceptional work, and that it was very essential that it should go on. I have no personal knowledge of it at all, except what these farm organizations say to me.

Senator CAPPER. It has been particularly helpful to farmers who are in distress, who have been hit by the dust storms and droughts. They have not had a crop in that section of Kansas for 4 years. The resettlement organization has come in there and given them real assistance.

Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF HON. LEWIS B. SCHWELLENBACH, A SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

EMPLOYMENT OF BONUS RECIPIENTS ON RELIEF WORK

Senator SCHWELLENBACH. Mr. Chairman, I have introduced an amendment. I understand that the Veterans of Foreign Wars worked out with Mr. Gill, of the Works Progress Administration, a substitute for it; and so far as I am concerned, I am willing to accept the substitute.

The situation arose about 10 days before we acted upon the bonus legislation. I had introduced an amendment to the bonus bill which provided that no person shall be declared ineligible for appointment under the provisions of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 by reason of having received the benefits of the provisions of this act.

While the bonus bill was under consideration in the Senate, Senator Harrison and Senator Byrnes came to me and said that they were extremely anxious that there be no amendments to the bill and asked me to withdraw the amendment. I agreed to do that. I had it read by the clerk, and then Senator Byrnes and I made a statement in reference to our understanding, and upon the basis of that understanding the amendment was withdrawn.

At the time that we had that understanding I was not asking, and I would not now ask if it were not for what has occurred since, for a provision which is as strong as the provisions of this amendment. I have this feeling:

The Federal Government is providing work to certain people who are eligible under the provisions of this act. By the passage of the Bonus Act, no matter what may be the attitude of any individual toward that act, the theory of it was that the Government was paying an obligation which was contracted in 1917 and 1918. For the Government then to say, just because these people had received the payment of an obligation due them from the Federal Government for a period of 18 years, that they should be deprived of an opportunity to work under this work-relief program seems to me absolutely unfair.

Senator HAYDEN. Senator, is not this the fact—and I say this not agreeing at all with your theory that it was the payment of an obligation: That is not the basis for the so-called soldiers' bonus, as I see it; but Congress has enacted this law, and what the soldier gets is a United States bond to start out with. Now, if we put a premium upon his being required to take that bond and turn it into cash and live off the cash as long as it lasts him before he can get relief, it seems to me we are doing an injustice to him, and we are doing what is wrong toward the Government.

The Government should encourage the veteran to hold his certificate. If he has a Government bond for $1,000 bearing 4 percent interest, the only thing we should consider is that he will have an income during the course of the year of $40, and we should not compel him to part with the principal of his security. The other way around is if we say he has a security that is worth $1,000, and we are going to compel him to sell it and live on it until he has eaten it up.

For that reason I think your proposal is entirely sound.

Senator BYRNES. Senator, let me say this: We have two or three amendments. I have one which has been solely a question as to the language. I remember very well the circumstances you have related, and the statement I made to you then I made only after talking to officials of the W. P. A.

Senator SCHWELLENBACH. May I interject right at this point, before you start, that I introduced that amendment because of the statement which had emanated from W. P. A. a week or 10 days before.

After the bonus bill was passed, within a month, in California, Michigan, and New York, the W. P. A. authorities started to make surveys to find out who were going to receive the bonus. Of course it has not been effective at all as yet, but they started to make their surveys to see who were eligible for a bonus in order that they might be dropped.

Senator BYRNES. Of course what they said at the time was that they would judge each case upon its merits. If a man got $1,500, he would be in an entirely different category from a man who got $125. But I agree that I spent considerable time urging that these bonds should be regarded as thrift bonds, and that they should be held; and when we know that only a very few veterans will receive the entire amount of their adjusted-compensation certificates, because they had borrowed 50 percent, it simply means that if we do not provide some means of taking care of this, these men will be encouraged

to spend their $200 or $250, and we shall be advising them to hold it and then forcing them to spend it. Otherwise, they would get off the relief rolls, and they would never get back on the rolls after they had spent their $200, and they would not be eligible for jobs thereafter.

Senator ADAMS. Senator Byrnes, if you remember, we had a discussion with Mr. Hopkins yesterday, and he told us that the amount involved was not so very large; that taking the ex-service men as a group, there were perhaps 10 percent of them, not over that amount, on relief. Then of those who had the bonds, a substantial part of those had borrowed very largely on their certificates, so the actual amount involved was comparatively small; and I think he indicated that an amendment of this kind would not be objectionable to him.

Senator HAYDEN. What is the text of the amendment that is to be substituted for the wording of the bill?

Senator BYRNES. There are two or three amendments. I think that is a matter we can take up in executive session.

Senator MCKELLAR. I want to say that I am unequivocally in favor of this amendment, or one somewhat similar to it. I think it ought to be adopted by all means. We owe those people that money, and we ought not to penalize them.

Senator BYRNES. We are in favor of the principle, most of us, and we will get together on something.

STATEMENT OF HON. BURTON K. WHEELER, A SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MONTANA

FISH HATCHERY, JESSUPS MILL, MONT.

Senator WHEELER. If I may have about 2 minutes of your time, I am not going to ask for very much money.

This request is for an appropriation of $10,000.

Senator MCKELLAR. What page of the bill is it on?

Senator WHEELER. It is for the acquisition by the Bureau of Fisheries of a site for a fish hatchery at Jessups Mill, near Glacier National Park, in the State of Montana, $10,000, which shall be immediately available.

Senator MCKELLAR. Have you passed the bill, or has it been reported favorably?

Senator WHEELER. It was reported favorably, and an amendment was put in the commerce bill carrying an appropriation of $10,000.

Senator MCKELLAR. And that went out?

Senator WHEELER. It went out in conference. What I am asking is to have it put in.

Let me say that the reason for it is this:

The Glacier National Park authorities and the National Park Service have for many years been saying that they ought to have a fish hatchery in Glacier National Park. As you men perhaps know, Glacier National Park today is one of the greatest fishing grounds in the United States, but it is being depleted somewhat by reason of the roads that are being built in there, and so forth. So they have wanted to build a fish hatchery, and they thought for many years that they could build it in the park; but after careful surveys of the situation

they found that the waters in the park were too cold, or were not suited for a fish hatchery.

Sixty-five thousand dollars was allotted by W. P. A. or some other organization to build a fish hatchery in Glacier National Park. After the survey was made, they found that the waters in Glacier National Park, coming down from the mountains and the glaciers all the year around, were too cold, I understand, and that the thing they would have to do in order to hatch these fish was to find a place outside of Glacier Park, and they picked out a place known as Jessups Mill; and here is what the Bureau of Fisheries has said about it:

> The Bureau of Fisheries made several inspections of various sites in Glacier National Park for the establishment of a fish hatchery. The sites were visited both during the winter and summer months. The most favorable site for the location of a fish hatchery and one approved by the National Park Service requires that the water supply be obtained from a stream.
>
> During the winter months when the site was inspected in Glacier National Park, it was found that due to the low temperatures prevailing in the park the stream was covered with ice and the water temperature was not suitable for the incubation of trout eggs. It was also found that if this water supply was to be used in ponds it would probably freeze solid. Therefore, a hatchery located in Glacier National Park could not be operated during the winter months and would be suitable only for the purpose of rearing fish during a period of 3 or 4 months during the summer.
>
> In view of the fact that it is necessary to establish a hatchery in this region where eggs may be incubated and fish reared in ponds, an investigation was made of sites outside of the park and a suitable spring water supply was found at a place known as Jessups Mill, approximately 12 miles from Kalispell. This site is in close proximity to Glacier National Park and because of weather conditions it will be accessible during the winter months.

Kalispell is approximately, I should judge, 30 miles from Glacier Park [continuing]:

> The Bureau of Fisheries, therefore, favors the Jessups Mill site and is not in favor of expending funds for the establishment of a fish hatchery in Glacier National Park due to the unsuitable water supply and weather conditions during the winter months.

Senator ADAMS. How much money is appropriated for the hatchery?

Senator WHEELER. $65,000. That was allocated for the hatchery.

Senator ADAMS. From what source?

Senator WHEELER. From W. P. A., for work; but they could not use any of the money to buy land, and consequently we have to have an appropriation of $10,000 to buy this land.

Senator ADAMS. If you get the land, will you still get the $65,000?

Senator WHEELER. I understand so. Oh, yes; we will get it, because for many years the National Park Service has been in favor of building this fish hatchery.

Senator MCKELLAR. Do you think you could get a commitment from them that they would allot it?

Senator WHEELER. Oh, yes; they have told us that they would.

Senator MCKELLAR. The idea is this: If we appropriated for the site, you know, necessarily, if they did not build the hatchery, the Government would have to.

Senator WHEELER. They said positively that they would do it. As a matter of fact, they allocated $65,000 to build it in Glacier National Park; but that did not require the purchase of any land. When the Bureau of Fisheries made their investigations of it, however, they said, "We will not build it in Glacier National Park because of

the weather conditions of the winter, and because of the water conditions; but we will build it for you at this place called Jessups Mill." I do not know, frankly, where that place is; but the Chamber of Commerce of Kalispell were very much interested, and they went out and got an option on the property.

Senator BYRNES. Let me ask you a question. Where the W. P. A. have been building projects of that character, they have been requiring some contribution toward them, as a general thing, according to the testimony we have heard.

Senator WHEELER. This is entirely a Government project. This is not a local project at all. It is entirely for Glacier National Park, which is a Government project.

Senator MCKELLAR. We did not have those facts before us heretofore.

Senator WHEELER. As a matter of fact, I was out of town when that matter came up, and consequently was not able to give you the facts on it.

Senator HAYDEN. Senator Wheeler, a House bill was passed by the House and Senate some years ago, specifying certain fish hatcheries to be constructed in various parts of the United States, in a certain order.

Senator WHEELER. Yes.

Senator HAYDEN. Is this hatchery in that legislation?

Senator WHEELER. No; I do not think this is. This has come up since that time. They have been studying this proposition for a number of years. Of course, a few years ago it was not necessary to build a fish hatchery in Glacier National Park because of the fact that the streams and rivers and ponds there were just covered with fish. Where there was one person who came into the park then, now there are thousands who come up there from all over the country, and spend their vacations, not only at the hotels but in camping parties; and they are depleting the fish very rapidly.

Senator HAYDEN. The reason why I asked the question was that I had to meet the same situation in my own State in a very fine camping area in the White Mountains in Arizona. The Bureau of Fisheries is anxious to establish a hatchery there, but I have not yet been able to obtain an appropriation, because it was not authorized by law. Your situation is a little different, in that this is wholly for the benefit of a Government reservation.

Senator WHEELER. Absolutely.

Senator HAYDEN. The State has no interest in it at all?

Senator WHEELER. The State has no interest in it whatsoever. The local chamber of commerce out there, in order to tie up the Jessups Mill site, and because the Government could not take an option on it, went out there and did take an option on it for $10,000, just to tie it up.

Senator MCKELLAR. How many acres of land are there in the site?

Senator WHEELER. I do not know. I do not know a thing about it; but an allocation of $65,000 was made by the W. P. A., and in this allocation no provision was made for the purchase of a site, but the entire amount of money was to be used for labor, as provided by law. They could not use it for acquiring land. It was contemplated, when the allocation was made, that a site could be secured in Glacier Park. The Bureau of Fisheries favors the Jessups Mill site, and the Kalispell Chamber of Commerce has an option on this site for $10,000, and I am told that the chamber of commerce is not making a cent out of it. They just went out and tied it up for the purpose of helping the Park Service and the general situation.

Mr. Bell informed me that the money had to be expended by July 1, 1936. The option of the Kalispell Chamber of Commerce on this site expires July 1, 1936, and it might be difficult for them to get an extension; but I am assured that if we purchase the land the $65,000 will be allocated. This is not something that I have taken up or advocated; it is something that the Park Service and the Bureau of Fisheries and all of them have worked out and just simply called my attention to it afterward.

Senator COPELAND. You ought to make it immediately available, too.

Senator WHEELER. Yes; it should be made immediately available. This bill has passed the Senate, you know.

Senator BYRNES. If the item is put in a deficiency bill, it will be immediately available.

Senator WHEELER. Yes; that is true.

STATEMENT OF HON. ROYAL S. COPELAND, A SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Senator COPELAND. Mr. Chairman, I have two or three little matters I should like to speak to the committee about, if I may.

AIDS TO AIR NAVIGATION

Senator McKellar will remember that he and Mr. McMillan, of the House, and I joined Colonel Johnson, of the Commerce Department, in an appeal to the Budget Bureau for some additional money for aids to air navigation. I have a letter from the Director of the Budget in which he gently reminds me that we had available $313,000 which we did not use; that is to say, that the estimate had been made for that additional amount of money which we did not appropriate.

Senator MCKELLAR. Would that affect it materially? How much did you want?

Senator COPELAND. I asked you for half a million dollars for the Department of Commerce.

In order not to take your time too much, Mr. Chairman, let me say that in this letter from Mr. Bell, the Budget Director, he calls attention to the fact that—

> The bill passed by the House carried $5,466,000 for aids, $247,000 less than the estimates transmitted to Congress by the President.

Then, besides that, there was another item of $66,000 unappropriated. The request that I am making and urging upon you is that you include in this bill $313,000 already approved by the Budget. That is much less than we ought to have for the establishment of air-navigation facilities; but having been approved, and not having been successful in getting any more money than that, I urge that you include that in the bill.

EXPERIMENTAL DIESEL ENGINES

I have a telegram from Mr. Dickerman, president of the American Locomotive Co. of New York, which just came, reading as follows:

Learn with deep regret that the Senate has removed $600,000 appropriation for experimental engines from the naval appropriation bill.

Senator BYRNES. That refers to Diesel engines.

Senator COPELAND. He says:

We have cooperated with the Navy actively in this program. Outside of economy and greater cruising range arising from proposed program, our workmen and citizens of Auburn and Schnectady, N. Y., will suffer greatly from abandonment of the work, which is sorely needed in these communities.

I was absent so much, on account of the District of Columbia bill conference going on, that I do not know what the decision was.

Senator BYRNES. That matter is in conference between the two Houses.

Senator COPELAND. I am going to see Mr. Dickerman this afternoon. He says here he is calling on me, and I shall be glad to see what further information he has.

Senator BYRNES. The item is in conference. I have a letter from the Navy Department with reference to it. I have not studied it, but Mr. Smith has it and is going to call it to my attention whenever we go to conference.

Senator COPELAND. Very well. Then I will see the Senator from South Carolina privately and urge him to have the item retained in the bill.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION, TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Is there any request in this bill about the Procurement Division of the Treasury?

Senator ADAMS. Yes, sir; public buildings.

Senator COPELAND. I have an appealing letter from New York about this, urging that the type of work done is of a nature similar to the regular work, and saying that practically all the men involved in dismissals come from all parts of the United States. I suppose that means that unless that appropriation is made, there will be unemployment. Is that the way you understand it?

Senator MCKELLAR. Do you refer to the $60,000,000? Does he want more?

Senator COPELAND. No; I imagine that if you should appropriate a little less than that, he would be satisfied.

I want to say that I believe these permanent buildings add to the national wealth, and if I had my way I would have a lot of this relief money, so-called, given over to P. W. A., because there it would be put into buildings and projects which will be permanently ours; so I wish to add my voice to that appeal.

EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS ON RELIEF WORK

Mr. Chairman, on page 22 of the bill, beginning with line 9, there is a proviso—

That the lists of employable persons for work in the continental United States, under the Works Progress Administration, shall not knowingly contain the name of any alien illegally within the limits of the continental United States.

If this language is to stay in, I should like to have inserted after the word "States", on line 13, the language—

Pursuant to an unlawful entry after June 30, 1924.

Because you will remember that in our debates over the immigration laws we fixed 1924 as the deadline. So I would insert after the word "States", on line 13—

Pursuant to an unlawful entry after June 30, 1924.

In that connection, I should like to say this:

You know, we get awfully excited about these aliens on our relief rolls. At the present time, in Ireland, there are 3,000 American citizens on relief; so it works both ways.

Senator BYRNES. If a man has come to this country, however, and has taken no steps toward becoming a citizen, not even possession of first papers, do you think it is our obligation to provide work for him?

Senator COPELAND. Of course, that is a very big question. Of course, it means this, and I suppose no part of the country is more interested than New York City:

If these persons are not taken care of in this way, they must be taken care of by the community, because just ordinary, decent humanity would say we must feed them. We cannot let them starve.

Senator BYRNES. Of course, there is this consideration:

A man comes here, and he so prefers the country of his birth that he will not take out his first papers, or show any intention of becoming a citizen of this country. Then has he the right to ask this country to provide employment for him under W. P. A.? There is no restraint upon his pursuing any employment, seeking private employment anywhere, doing anything he may desire; but it will be simply saying that when it comes to providing employment—that is what we are doing with these projects—we are going to give that employment to American citizens, or to those aliens who desire to become American citizens.

Senator COPELAND. Senator, if you could actually differentiate the type of man you have spoken of who is here, who continues to stay here, has all the privileges of residence in the United States, and yet does not become a citizen, I would say yes; by all means let us deport him, or do something with him; but as a matter of fact the bill which is now pending in the Senate regarding deportation deals with meritorious cases where a foreigner has married an American woman, and has children by the American wife in the United States. What are you going to do with him?

Senator BYRNES. I consider that an entirely different question, because, as you say, it has its humanitarian aspects, but this does not mean deportation at all. There is an entirely different question involved here. The alien may stay here, he may get a job, and even displace some American citizen by getting a job in private industry. The only question involved is whether the Government itself shall have such tender regard for an individual who has no regard for the United States Government, who does not want to become a citizen.

Senator KEYES. Who came in here illegally.

Senator BYRNES. Yes; who has no regard for the Government.

Senator MCKELLAR. It has been suggested that a provision be agreed to limiting employment to aliens who have already taken out

their first papers, or who will take out their first papers by a certain date. Why would not that be sufficient? Do you think we ought to provide for aliens who will not take out their first papers, who will not take the trouble to do that?

Senator COPELAND. There are a great many aliens in this country who never can be citizens, Senator.

Senator MCKELLAR. If they take out their first papers, they will be showing their inclination.

Senator ADAMS. The only question here is about aliens who are illegally in the United States.

Senator BYRNES. The question was put to the Senator as to whether it was extended. There is this question: In the administration of it, when you get to ascertaining the alien who is here illegally, I can see there are problems involved in it. If you extend it to all liens who have not taken out their first papers, and you could demand evidence of that, of course if an alien could not produce those papers then it would be presumptive, anyway, that he was here illegally. It might be easier of administration than the provision in the House bill, which would require the Director to determine that the alien is here illegally. I can see that the Director is going to have a difficult time enforcing it, and you know we are putting the burden of proof on the alien, too.

I know up to 1920 we were bringing them in here anywhere from 500,000 to a million a year, and they were just run through like cattle out of a pen, and there are thousands of citizens in this country, and I suppose a great many in New York City, who could not for the life of them tell how they got in here. They do not have any papers.

Senator BYRNES. They could tell the date.

Senator COPELAND. But they could not get their first papers without knowing when they entered.

Senator MCKELLAR. Is that true, that they cannot make an application for their first papers on petition? As I understand they can make application on petition.

Senator COPELAND. I think that they have to show when they entered.

Senator MCKELLAR. In order to get citizenship papers they do, but they can get their first papers.

Senator BYRNES. This would not deny the alien anything except eligibility to go on the relief rolls. He could stay here, so far as this bill is concerned, and do anything that he wished to, so long as he did not violate the law.

Senator COPELAND. I submit for the record the following letter from Congressman Dickstein, chairman of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 14, 1936.

Senator ROYAL S. COPELAND,
United States Senate, Capitol, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: The deficiency appropriation bill is now pending before the Senate Committee on Appropriations. I enclose herewith a copy of the bill in the form as passed by the House of Representatives.

There was added by amendment on the floor of the House the provision which appears in the printed bill on lines 9 to 20, inclusive, on page 22.

It occurred to me that those aliens who entered prior to July 1, 1924, should not be included in this provision. Aliens illegally in this country by reason of unlawful entry prior to June 3, 1921, may now apply for a Certificate of Registry and thereby gain the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

These aliens who unlawfully entered between June 3, 1921, and July 1, 1924, are not now subject to deportation on account of their unlawful entry, and there is now pending before both the Senate and the House the Kerr-Coolidge bill, one section of which will make it possible for these June 3, 1921, to July 1, 1924, aliens to secure the status of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence under the present registration act.

I have indicated an amendment in the bill which I think would serve to limit the effect of the proviso only to those aliens who entered after June 30, 1924, and are here illegally.

See suggested amendment on page 22, in line 13. After the words "United States" strike out the period and add the words "pursuant to an unlawful entry after June 30, 1924."

I submit this suggestion to you for any use your judgment indicates it can be put to, either in the Appropriations Committee or on the floor of the Senate.

Cordially,

SAMUEL DICKSTEIN.

Senator COPELAND. Now, Mr. Chairman, we have in New York what is known as city project council, and I quote one sentence from this letter:

If during the life of any one appropriation it were possible for anyone receiving unemployment benefits to leave Government employment for possibly private employment and know if he did not for any reason make the grade he would be assured of automatic return to the Government pay roll, many would leave the Government relief rolls.

As it is now I have a friend who is a contractor in New York. If he takes men off of the relief roll to work on his work, and then for any reason they do not make good, they cannot return to the relief rolls.

Senator ADAMS. I do not believe that is the situation under this bill as it stands now.

Senator COPELAND. You mean that you have got some language in here correcting that?

Senator ADAMS. I think so. I think that Mr. Hopkins went into that situation and explained that it had been changed. That is what I gathered from Mr. Hopkins' statement yesterday.

Senator BYRNES. Yes.

Senator MCKELLAR. Yes.

Senator HALE. He told us very definitely that the fact that a man went off of the relief roll and onto private work would not prevent his going back on the rolls, but would be a point in his favor.

Senator COPELAND. That is all right, then. I must not take up your time on that.

NATIONAL RIFLE MATCHES

Now, there is one other matter, and we have General Reckord here to speak about it, and so if you will have him come in and present the subject, I will wait for him, and that is the national rifle matches. General Reckord represents the National Rifle Association.

I have a letter here from Senator Tydings, who represents him in the matter, and I think I have letters from practically every National Guard association in this country.

When we passed the Army appropriation bill, we made a provision in that bill for the National Guard, members of the National Guard to participate in these matches, but for some reason or other we did not include the money, $100,000, which was supposed to be needed in order to pay the traveling expenses of these men.

Now, I want you to hear General Reckord.

Senator ADAMS. That matter was discussed during the hearings on the military bill?

Senator MCKELLAR. It was discussed in connection with the appropriation bill for the War Department.

Senator COPELAND. I confess, in spite of the fact that I was chairman of the subcommittee, I am hazy about what we did with this, because I know that we made a fight to make it possible for these men to participate, but why we left the money out, I do not know. General Reckord can tell us why we did not appropriate it.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. MILTON A. RECKORD, ADJUTANT, STATE OF MARYLAND, AND EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Senator ADAMS. General Reckord, will you give your name for the record?

General RECKORD. My name is Milton A. Reckord. I am adjutant, State of Maryland, and also executive officer of the National Rifle Association.

If you will permit me, I could give you the background, Senator, which will answer the question the Senator just raised.

For years, the Congress, prior to the depression, had appropriated annually $500,000 for the conduct of the national matches. That was included under the language of the National Defense Act and has been ever since, incident to the national matches.

The depression came upon us and without any fight on our part at all to maintain the matches, they were dropped for 3 years.

Last year we came to Congress and asked, in view of the fact we had waited for 3 years, that the matches be restored and if they could not restore them last year, that they be restored on any basis whatever. They were restored on the basis of $350,000 and we conducted them with that money; at least, the War Department conducted them with that money. That meant that the War Department in conducting those matches, had to reduce the number who could attend, and the number of days or the period of the matches had to be reduced from 22 to 19 days.

Many members of the National Guard and the Reserve had to volunteer their services. Everything was done that could be done.

We had a year's supply of ammunition on hand, and we did not have to purchase any ammunition, so that we were able to, by making those cuts, we were able to hold the national matches, but not on the same basis as they had formerly been held.

Now this year we ask that we go back to the former basis.

The House, or the War Department, first, failed to give us the additional money necessary to do it. We then approached the Budget and they did not act. We then went to the House, and the House did not act and we came to the Senate, and the Senate added it.

Senator ADAMS. The House gave you $400,000?

General RECKORD. That is correct.

Senator ADAMS. That is correct. Then, in the military appropriation bill the Senate put the additional $100,000 in in conference and it was lost?

General RECKORD. That is correct.

Senator COPELAND. Let me break in for a moment. I remember now the discussion in the conference. We added $100,000. General Reckord was here and Colonel Lowe from Maine.

General RECKORD. Colonel Lowe, of the Reserve Association.

Senator COPELAND. And they made a plea, and then when we came into conference, it was represented to us by somebody, who thought he knew about it, that they did not need the $100,000, so we yielded under a misapprehension, because we had a full discussion in the subcommittee about the importance of this particular item, but that is the way I remember now it came out.

Senator ADAMS. Senator Copeland, you know that this is a deficiency bill, and that this item should not come up in a deficiency bill. You consider this a sort of a review after these things have been passed on in the regular committees, as to whether or not we ought to attempt to go over the heads of those committees as to the recommendations that they have made.

Senator COPELAND. Yes; that is what this committee is for. It is to do the things where we have shown our deficiency in the past. And you are to make up for our defects.

Senator ADAMS. The trouble is that the Senate does not concur in that decision.

General RECKORD. May I say, gentlemen, I have a copy of the engrossed War Department bill and they left the language in which would enable us to do what we were asking, what might be done, but they did not hold the $100,000.

Senator HAYDEN. I can verify what Senator Copeland has said, because I served on that subcommittee and on the conference committee.

It was distinctly understood, on my part, at least, and I am sure Senator Copeland understood it that way, that this was to be done, and for that reason the House agreed to the language that would permit it to be done, but as to the funds to do it with they thought it was not necessary to make an appropriation.

Senator COPELAND. We were given some reason as to why we did not need an appropriation. I have forgotten what it was.

Senator HAYDEN. And, for that reason it was not made. There was no disposition on the part of the conferees, on the part of the House, not to have the National Guard participate in these matches, and that is proven by the language in the bill which authorizes it to be done. I think that they understood, and the Senate conferees understood that there were ample funds in the bill, without inserting the $100,000.

Senator MCKELLAR. Let me ask a question about the cost of it. Cannot we have rifle matches in this country for $400,000?

General RECKORD. Yes, sir; we can.

Senator MCKELLAR. Well, why appropriate more than what you need? What do you want to spend the money for? What is the extra $100,000 for?

General RECKORD. The extra $100,000 is to enable us to conduct the matches on the basis which has been approved by Congress prior to the depression.

Senator MCKELLAR. I know, but what basis was that?

General RECKORD. That included——

Senator HAYDEN. For one thing, Senator McKellar, it permits the National Guard and Reserve Officers to be ordered to these matches and receive pay for their services and help rendered at the matches rather than to go there as volunteers without pay.

Senator MCKELLAR. I am not certain. It would not cost so very much to do that. If they have $400,000, would they not have sufficient to go there and pay their way?

General RECKORD. Will the Senator permit me to read this breakdown here?

Senator MCKELLAR. Yes, sir; I will be very glad to have you read it.

General RECKORD. Here are the items in this column, showing what can be done with $350,000, and what we desire to do with the $500,000. All of these items are broken down.

Now, those are War Department figures, which were prepared in the War Department.

Senator COPELAND. I want to say this, General, for the record. General Reckord is here representing not only his own State, but he also represents the National Rifle Association, but there will be a very strong appeal made on the floor if it should not be put in here, because I have here letters from the National Guard of Nebraska, Michigan, Alabama, Connecticut, Montana, Indiana, New Mexico, New York, Texas, Illinois, South Dakota, Iowa, Georgia, California, Nevada, Missouri, the District of Columbia, Ohio, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania and in all of the States there is perfect unanimity of opinion among National Guard men throughout the country.

General RECKORD. And, you missed Maryland. Senator Tydings is a very long-standing personal friend of mine, and he was to present that.

Senator ADAMS. We have a letter from him here for the record.

General RECKORD. Now, the situation there is that if this $100,000 is not provided, the National Guard participation will be practically nil, because these men have to give up 3 weeks' time without pay, and officers and men of the National Guard—and this is primarily for the men—cannot afford to do it.

Senator HALE. And, they would have to pay their own traveling expenses?

General RECKORD. No, sir; their traveling expenses will be paid, but they will get no other remuneration of any kind and this has always obtained, since 1903, when the national matches were started, and I am confident that it was through inadvertence that this came about, because I was in contact with the House conferees.

Senator MCKELLAR. Here is a set-up of the expense of conducting the matches, and the General concedes that these figures were prepared by the War Department. This says:

The following is an estimate of the expenses for the national matches.

No. 1, is "Mileage, 41 Regular officers, of $92 each, $3,772.

"Mileage of 20 officers, members of service teams returning to station at $50 each, $1,000."

That is $4,772.

Now, in order to make up the $500,000, that amount is increased to $27,665.44.

General RECKORD. Which is the actual amount spent in 1932.

Senator MCKELLAR. Well, if these are the necessary funds, why go back to the 1932 item? There is a difference of $22,000, or $23,000.

General RECKORD. If you will permit me, if you will look down here [indicating on paper], you will see this year, Senator, there were very few Regular officers and men detailed, and they employed Ohio National Guard men. So, down here you will find an itemization, an item which is for compensation of the National Guard of Ohio of $16,000, and in this column you do not find that $18,000.

Senator MCKELLAR. Here is another proposal. You have got an item of $10,252.90 carried to surplus of the $500,000, which was that much more than was necessary.

General RECKORD. If you will pardon me——

Senator MCKELLAR. That was carried to surplus.

General RECKORD. It could not be surplus.

Senator MCKELLAR. I am taking your paper. I do not know whether it is true or not. I am taking your paper and that says that it was carried to surplus.

General RECKORD. I meant, that that was reserve for emergency. It was not actually spent. That is $10,000 out of $500,000, which would be a very small amount to hold in reserve against any contingency and that is all that that says.

Senator MCKELLAR. Will you let this paper go into the record?

General RECKORD. Yes, sir.

(The paper referred to is as follows:)

6. *Expense of conducting the matches.*—The following is an estimate of the expenses for the national matches:

Project no.				Actual expenditures, fiscal year 1932
1	(*a*) Mileage of 41 Regular officers, at $92 each	$3,772.00		
	(*b*) Mileage of 20 officers, members of service teams returning to station, at $50 each	1,000.00	$4,772.00	$27,665.44
2	Commutation of rations of special enlisted men of Regular Army en route to and from national matches		975.00	773.20
3	(*a*) Travel by motor transportation of Regular troops	1,000.00		
	(*b*) Shipment of baggage of above troops	500.00		
	(*c*) Travel by rail of 175 enlisted men detailed for camp, overhead and maintenance at $50 each	8,750.00		
	(*d*) Travel by rail of 22 enlisted members of Regular service teams returning to station, at $25 each	550.00	10,800.00	49,249.41
4	(*a*) National Guard teams, allowances and travel	84,678.20		
	(*b*) 2 range officers accompanying each National Guard team (total, 141) allowances and travel	12,096.70	96,774.90	162,493.12
5	9 Reserve Officers' Training Corps teams		13,579.00	13,272.97
6	9 civilians' military training camps teams		13,579.00	12,085.00
7	18 Regular Army coaches for Reserve Officers' Training Corps and civilian military training camps		2,088.00	
8	Civilian teams, travel and subsistence		69,435.00	70,386.85
9	Operation of camp and rifle range		43,429.43	47,815.37
10	Targets and equipment		42,387.00	95,716.52
11	Organized Reserve team, travel and subsistence		2,042.00	4,723.16
12	Pay allowance and mileage of officers Organized Reserves on duty at national matches		2,500.00	4,647.37
13	Expenses, members of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice		1,000.00	988.69
14	Pay, ration, and travel of 500 Ohio National Guard		18,000.00	
15	Reserve for emergency		28,368.67	[1] 10,252.90
	Total		350,900.00	500,000.00

[1] Carried to surplus.

General RECKORD. I want to thank the committee for giving me the privilege of appearing and making this statement. I have nothing more to add, unless the committee wishes to ask me some further questions. But I would be very glad indeed to attempt to answer any questions that any member wishes to ask.

Senator COPELAND. I would like to say this, as the last word, that I am sure that Senator Hayden and I both were under a misapprehension with regard to the matter when we came to the conference, and I do hope that this money may be included in the bill.

General RECKORD. Thank you, gentlemen.

Senator ADAMS. Thank you.

ALLEY HOUSING

STATEMENT OF RUFUS S. LUSK, SECRETARY, WASHINGTON TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Senator ADAMS. We will hear you now, Mr. Lusk. Will you give your full name and representation to the reporter for the record?

Mr. LUSK. Rufus S. Lusk, secretary, Washington Taxpayers' Association.

I wish to take about 4 minutes, and I will not ask for any money and will suggest a way some can be saved in reference to the Alley Dwelling Authority.

When that law was passed, it provided, as it still does provide, that this Authority can go into any alley in any square in which there are inhabited alleys, and not only buy up the alley property, but can also buy up, if it wants to, all of the property within the square. This means that the Authority has the power, if it had the money and so desired, to buy up all of the property within 200 squares in the city which contain inhabited alleys. It can replace buildings, build apartments, machine shops, and so forth.

We are very anxious to see work of this sort continued, and it is unfortunate that they cannot get this $300,000 which the House disallowed on account of an ambiguity of the original act; but we believe all can be accomplished that was intended to be accomplished in getting rid of these alley houses at far less expense than is now being created.

I have here plats of two squares which I will show you in a second in which there are alley houses where a great deal more money has been spent in buying houses on the streets than in buying the alley houses.

This is the first square, which is located at Twenty-first and E Streets NW. The blue part here [indicating on plat] represents alley houses which we want to get rid of. They were bought by the Authority. The red [indicating] represents houses on the street which were purchased. This is a parking lot. The total cost of property in that square is $117,000, which was the cost to get rid of 34 alley houses; there has been expended $117,000. Now, remember this is a parking

lot to which there is an entrance in the alley here [indicating on plat] and another entrance here [indicating] and they would have had a very desirable entrance through that alley, and here [indicating on plat], by buying this piece of property, which would give them a 40-foot entance to the parking lot, and this piece of property here [indicating on plat]. They did not do that. They bought 17 houses on the street to make the parking lot larger. There was no necessity of doing that. They could have gotten rid of the houses in the alley and had a parking lot which would have been of a fair size, and to which there was an entrance, and egress would have been easy. You will notice here is the alley [indicating on plat], and here is the entrance to the lot. Here is another.

Now, two more houses were purchased on the street here [indicating] to make a third entrance.

I do not think that there is another parking lot in town that has entrances on three streets.

Now, one of these houses—I do not know exactly what they paid for it—was quite a large house, with seven or eight rooms and two baths.

In this square, 56, which is down at Twenty-third and H Streets, there were four alley houses. The blue marks them [indicating]. They have spent already, up to December 15, $48,000 in that block, by buying all of this other property [indicating], in order to get rid of those four houses.

Now, you could have gotten rid of those four houses if you had bought this lot [indicating] and this lot [indicating], and had a nice apartment site which could have been sold at a later time.

We suggest therefore, gentlemen—and I have here an amendment, a specific amendment, that could be inserted in the appropriation bill—that the authority be limited to purchasing property within the inhabited alleys and not more than 5 percent of the area in the square which is privately owned.

Mr. LUSK. I believe if that is done, while there may be exceptions, they can get rid of all these alley dwellings, that they can replace them, and that they could purchase enough ground certainly to have parking lots or apartment houses, or build new houses.

If this program continues at the pace which it is now going, it is going to cost at least $10,000,000 to get rid of the alley houses alone. The average expenditure so far to acquire alley houses, on account of the large number of street houses that have been bought, is $2,753 per house.

In this particular square [indicating], there has already been expended, on account of buying this other property, $12,000, to acquire each one of those four houses.

Now, this amendment which we suggest—remember, we want to see this thing continued—and unless something like this is done, judging from the records before the House Appropriations Committee, it is going to be difficult, I believe, to get the additional

money needed. I will not read this amendment, but I will give it to you, Mr. Chairman. It is an amendment of paragraph (a) of the act, and is in accordance with what I have suggested.

We certainly hope that the unexpended balance will be put back into the bill, and we are mighty sorry that the $300,000 cannot be obtained.

I thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

STATEMENT OF JOHN IHLDER, EXECUTIVE OFFICER, THE ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—Resumed

Mr. IHLDER. May I comment on that, Mr. Chairman?

Senator ADAMS. Yes.

Mr. IHLDER. Mr. Lusk's wishes for our future are very much appreciated, but sometimes you get a wish which is accompanied with a limitation which will stop you from having any future.

He has brought to you two squares in which we did buy considerable street property.

Remember that our purpose is to reclaim alley squares, and in doing that we have to provide for economical redevelopment. I have a general statement I would like to make.

We have a very hard job under the best of conditions. We are dealing with properties that have lain in their present condition decade after decade largely because, unless united to some street frontage, they cannot be effectively converted to another use. Mr. Lusk's proposal would simply make the Government bail out present alley owners without materially improving the situation. If we are to achieve our purpose we must be in position to replat the property as provided in our act. This replatting is subject to review by the District Commissioners and by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

The Authority has been conservative in its takings. In 4 of the 10 squares where it has acquired all the property it believes necessary for the purpose of the act it has taken absolutely no street frontage [maps of 10 squares shown]. In these four squares it believed that there would be a demand for garages or other proper alley use that justified it in so narrowing its acquisition. Whether it was justified in this, only experience can tell. The large majority of the garages built by the Authority are rented, but some of them are still vacant though they have been ready for occupancy nearly a month.

In 6 of the 10 squares the Authority has taken varying amounts of street frontage because this seemed essential to any effective redevelopment. In two instances street frontage and alley dwellings were on the same lot. Consequently, dividing the lot and taking only the alley frontage would have cost almost as much, would have produced two less-usable parcels, and would have left dilapidated old street houses. [Photographs of street houses available.]

In every case the most careful consideration was given to the question, What is the minimum acquisition that will make possible effective redevelopment and use? The amount, of course, varies in each square, for each square presents a different problem because of its shape, size, present platting and improvements, and its possible future use. To confine the Authority to acquisition of alley properties alone or with a street frontage adequate in some instances to provide only entrance ways would mean stopping its work or sinking Government money in projects from which it could not be recovered.

Senator ADAMS. May I ask this question: How does it happen that we have these alley dwellings in Washington?

Mr. IHLDER. That has a historical background, going back to the war between the States. When the freed men came to Washington they were provided, Senator, with miserable shacks in which they lived and from those shacks of Civil War Days, have developed the present inhabited alleys.

Here is one project [exhibiting plat] where five alley houses were purchased and all that we took was the site of those five houses, right in the center of the square.

Here is another project in which there were six houses, I believe, and all we got in the alley were the houses in the center of the square.

Here is another project in which there were several houses, and we are buying only those three pieces [indicating]. That is, we are buying only the amount that is necessary for a redevelopment so we can get our money back and not be suffering losses.

Here is another square [exhibiting plat] in which those alley houses [indicating] are bought, and we are not buying any street property.

Here is another square in which we have bought this property. This is shown in red. The takings are shown here, what we have bought is only the alley houses in the center of the square, because there we propose a garage development to serve the surrounding street houses.

Here is a square that Mr. Lusk has spoken of, where we bought the most. In this square we bought with the thought in mind of two things: First, of a housing development that would take care of the surplus population from the alleys. In our operations we dehouse more people than we house, because a dwelling house often does not fit into that area. So we have to make some provision for the ex-alley dwellers. In that area we had in mind either a housing development or selling the property to the Government. The Government has in mind a department building there. That is the one that Mr. Lusk has been speaking of. We have some pictures of houses we destroyed. We would like you to look at them and see whether you think that they were assets to the city.

Here is another square in which we bought on an alley in the center of the square, and nothing else.

Senator ADAMS. How many separate blocks have you treated?

Mr. IHLDER. We have bought all of the property that we require in 10 separate squares.

Senator ADAMS. How many do you have in contemplation?

Mr. IHLDER. Two hundred altogether; probably 170 now.

It is a long-time problem, but our point here is simply that we proceed very carefully and conservatively and we buy street property only when, after a thorough study, we are convinced that it is necessary, economically, to redeem the property.

Senator McKELLAR. How many people do you have employed?

Mr. IHLDER. We have 12.

Senator McKELLAR. Twelve?

Mr. IHLDER. Yes, sir.

Senator McKELLAR. And you buy the houses, and tear them down?

Mr. IHLDER. Yes.

Senator McKELLAR. And clean them up?

Mr. IHLDER. Yes.

Senator McKELLAR. And then you rent out the land thus acquired?

Mr. IHLDER. Each square is a separate problem. Our job as given to us by Congress is to redevelop those squares in accordance with the needs of the neighborhood and in some cases we put a garage in there. In one case we are proposing, we have the land, a low-cost housing development. For that we would utilize some of the existing houses which we are repairing with relief labor, in order to keep the price down, and we propose there to build some four-room houses. That will be for the lowest income group—not low, but the lowest.

We have a consistent program based upon getting rid of the alley slums.

Senator McKELLAR. How many houses have you built?

Mr. IHLDER. Those are the only ones now.

Senator McKELLAR. How long has your organization been functioning?

Mr. IHLDER. It has been functioning for 17 months.

Senator McKELLAR. It has been functioning for 17 months and you have not built any houses yet?

Mr. IHLDER. We started at scratch 17 months ago with nothing. To buy and redevelop slum property is not a quick job. We had to learn how we would be permitted to do our job and had to confer with the Comptroller General. We had to confer with the Attorney General.

Senator McKELLAR. Who puts up the money?

Mr. IHLDER. This money was advanced as a loan.

Senator McKELLAR. Advanced as a loan?

Mr. IHLDER. Yes, sir.

Senator McKELLAR. Is it a private organization?

Mr. IHLDER. This is a governmental organization to which the Federal Government has advanced the money as an investment, to put in and get out; to put in and get out, in order to make progress with this work.

Senator McKELLAR. And you pay your salaries out of your profits, or out of the money that comes into your hands?

Mr. IHLDER. We have allocated our office expenses among the different projects. Each square is called a project, and we allocate our office expenses and salaries, and other administrative costs to each project and hope to get that back again.

Senator McKELLAR. Who fixes the salaries?

Mr. IHLDER. The Alley Dwelling Authority, which was appointed by the President.

Senator HALE. If the residents of the alleys do not want to give up their homes, do you have a right to take them?

Mr. IHLDER. Yes.

Senator HALE. Most of them object?

Mr. IHLDER. No; practically none of them do.

Senator HALE. Do you do anything about taking care of them afterward?

Mr. IHLDER. Our procedure is this. We give them a good deal of time after we take the property in order to find houses themselves. Our experience up to date has been that practically half of them find other houses themselves. For the other half we have on our staff a special man called the rehousing assistant whose job it is to help these people to find other homes. Up to date of the eighty-odd families whom we have rehoused, all of them have found other houses in private ownership except two, one of whom we helped to move back to a farm in Virginia; the other is on relief, with seven children. We are housing him in return for some repair work.

I should like to point to this map, Mr. Chairman, for just a moment, to show you where these alleys are. They are all over the city of Washington. The squares marked in red have inhabited alleys, so that you see our job is scattered all over the city, and is in every kind of area in the city. One alley, for example, is right next to the central market—not a proper place for people to live—other alleys are in good residence districts.

Senator McKELLAR. Mr. Lusk testified a while ago that there were only two or three or four houses in this block, and that you bought the entire property. Did they want to sell, or how did you reach that price? Did you condemn, or what did you do?

Mr. IHLDER. We bought only a corner of the block. We get most of our property by bargaining with the owners. We are limited by our act to paying 130 percent of the assessed value. That was because it was stated over in the House that the Government agencies sometimes pay up to 200 percent, and a Member stated that he was going to see to it that that did not happen.

We have averaged 112.25 percent on all our properties—I think pretty nearly the cheapest Government buying in history. This is included in that 112 percent. The highest we have ever paid was 122 percent of the assessed value. If we had bought just the alley houses, we would have had on our hands property which could not have been used. We had to buy additional property to make it usable in its new form. That is our job, to reclaim an area, to make it better when we get through. We made plans which called for that in order to build there an apartment house for low-rental families.

Senator ADAMS. All right; thank you.

STATEMENT OF HARLLEE BRANCH, SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

CONTRACT AIR-MAIL SERVICE

Senator McKELLAR. On what page is the item in which you are interested?

Mr. BRANCH. Page 64.

68551—36——16

Senator ADAMS. Mr. Branch, you have addressed a letter here. Will you give us a statement with reference to the matter covered by your letter, and such other matters as you have in your mind?

Mr. BRANCH. Yes, Senator.

The Post Office Department is very seriously disturbed over the inevitable necessity of having to contract or reduce our scheduled frequencies over air lines unless we get some additional funds for 1937. Perhaps I can be more explicit by reading you this little table which we worked out down there.

On the basis of 95 percent performance—which is the old basis upon which we worked up until this last year, and which was a reasonably accurate basis—the present services which we have now, without the addition of any new services whatsoever, even an additional schedule, would cost $12,238,307.27, plus $68,660 for personal services. The actual pay to the contractors for existing services which we have now, and which we will have on July 1, 1937, on the basis of 95 percent performance—which, until the past year, has been the basis upon which we operated—would amount to those figures.

I want to say to you that due to the improved equipment, the improved aids, the percentage upon which the contractors are flying now has also improved. At the present moment we are operating on a percentage of performance of 98 percent, and our estimate is that if we have a normal winter the performance throughout the next year will be around 97 percent, between 96½ and 97 percent.

May I stop to make clear what the performance is?

If a contractor runs every one of the trips, all of his schedule, that is 100 percent. If he has to cancel out from weather or something else, that reduces his percentage of performance; so that on a basis of 96 percent, the existing services next year will cost in pay to the contractors $12,367,131.55, plus $68,660 for personal services. That refers to the officials and the operating personnel.

Senator HALE. That is for the existing service?

Mr. BRANCH. That is for the present service.

Senator MCKELLAR. You have an estimate from the Bureau of the Budget of $12,250,000.

Mr. BRANCH. That is right.

Senator MCKELLAR. And the Congress allowed, in the general bill for next year, $12,000,000, and left out the $250,000.

Mr. BRANCH. That is correct.

Senator MCKELLAR. Are you asking for more than the $250,000?

Mr. BRANCH. No, sir; I am just giving you the Department's estimate. I am trying to emphasize that the amount the Budget Bureau allowed us to ask for is not in any way more than we shall need, but, on the contrary, it is perhaps less than we shall actually need.

Senator HALE. If we should put $250,000 in this bill, additional to what the House has put in, your Budget estimate for the annual bill would cover it?

Mr. BRANCH. We should have to stand on that; yes, sir. We could not ask for any more.

Senator HALE. What will that enable you to do, if you get that $250,000, which you cannot do without it?

Mr. BRANCH. It will enable us just to operate the services we have today. It will not enable us to put on any new services.

Senator HALE. It will not provide for any increase in the services?

Mr. BRANCH. None at all. I will say this for your information, Senator: The Department, when it went to the Budget Bureau, realized the advisability of some additional services each year as the business grew.

Senator HALE. Did the business this year increase over that of last year?

Mr. BRANCH. Oh, yes; there is a tremendous increase.

Senator HALE. Next year you will be standing still?

Mr. BRANCH. We shall be standing still; yes, sir. In the last year—the year closing on June 30—we handled 4,000,000 pounds more of mail than in the best previous year. The tremendous increase in mail was also reflected in a tremendous proportionate increase in passengers and express, which indicates to you how the people are using the service. The revenues were proportionately increased. Last year, when we carried thirteen million two or three hundred thousand pounds of mail—I have forgotten what the exact figures are—our revenues were approximately $6,500,000.

Senator MCKELLAR. That is gross. That is not net?

Mr. BRANCH. Yes. It will be difficult, Senator, to break it down and say just what proportion of that, if any, should be allowed to the clerks who are employed anyhow in the offices handling other work. It would be almost an impossible thing to do that, because the other services go on just the same with the same clerks.

Senator MCKELLAR. It was estimated before our committee not long ago by some one in your Department that the net of last year was less than $4,000,000. That is an estimate from your Department.

Mr. BRANCH. I do not recall it.

Senator MCKELLAR. Yes, sir; it was the estimate.

Senator ADAMS. There is not any net, really.

Mr. BRANCH. Senator, I am reminded—and it is just what I am trying to bring out—that if you undertook to put a cost price on the services of the carrier who picks up an air-mail letter at the same time he picks up ordinary mail, and the clerk who handles it, if you undertook to apportion it out in that way, it would probably amount to about $3,000,000 a year.

Senator BYRNES. You are not asking for a deficiency appropriation for this year, are you?

Senator MCKELLAR. He is asking for a deficiency appropriation for next year.

Mr. BRANCH. Senator, I am grabbing at a straw. I am trying to say to you that we face a prospective appropriation of $12,000,000, and our services will cost at least $12,250,000.

Senator BYRNES. I know; but Congress has said it will give you $12,000,000 to start July 1.

Mr. BRANCH. That is right.

Senator BYRNES. Before the year starts, you come and appeal to the committee from the action of the Congress.

Mr. BRANCH. No. Technically, that may appear to be the situation.

Senator BYRNES. Congress has acted, and has said that for the next fiscal year you shall have $12,000,000. If you have contracts outstanding, and by reason of those contracts there will arise during the next fiscal year, after you enter into it, a situation where you want

to come and ask for a deficiency appropriation for the next fiscal year, that is one matter; but this is a deficiency bill, and, as I understand, you are asking for a deficiency appropriation before the year begins.

Mr. BRANCH. But, Senator, there is no contract for the number of schedules we have. We do not have to maintain all these schedules, but we do have to live within our appropriation. If all those schedules were contracted for, I could very well come up here and say that it is necessary to carry out a contract, and I am short so much, and I want you to make it up; but I do not have to carry out all those schedules.

Senator BYRNES. No; and the Congress has said you shall have $12,000,000 for the purpose. That is the action of Congress. Then why should you ask for a deficiency appropriation before the fiscal year starts?

Senator HAYDEN. I think what Mr. Branch wants to bring to the attention of the committee is this——

Mr. BRANCH. I will admit, Senator, that the procedure is not altogether regular. As I said at the beginning, I am grabbing at a straw here. I am telling you gentlemen we are going to have to curtail these schedules.

Senator MCKELLAR. Are there not some of them that should be curtailed? I think we have some schedules that are not needed. You have asked for $12,250,000, and the Congress gave you $12,000,000. Why do you not get busy with your schedules and make your plans according to the $12,000,000, instead of coming up here to us for more money before you start?

I am exceedingly friendly to air mail, and want to make it the greatest success in the world; but this thing of coming back almost every day to my committee for an increase of rates, and now an increase for this purpose, is something I am not willing to have done. I want to be perfectly frank with you. I think you are wrong in coming up here and asking for it.

Mr. BRANCH. I may be wrong, Senator, but I felt that it was my duty to make every effort I could to avoid a curtailment of these services.

Senator HALE. You have a Budget recommendation for what you request?

Mr. BRANCH. We have a Budget recommendation for it.

Senator MCKELLAR. Congress has turned that down. The House has passed on it, and the Senate has passed on it, and the conferees have passed on it, and the President has passed on it by signing it.

Senator STEIWER. Is this the question, though that if you adhere to a program which is restricted by the appropriation of $12,000,000 it means that in fact you must figure out some curtailment?

Mr. BRANCH. We shall be obliged to take off some of the scheduled trips.

Senator STEIWER. And what you are trying to do now is to tell a committee of Congress having jurisdiction of appropriations that that is the situation?

Mr. BRANCH. That is exactly it.

Senator STEIWER. So that we may consider, if we think proper, the question of providing some more money?

Mr. BRANCH. That is exactly it.

Senator MCKELLAR. Are there any other routes that you want to establish?

Mr. BRANCH. Well, we are not contemplating it in this.

Senator ADAMS. Mr. Branch, the letter you sent to me covers your statement pretty well; does it not?

Mr. BRANCH. It does.

Senator ADAMS. Let it be inserted in the record.

(The letter is as follows:)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, May 13, 1936.

Hon. ALVA B. ADAMS,
Chairman, Subcommittee Considering Deficiency Bill,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR: The Post Office Department is face to face with a very serious problem as regards the maintenance of its domestic air-mail services during the fiscal year 1937. The regular appropriation bill, which is now before Congress and which has been agreed to by conference committees, carries $12,000,000, whereas $12,250,000 will be required to maintain present services. This latter amount was approved by the Bureau of the Budget after it had carefully investigated our actual needs for the present service.

The House only allowed $12,000,000; the Senate restored the $250,000, making a total of $12,250,000, as approved by the Budget. While the bill was in conference this $250,000 was eliminated, leaving the appropriation at $12,000,000, as originally passed by the House. Thus, the Post Office Department finds itself with services to maintain which will cost $12,250,000 and with a prospective appropriation of but $12,000,000, which amount includes the $1,300,000 allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission for increased pay rates.

Unless the $250,000 is restored the only alternative of the Post Office Department is to reduce frequency of schedules in various parts of the country to an extent that will enable it to come within the $12,000,000 appropriation. Naturally, any reduction of existing services will bring vigorous and valid protests from the cities and sections of the country affected.

The Post Office Department has for 2 years carried on a campaign of education in all parts of the country to build up the air-mail volume and this campaign has been a great success. Last year the volume of air mail transported exceeded the best previous year by more than 4,000,000 pounds, the total being 13,268,732 pounds.

The increased volume of air mail has brought a corresponding increase in the postal revenues for this service. Last year the air-mail postal receipts amounted to approximately $6,500,000 and it is anticipated that with the continued increase in volume, which has been recorded for the first months of the present year, the income from this source during the fiscal year 1937 will be upward of $8,000,000.

The Department feels that instead of curtailing the service it should really be expanded and when it went to the Bureau of the Budget last fall it urged an appropriation of $13,000,000 so that some very badly needed new services could be authorized. It will, indeed, be unfortunate if instead of going forward, we must go backward.

I am writing you this letter because when the deficiency bill, which you are now considering, was before the House an effort was made there to provide the additional funds which will be needed and some of those who opposed the amendment pointed out that it had not been considered by the House subcommittee, which had the deficiency bill before it, and that it could be properly considered by the Senate subcommittee when the bill came before that committee.

We have exhausted every effort to obtain an appropriation which would not make it necessary to impair our existing services. We have appeared not only before the Budget, but the House Appropriations Committee, the Senate Appropriations Committee, and filed urgent statements with the conferees when they were considering the regular Post Office appropriation bill.

I hope that your committee will find it possible to provide the additional appropriation, but, at any rate, I wish to request that you put this letter into the record so that it will be made clear that the Post Office Department did not neglect any opportunity to advise Congress that failure to provide the necessary funds would inevitably result in a curtailment of our domestic air-mail services.

Sincerely yours,

HARLLEE BRANCH,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Mr. BRANCH. There were two items that were cut out that we were disturbed about, particularly this one. The other one was the service in Alaska.

Senator HALE. There is the item on page 64 of the deficiency bill providing for $1,300,000 for contract air-mail service?

Mr. BRANCH. That is for the deficiency created by the Interstate Commerce Commission raising rates last year, which we must take care of in this bill. That is simply an obligation created by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Senator BYRNES. Really, as I get your idea, then, you just felt that it was your duty to call the attention of the committee to the fact that under the appropriation which the Congress has made, you will have to curtail the existing schedules?

Mr. BRANCH. I might amplify that to this extent, Senator: I felt that the service is so important—I may be so close to it that I am overestimating its importance and its public value, but I believe it has become so important in the business and social life of our people that when we begin to cut off these schedules we are going to receive what I think would be a very justifiable and vigorous protest from all over the country; and I felt that as administrative officer I should call that to the attention of the committee.

Senator MCKELLAR. Why did you not call this matter to the attention of the Post Office Committee, which has to do with these things? Why are you coming to some other committee? That is what I want to know. I feel very much hurt and injured by your attempt to sidetrack the Post Office Committee, of which I happen to be a member.

Mr. BRANCH. I will reply to that by saying that I went before the House committee and told the same story. I went before the Appropriations Committee. I was never before the Post Office Committee.

Senator MCKELLAR. No, sir.

Mr. BRANCH. You were sitting right here, and interrogated me on it, and I told the same story then. I have not willingly been discourteous toward your committee or toward you. You have been present here all the time.

Senator STEIWER. I think one defense that might be made for Mr. Branch is that the Post Office Committee would have no jurisdiction of the matter.

Senator MCKELLAR. We have a whole lot of jurisdiction of it.

Senator STEIWER. You recommend an authorization. You help build up the law. Under that law, an administrative agency is trying to carry out its function; and the question of the amount of the appropriation does not need to go back to the originating authority again. It is a matter to be determined before the Budget Bureau and before the Committee on Appropriations here, not in some other committee.

Senator MCKELLAR. Who asked you to come before this committee?

Mr. BRANCH. Nobody asked me to come. Senator Hale talked to me.

Senator HALE. I telephoned him.

Mr. BRANCH. Yes; I came on Senator Hale's invitation.

Senator BYRNES. As a matter of procedure under the existing appropriation, what will you do? Will you, at the beginning of the fiscal year, reduce schedules?

Mr. BRANCH. Senator, we are trying to decide now which will be the best policy—to run on as far as we can with the full service and then, when we get, say, half-way through the year, take the reduction all in the latter part of the year, or take it all over the year. We do not know yet which is the wiser policy.

Senator HALE. Mr. Branch, what did you ask the Budget for when they gave you $12,250,000?

Mr. BRANCH. We went to the Budget and asked, I think, for $13,000,000.

Senator HALE. That was to take care of the normal annual increase that you wanted in that particular service?

Mr. BRANCH. Yes, sir.

Senator HALE. And they cut you down to $12,250,000?

Mr. BRANCH. They cut us down to $12,250,000, and heartily approved that.

Senator HALE. That is all you could ask for?

Mr. BRANCH. That is all I can ask for; yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. You mentioned awhile ago two additional services which you said you could not take care of, even if Congress gave you the Budget estimate, but they are services that you would like to take care of. You named them, I think, but I did not identify them.

Mr. BRANCH. The Alaskan service and the domestic air mail. Of course that is all in the record. As Senator McKellar says, that has all been before the committee, and has been disallowed. We asked for $242,000 for expansion of air-mail service in Alaska, so that we might provide better communication and transportation up there. Various Government agencies are interested in that as well as we are; but we could probably curtail and save some money there by putting part of that in under the foreign air mail if we had the appropriation. Instead of using $242,000, as we asked for, for star routes, we could put it in under foreign air mail at a little less than $200,000, and get a little revenue in return by having the surcharge rates.

Senator STEIWER. Which is the right way to do it?

Mr. BRANCH. We had in mind before, even if we had gotten the appropriation under the star-route law, coming over to Congress—at that time we had plenty of time—and asking an amendment to the star-route law which would permit the Postmaster General in his discretion, on the main lines there, to require a surcharge on the mails; the reason for that being that if you did not do that, you would have to carry all kinds of mail that would fill the planes up, and there would be no opportunity for the contractor to carry any passengers or express, and he would naturally bid higher if he could not carry anything but the mail, and then you would defeat your purpose of trying to provide transportation for goods and people into the country.

Senator BYRNES. You had no Budget estimate for that?

Mr. BRANCH. Oh, yes; they went along with us on that, too.

Senator HAYDEN. Let me state frankly to you that we heard this whole case, Mr. Branch, before the subcommittee having charge of the appropriation bill, and the Senate did increase the item. Senator McKellar and I were conferees. We did our best to persuade the

House conferees to allow the increases recommended by the Senate, but we could not get them.

Now the thing is set and fixed. The only thing you have left to do is to determine that you have so much money to operate the air mail on during the next fiscal year. You can determine to make your cuts in 12 parts and begin reductions in January, or you can determine to make them at the end of the year; but there is no way in which we could properly put into a deficiency bill for the year 1936 appropriations to carry on the air mail for 1937.

Senator McKellar. Of course not. We did everything in the world for it. We put in an amendment for it. The House would not agree to it; and now, without making any efforts to come within the $12,000,000, here is the Congress, and you are the servant of the Congress, and the Congress told you that you had $12,000,000, and although they have done that and fixed it after a full, fair hearing all the way along the line, you come and ask for a deficiency appropriation before the year begins.

Senator Adams. Senator McKellar, I think the attitude of Mr. Branch is rather like that of some fellow who has a lawsuit, and he will keep going to the last court.

Senator McKellar. Of course this is not the court of last resort.

Senator Steiwer. I do not resent Mr. Branch's coming here. I am glad to be reminded of the realities of the situation, and I hope that by next year we can take care of the Alaska situation. The additional service should be established there.

Senator McKellar. You will have better air-mail service than you have ever had before—infinitely better.

STATEMENT OF BENJAMIN C. MARSH, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE PEOPLE'S LOBBY

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

Senator Adams. Mr. Marsh, in what section of the bill are you interested?

Mr. Marsh. I wish to discuss two or three of the sections, and some principles involved, particularly regarding the Works Progress Administration, page 21 of the House bill. I also appear, as to the statement I am going to make about the farmers, on behalf of the National Committee on Rural Social Planning, of which Mr. Gardner Jackson, who was former Assistant Consumer's Counsel, is chairman.

The first suggstion I wish to make, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, is that apparently this is necessarily just a stop-gap measure, because we cannot permanently go on taking care of millions of people in the most expensive places to live in the world, like New York, Chicago, and Pittsburgh, and still we cannot ignore the necessity of taking care of people. Mr. Hopkins has been before you, and his testimony before the House committee is printed. Of course I have not seen, so far, his testimony before this committee; but we want to make this request first:

That the committee will get from Mr. Hopkins a statement, and I hope you will make it public, so that the public can be prepared for what the bill for fair care of the unemployed is going to be—that you get from Mr. Hopkins an estimate of how much it is going to cost to

maintain people who obviously cannot get employment on a fair basis. Mr. Chester Gray, representing the American Farm Bureau Federation, said in his testimony before the House Appropriations Committee—I am going to read only a few lines—

> There are in portions of our country, particularly in the South, speaking now exclusively about farmers, a lot of our people like tenants and share-croppers who have had a troublesome time, economically speaking, in the last few years. They cannot again find a proper place in the economics of agriculture and of the Nation; they are in many instances so trained in farm life that they are illy adapted to any other activity, and for a time must receive some sort of Federal relief.

I fear that that is not going to be a temporary situation. It is estimated that there are approximately 800,000 share-croppers and tenants who cannot produce economically; and of course this bill and this relief appropriation are part of the penalty we are paying for flying in the face of all sound economics which is involved—I am not speaking critically, but factually—in the scarcity economy of reducing the supply of goods which people need. How much is it going to cost to take care of those 800,000 share-croppers and tenants, and how much have you allowed in this bill? I am speaking, of course, to the figures that are in the House bill.

On page 22 of the bill there is this item:

> (j) Rural rehabilitation and relief to farmers, $85,500,000.

For each of these 800,000 share-croppers, farmers and tenants, a minimum of $200 a year—that is roughly $4 a week—would seem to be necessary. That is going to mean an expenditure of at least double or approximately double this $85,000,000, which will mean at least $160,000,000, and that is the very minimum.

Senator Steiwer. Do you not think some of these people will be cared for on the usual relief projects? The experience has been that where they can be provided work on relief projects, they are dealt with in that way, but that some of them are so scattered they cannot be cared for on relief projects. Therefore, they have been aided by the Resettlement Administration.

Mr. Marsh. I was going to take up the Resettlement Administration later, Senator Steiwer. Some of them perhaps can go on there; but when you realize that to maintain the people engaged in the construction industry of the country we have been spending on Federal Government and public utility and private construction about ten and a half billion dollars a year, and when you realize that we are down to a fraction of that, something under a third—last year it was considerably less—you realize there is not going to be very much reemployment in public works; and then I will refer you in a moment to some of these projects which indicate that you cannot employ them. Some of the relief down South for share-croppers has been as low as $3 or $4 a month, which is inadequate.

I want to make it clear that we are not suggesting this as a panacea. We have to make some basic changes.

The second point I want to make, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, is also with reference to the Works Progress Administration, as to the feasibility of making it more effective. We should like to suggest an amendment to provide that at least a part of the cost of these public improvements shall be assessed upon property benefited thereby.

Senator ADAMS. May I suggest this? Of course it is utterly beyond our authority to do that. That is general legislation, which we could not put in an appropriation bill. That is not saying that it is not a proper thing to do. I am merely saying that this committee has certain limitations imposed by the rules of the Senate, and we cannot put new legislation in an appropriation bill.

Mr. MARSH. Then, If a understand you correctly, I am suggesting the proper thing to be done. If that proper thing is not incorporated in this appropriation bill, then this is an improper appropriation bill, and it is the solemn duty of this committee so to report to the Senate of the United States.

Senator ADAMS. No; pardon me. Let me make a suggestion to you.

There are certain ways in which legislation is conducted in the Congress. Legislation is introduced under general legislative bills. The various matters are referred to some one of the legislative committees. If there is a thing of that kind, it should be referred to one of them.

This is not a legislative committee. This is purely an appropriation committee. We have no authority to put that in the bill. If we were to put a legislative provision in this bill and report it to the floor of the Senate, they would send the bill back to us. We are absolutely forbidden by the rules of the Senate to put any general legislation in a bill in this committee, and we of course are bound by the rules of the Senate which create the committee.

Mr. MARSH. May I suggest, then, that possibly the situation could be met in this way: I am not a lawyer, but I know that when lawyers decide that a thing should be done there are various ways of achieving the objective. I suggest that you put in a stipulation as follows:

Provided, that none of the appropriations of $413,000,000—

I am using round figures—

For highways, roads, and streets, $156,000,000 for public buildings, $156,000,000 for parks and other recreation facilities, and $171,000,000 for public utilities, including sewer systems, water supply, etc., shall be made to any State or local government unless that government agress to assess part of the cost upon the property benefited.

Senator ADAMS. May I call your attention to this fact: Let us get ourselves clear. None of this money is to be appropriated to any city or any utility. This money is all appropriated to the W. P. A., and they hire men who are on relief. They do not allocate any money to any organization. They may say, "We will employ so many men to do a certain part of the work"; but we do not allocate money. The Public Works Administration have allocated money. They have made loans and made grants. There are no grants made under this policy. It is all the employment of unemployed people on relief. That is all that is done. It is a question of employing men on relief; and this is merely a specification that you may use not more than this sum of money in employments in those particular subjects.

Mr. MARSH. I would suggest, then, as one who has requested within a week that his own income-tax be increased at least $500 at the minimum, that this committee should, although the House committee did not, point out that what we are doing is to subsidize the owners of property under the guise of helping unemployment, or as a condition of helping unemployment, and that it is unfair to the people who are going to have to pay billions of additional taxes in the next few years.

Now, the law being such as you have explained, Mr. Chairman, you were, of course, up against it, but you still have the moral responsibility or ethical responsibility, it seems to me, and this committee could make representation of such cogency I am sure to the Senate of the United States as would get such provision or such legislation to protect it. Otherwise, you are going to be up against it in a very few years and the mere defeat yesterday in the House of the inflation proposal, the Frazier-Lemke bill, does not meet the situation we are facing.

The third proposal I want to make is this, and I hesitate to make it, because of the report in the morning paper that you did not include in this bill—I do not know whether it is accurate or not, but I am citing it—you did not include in this bill any provision for the continuance of Resettlement.

It seems to me that that should be entirely a separate proposal from Resettlement Administration. I do not know whether it was the intention of this bill that this $85,500,000 appropriation for rural rehabilitation, or relief to farmers, should mean continuance of the Resettlement Administration or not, but I think that ought to be exclusively for relief of farmers, and that the whole problem which Dr. Tugwell, I understand, discussed before the committee this morning, of the Resettlement Administration should be dealt with separately.

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

The fourth and last suggestion I want to make is with reference to an appropriation for the National Youth Administration. This bill carries $71,250,000. We believe that should be raised to at least $200,000,000 if not $250,000,000. We understand that under the National Youth Administration appropriation can be made for paying tuition and expenses of students and those in training. I do not know whether members of this committee know it, but through the initiative of the National Educational Association a bill is to be introduced I understand by an administration leader in the Senate shortly providing $300,000,000 for Federal aid to education. That is an administration bill. But, at least, an appropriation of the sum I have suggested, we think, should be appropriated for the National Youth Administration particularly, as I said, to help men and women who are trying to work their way through college. I started in earning practically all of my way at 14, worked my way through the academy and college, and graduate school, but I am very well aware of the fact that you cannot get jobs the way I did, and we deem it very important that this increase be made that I am suggesting for National Youth Administration.

I want to thank the committee very much for hearing me. I have kept within the time I asked. I thank you.

Senator ADAMS. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF ORILLE C. GAUDETTE, CIVIC RELATIONS OFFICER, AMERICAN LEGION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Senator ADAMS. Mr. Gaudette. Will you give your full name to the reporter?

Mr. GAUDETTE. Orille C. Gaudette. I am the civic relations officer of the American Legion. I am here by authority of the American Legion and I will ask that that be inserted in the record.

(The document referred to is as follows:)

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., January 24, 1936.

Comrade ORILLE C. GAUDETTE,
The American Legion, Washington, D. C.

DEAR COMRADE GAUDETTE: This is to certify that the Department of the District of Columbia, the American Legion, in executive session duly assembled January 23, 1936, in the board room of the District Building, Washington, D. C., by unanimous consent has authorized you to represent it in the furtherance of an amendment to H. R. 13251 (Public, No. 801), Seventieth Congress, which in effect is to change the appropriation from $15,000 to $25,000 as specified in section 6 of the above-mentioned public act.

Fraternally yours,

THOMAS MASON, Jr., *Department Adjutant.*

Mr. GAUDETTE. I should also like to have inserted in the record lines 18 to 24, inclusive, of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, as passed by the Senate, which are as follows:

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Vocational rehabilitation of disabled residents, District of Columbia: To carry out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled residents of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved February 23, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. VII, title 29, secs. 47–47f), (80) [$15,000] *$25,000.*

Mr. GAUDETTE. I should like to have inserted in the record also H. R. 12624, or an amendment thereto introduced by Senator Hayden with reference to vocational rehabilitation. This amendment provides $10,000 for the Office of Education in the District of Columbia Vocational Rehabilitation Service.

(The matter referred to follows:)

[H. R. 12624, 74th Cong., 2d sess.]

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN to the bill (H. R. 12624) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1936, and June 30, 1937, and for other purposes, viz: At the proper place insert the following new paragraph:

"Cooperative vocational rehabilitation of disabled residents of the District of Columbia: For personal services, printing and binding, travel and subsistence, and payment of expenses of training, placement, and other phases of rehabilitating disabled residents of the District of Columbia under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled residents of the District of Columbia", approved February 23, 1929 (45 Stat. 1260), $10,000."

Mr. GAUDETTE. I do not want to waste the time of this committee by referring to the whole subject of vocational rehabilitation services, which I think you are all familiar with, but I do want to call your attention to the fact that on March 5, J. W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, requested the Secretary of the Interior for this additional amount of money and it was approved the following day, March 6. And, on March 17, E. K. Burlew, Administrative Assistand and Budget Officer, of the Department of the Interior, submitted a request to the Director of the Budget, D. W. Bell, asking him if this was in line with the financial program of the President and on May 2, Mr. Bell replied to the Secretary of the Interior that the same would not be in conflict with the financial program of the President. On the other hand, this is directly in line with the program of the President and you know of the vocational rehabilitation bills that have been going through, and that the Office of Education here in the District of Columbia has been operating on funds that have become exhausted about mid-year for the last 6 or 7 years.

Senator MCKELLAR. Did Mr. Bell give you a Budget estimate for the amount?

Mr. GAUDETTE. Yes, sir; the estimate is $50,000.

Senator BYRNES. $50,000?

Mr. GAUDETTE. Total; that is one-half of that is matched by the District of Columbia funds and half of it is by Federal funds. One matches the other.

Senator BYRNES. Well, would you tell me this——

Senator HAYDEN. Will you let me explain, Senator, the reason for introducing this amendment?

Senator BYRNES. Yes.

Senator HAYDEN. The District bill as it passed the House of Representatives did not carry the full amount estimated in the Budget.

Senator MCKELLAR. How much did it carry?

Senator HAYDEN. It carried——

Mr. GAUDETTE. $15,000.

Senator HAYDEN. $15,000.

Mr. GAUDETTE. And, the appropriation bill, a supplemental $10,000?

Senator HAYDEN. Then, this Committee and the Senate have amended the District appropriation bill by increasing the amount of the District contribution to this fund.

Mr. GAUDETTE. That is correct.

Senator HAYDEN. I introduced this amendment with the understanding that if that Senate amendment was agreed to in conference then it would be necessary to appropriate this additional $10,000 for the Federal contribution to match the District's contribution.

Senator MCKELLAR. And that was agreed to.

Senator HAYDEN. That was agreed to.

Mr. GAUDETTE. It is in conference now.

Senator HAYDEN. The conferees have not as yet agreed. What I want to say to this committee is this: If this amount should be adopted, I would not expect it to remain in the bill in conference if the action taken by the Senate is not concurred in by the House on the District of Columbia bill.

Senator BYRNES. Senator, let me ask you this: The amendment reads:

To carry out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled residents of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved February 23, 1929.

Senator HAYDEN. Yes.

Senator BYRNES. And that act provides, section 6, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Federal Board for Vocational Education a sum not to exceed $15,000 for each fiscal year. Now, when the law says it shall not exceed $15,000 for each fiscal year, how can we appropriate anything in excess of that?

Senator HAYDEN. That question must have been passed upon by the subcommittee of this committee on the District of Columbia, and they raised the amount.

Senator BYRNES. Would not this be true, though, that that would be in conflict with existing law? I do not know that it would extend to the District of Columbia funds, but it says this:

> For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act there is authorized to be appropriated to the Federal Board for Vocational Education a sum not to exceed $15,000 for each fiscal year.

Senator HAYDEN. It is perfectly obvious, if the conferees on the part of the House agreed to that amendment, to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, increasing the amount contributed by the District of Columbia, nothing can come of it unless this $10,000 is appropriated to match it.

Senator BYRNES. Then that would be in conflict with the existing law, if you, in this bill, appropriated a sum in excess of what the law authorizes. You will agree with that?

Senator HAYDEN. I do not think that there is anything to prevent Congress from appropriating more money if it wants to, just because Congress some years ago enacted a piece of legislation to the effect that it could not be done. That is not binding upon this Congress and that would not prohibit us from appropriating more if we desired to.

Senator BYRNES. I am asking, Senator, if that is not the situation.

Mr. GAUDETTE. That question was discussed off of the record, and I think that they came to some satisfactory solution, because it was inserted in the District of Columbia bill.

Senator BYRNES. I do not know what solution they could have come to. There could be no solution except in accordance with the law, and what I am asking Senator Hayden, because Senator Hayden knows, in this committee if there is a change in existing law, it is subject to a point of order and if it is subject to a point of order, the chairman, Senator Adams, under the rules of the committee, must offer the amendment on the floor, and it cannot be included in any appropriation bill and be reported.

Now, that is the fix that this committee is in. Is that not true, Mr. Chairman?

Senator ADAMS. Yes.

Senator HAYDEN. With respect to this appropriation, if the law limits the amount that may be appropriated, and this committee should appropriate in addition to that amount, you hold that a point of order would lie against the appropriation?

Senator BYRNES. Do you not think that it would?

Senator HAYDEN. I had not reasoned it out that far.

Senator BYRNES. That is the reason that I called it to your attention, because later on that point might arise, and I thought that you might look into it, and I wondered if there had been any additional

authority, or any authorization subsequent to this act. But, the amendment reads, that to carry out the provisions of this act, and when I looked at the provisions of the act, I find that it puts in a limit of $15,000, and it would have to be, if the committee determined to do it. It seems to me, it would have to be offered as an amendment on the floor as we always do.

Senator HAYDEN. My thought is that subsequent to that, a subcommittee on the District of Columbia appropriation bill had probably gone into that matter and had increased the amount for the District of Columbia appropriation, and this $10,000 would be complementary to it.

Senator BYRNES. That is why I brought it to your attention, because I wanted to know whether it had been changed, or whether the committee went ahead without considering the question.

Senator HAYDEN. I am not aware of just what was done in the subcommittee, not being a member of the subcommittee.

Mr. GAUDETTE. That is the situation, as the Senator just mentioned, as it exists now.

Let me ask you this question: If a point of order was brought up on the floor of the Senate, could that be taken care of by a move to suspend the rules?

Senator BYRNES. Always.

Senator MCKELLAR. Or send the bill back to the committee.

Senator BYRNES. What is done is this—because I know that you are not familiar with it. When it comes to this committee reporting, the committee must not report any legislation in an appropriation bill, and the only way that it is ever handled as a legislative matter which changes existing law, all that is done is to have it offered on the floor. When offered on the floor it would be subject to a point of order, but that would not send an appropriation bill back to this committee, and anyone can give notice to suspend the rules and make it in order. That is what has to be done.

Senator HAYDEN. What we would do would be to bring it to the attention of the full committee and that with the understanding that if between the time that this bill is considered on the floor of the Senate at the present time, the District Committee has acted, and the conference report has been adopted and it is necessary to make the appropriation, we can then do that.

Senator BYRNES. Then, some member can offer it on the floor.

Senator HAYDEN. In the meantime if the House does not agree to the amendment to the Senate bill, it would not be offered.

Mr. GAUDETTE. That would be perfectly satisfactory. That would be perfectly satisfactory. And, I want to thank you gentlemen.

Senator ADAMS. Thank you.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

STATEMENTS OF MAJ. GEN. WM. H. TSCHAPPAT, CHIEF OF ORDNANCE; COL. A. R. CHAFFEE, GENERAL STAFF; AND LT. COL. W. L. CLAY, ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Colonel CHAFFEE. We noted when the deficiency bill passed the House, that there had been section 8 on page 100 added to the bill. The War Department had had no opportunity to express its views at all on that section.

We feel that this section will operate to affect very adversely and uneconomically the manner of our manufacturing operations in ordnance establishments, and so the War Department requested of your committee an opportunity to place our views before you, and the Chief of Ordnance is here to explain in detail the effect of this on the Ordnance Department.

General TSCHAPPAT. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, special attention is invited to section 8 of H. R. 12624, first deficiency, fiscal year 1936, which reads as follows:

> After June 30, 1936, advance payments under the provisions of section 601, title II, of the Legislative Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1933, shall have no longer period of availability for obligation than the appropriation for which such advance payments are made.

If this proposed legislation is enacted into law, it will require the obligation of funds received as advances, within the fiscal year for which the funds were appropriated. This procedure will be a distinct change in the method of obligating funds received near the end of the fiscal year and will be detrimental to procurement in the most economical manner.

In the first place, it may be stated that funds are obligated for disbursement at two different periods during the fiscal year, either through contracts or through performance of work at the various manufacturing establishments of the Ordnance Department. That is, with the appropriations that are made for the Ordnance Department. As a result of appropriations made in accordance with our estimates, work is undertaken at the beginning of the fiscal year when the new funds become available in accordance with plans which have been prepared as accurately as possible in advance. However, certain reserves under each appropriation must be kept to meet unforeseen contingencies with a view to their release nearer the end of the fiscal year. Such procedure is undoubtedly followed by all departments engaged in manufacture or supply to the extent of the Ordnance Department of the Army.

As the fiscal year proceeds orders are received from various other agencies, such as the Navy Department, National Guard, R. O. T. C., and others, so that by the end of the fiscal year the funds received from other departments approximate the total received from Congress by the Ordnance Department through direct appropriations, for the Ordnance Department. For example, advances to the working fund during the fiscal year 1935—that is, the fund that is referred to in this new legislation—totaled $9,074,153.49, whereas the total appropriated to the Ordnance Department was approximately $9,000,000. Thus far in 1936 advances from other departments total $7,025,652.16, whereas the total appropriated to the Ordnance Department was approximately $14,500,000.

When the end of the fiscal year approaches, a review of all operations is made, reserves are released, and a large portion of funds from other departments are received by the Ordnance Department with accompanying requests for the manufacture or supply of ordnance equipment or matériel. Reserves released by the Ordnance Department must be obligated before the end of the fiscal year and their disposition does not present any great problem, as such funds are as a rule apportioned to operations already under way from which they have been withheld pending the development of any unforeseen circumstances. On the other hand, the funds received from other departments as the result of the release of their reserves in addition to such other orders as they may place at that time, enable the Ordnance Department to take advantage of section 601, act of June 30, 1932, and thus combine orders in such a way as to effect considerable economy in procurement.

It should be noted that section 601 of the act of June 30, 1932, provides for the advance of funds between departments to cover the estimated cost of material or services to be obtained. This act also provides for the establishment of a working fund to which the various advances are credited and the law states, "advance payments credited to a special working fund shall remain available until expended." There is no restriction on the obligation of funds before the end of the fiscal year. Accordingly, the Ordnance Department combines all of the orders received at or near the end of the fiscal year with manufacturing orders contemplated for the early part of the succeeding fiscal year and thus produces not only on a more even scale with resultant uniformity in size of working force at our manufacturing arsenals, but also at considerably less cost due to the ability to procure raw materials in greater quantities in the case of manufacturing orders or to procure greater quantities at much lower cost in the case of contracts.

Therefore, under the present procedure, there is no great urgency on the part of the Department to obligate funds received near the end of the fiscal year. The accretions to the working fund receive a "no year" status and may be obligated at such time as the greatest economy in procurement can be effected. In contrast to this procedure, section 8 of H. R. 12624 if enacted into law will necessitate forced obligating on the part of the Ordnance Department with respect to moneys received near the end of the fiscal year with the result that higher costs will be involved in many cases. At this point it is appropriate to point out that section 5a of the National Defense Act states the following——

Senator ADAMS. May I interrupt you there?

General TSCHAPPAT. Yes, sir.

Senator ADAMS. I gather, if I understand that correctly, that if an appropriation is made for one of these departments—that is, they are very careful never to have anything go back into the generel fund. At the approach of the end of the year they file orders with you so as to obligate funds which they really have not needed during the year. In other words, never do they allow any unneeded funds to go back into the Treasury and the desire here is to fix it so that they may be carried on so that they will be able to do that thing which they really should not do.

General TSCHAPPAT. Of course, all of the funds which are appropriated are appropriated for specific purposes.

Senator ADAMS. My position is that occasionally there are funds which are not used within the year. That is, Congress tries to be liberal with the Military and Naval Establishments. Now, there must be instances where toward the end of the year when there will be funds that the formal operations would not have consumed. So that the funds would go back to the Treasury, but apparently the

68551—36——17

practice is not to allow anything to go back, but to make orders to be filled next year in order to consume those unneeded funds.

General TSCHAPPAT. The funds that we handle are mostly for matériel to be produced and if, as sometimes might happen, the funds are greater than needed for the estimated number of units, we would use the funds for additional units and make adjustment in the estimates for the next year.

Senator HAYDEN. If you will pardon me, Mr. Chairman, have we not had this matter, this same proposal under consideration at another time in some War Department appropriation bill? I have a recollection of this same argument being made and if my memory serves me correctly, it was an appropriation by Congress to provide artillery for the National Guard. It would not be appropriated to the Ordnance Department. The appropriation was made under the National Guard. Then, the National Guard asks the Ordnance Department to make a certain number of guns.

General TSCHAPPAT. Yes, sir.

Senator HAYDEN. Now, if you are permitted by that transfer of funds to carry on this operation right straight on through from one fiscal year to another, there is economy in the manufacture of those pieces of artillery?

General TSCHAPPAT. Yes, sir.

Senator HAYDEN. And I could understand how it might go from one fiscal year into the other just as we do with our highway funds; allow them 1 year from the time of the appropriation, and the allotment, to carry on an additional year to carry out their work; but I do not quite follow why they should be available until expended. That is, if one Congress makes an appropriation in a given fiscal year for such purposes as artillery for the National Guard, and they have some money, this appropriation is transferred to the Ordnance Department and then they have an unlimited time to expend it. Could there not be an arrangement whereby it might be made available for an additional fiscal year?

General TSCHAPPAT. We would be satisfied if the funds were received in that manner and placed in this working fund, and were available for obligations for 1 year after the date of the appropriation to which they pertain.

Senator BYRNES. One year from the expiration of the fiscal year?

General TSCHAPPAT. One year from the expiration of the fiscal year.

Senator HAYDEN. I have a distinct recollection that some years ago, as a member of the subcommittee on the Army appropriation bill, that this matter was brought up by the War Department, or a provision similar to this one, and that some adjustment was made along that line. I am just wondering if you recollect the occasion and what was done at that time, or does anyone know?

Colonel CHAFFEE. Within the last 2 years, Senator?

Senator HAYDEN. No; it was some years ago.

Senator MCKELLAR. Let me ask this question, to look at it from a practical standpoint, here you allow say $20,000,000 for ordnance, and you say that you will give the orders for that during the latter part of June, or July, at the very beginning of the fiscal year. Why do you not know then about what you want, and why, if you are not going to use all of that fund, why should it not go back into the Treasury at the end of the year. You can get ordnance just as

cheap if you made a contract for it in another year or let the contract run over another year.

General TSCHAPPAT. Of course, most of the money appropriated to the Ordnance Department is obligated at the beginning of the fiscal year, not at the end. The funds referred to here are funds we receive from other departments of the Government.

Senator MCKELLAR. Now, suppose that there is appropriated to the National Guard $10,000,000 for the purchase of ordnance. Why could you not spend that money just as economically and just as efficiently by spending it during that year? Why wait?

General TSCHAPPAT. The National Guard buys near the end of the year at times.

Senator MCKELLAR. Why is it necessary for them to do that? Could not the department, or the head of the department simply by a regulation require the National Guard to make their arrangements earlier in the year?

Colonel CHAFFEE. The National Guard has a 100-percent transferable appropriation, Senator, and they cannot always plan for a full expenditure of their appropriations at the beginning of the year.

Senator MCKELLAR. They ought to be able to do it.

Senator HAYDEN. I understand that you get transfers from the National Guard and from the Navy, and various other organizations.

General TSCHAPPAT. The transfers that we get from the National Guard are transfers of appropriations as of that year, so this section does not affect the money we get from the National Guard. The money that we get from the Navy and Marine Corps is affected by this section.

Senator MCKELLAR. The Navy and Marine Corps?

General TSCHAPPAT. Yes.

Senator MCKELLAR. Why could not they be required to furnish that at a proper time, and let you make your contracts, and have the ordnance manufactured then? Why could you not do that just exactly like you do with the other?

General TSCHAPPAT. That is not under our control. It is under the control of the Navy Department.

Senator MCKELLAR. I think that the money ought to go back to the Treasury.

Colonel CHAFFEE. Then it would be necessary, Senator, for them to come back and ask you for it next year.

Senator MCKELLAR. That ought to be done. They ought to just turn it into the Treasury, unless you want us to just turn the Treasury over to the Department and say, "Do the best that you can with it." But that is not the law. That is not our form of government. We have to appropriate regularly, and I think that you are entirely wrong. I think that Congress ought to appropriate every year. We ought not to have these continuing appropriations. There is not any worse policy, in my judgment, than these continuing appropriations.

General TSCHAPPAT. We are simply asking authority to obligate for another year.

Senator ADAMS. Is there not a provision in the Constitution that ties it down?

General TSCHAPPAT. To 2 years.

Senator HAYDEN. I wish if you could that you would look up the record on that question that I have raised. I have a very distinct recollection that this same question was raised several years ago.

Colonel CHAFFEE. I am informed, Senator, that it was in connection with the appropriation act of 1920.

Senator HAYDEN. I know what the legislation was. The House passed a bill relating to permanent appropriations, repealing a large number of permanent appropriations, and in connection with that a provision was placed in the bill very similar to this provision here. Let us see how closely it conforms.

The bill was H. R. 9410, which I reported to the Senate on May 28, 1934. The section read, as it came from the House:

> Effective July 1, 1935, the replacement accounts appearing on the books of the Government and listed in subsection (b) of this section are abolished, and the unobligated balances thereof shall be returned to the surplus fund of the Treasury. All receipts which would have accrued to such replacement accounts, but for their abolition, by reason of sales and transfers of stores, materials, and supplies, shall be covered into the Treasury for credit directly to the current appropriation made for the purchase or acquisition of such stores, materials, and supplies.

The Senate amended that by adding the words:

> and shall remain available during the fiscal year in which received and the following fiscal year.

General TSCHAPPAT. That is what we are asking here.

Senator HAYDEN. If we should add an amendment to this provision such as the one by which the Senate amended the provision in the other bill, it would accomplish the purpose that you seek?

General TSCHAPPAT. Yes, sir.

Senator HAYDEN. The House, as I remember, concurred in this Senate amendment.

Senator MCKELLAR. What I want you to tell me is, how you can get the ordnance cheaper by having a provision like that in the bill.

General TSCHAPPAT. In the first place, this applies to orders which these other departments place with ordnance manufacturing establishments. It is definitely understood that they will be placed with Government manufacturing establishments. In order to run these manufacturing establishments efficiently, there has to be an overlap in available funds. These plants cannot just suddenly chop off on June 30, and start over again, because, for one thing, conditions of employment of personnel would be extremely unstable.

Senator MCKELLAR. But you have to take into consideration the appropriations that are made yearly.

General TSCHAPPAT. Yes.

Senator MCKELLAR. You have that information before you. Why will it cheapen anything, say, to carry $50,000 over from 1 year to the next year? One year it might be $50,000, and the next year it might be a million dollars. You could not depend on the amount that it would be. How could it affect the cheapness of your production?

General TSCHAPPAT. If we can see what is in prospect far enough ahead, we can then regulate our forces so as to keep them as even as possible. If we see that the trend of available funds is downward for next year, we begin as soon as we see that to reduce the forces.

Senator MCKELLAR. Would you not do that anyway? But you could not tell about the trend, because it would depend on your

appropriations. This other is a very small proportion of your appropriation.

General TSCHAPPAT. The money we get from this source may represent 50 percent of our total available funds. If the trend should be downward in direct appropriations for the next fiscal year we could taper off in employment, rather than make an abrupt reduction if the funds in question remain available.

Senator HAYDEN. Would an amendment to the section as it was passed by the House of Representatives to make it conform to the act we passed in 1934 meet your objection?

General TSCHAPPAT. Yes, sir.

Senator HAYDEN. I want to point out that we were dealing at that time with the following things:

Replacement of Army transportation, replacement of clothing and equipage, replacement of subsistence of the Army, replacement of regular supplies of the Army, replacement of Signal Corps supplies and equipment, replacement of medical supplies, replacement of engineer equipment of troops, replacement of engineer operations in the field, replacement of engineer depots, replacement of ordnance and ordnance stores, replacement of barracks and quarters, replacement of water and sewers at military posts.

After arguing it all out, the House agreed, and both branches of Congress agreed, that you should have the year in which the appropriation was made and one more fiscal year. Now, what the House is seeking to do, it seems to me, after having agreed to this general principle, is to come in and change it within a very brief time.

Senator MCKELLAR. This will be in force until this amendment is adopted, so that if this amendment is defeated it will restore that. That is all they want.

Senator BYRNES. The sole question is whether we shall adopt the House amendment, or whether we shall adopt the language of the amendment to which you refer, and give one additional year, which is all we could do anyway.

Senator HAYDEN. That is right.

Colonel CHAFFEE. I think I might say one other thing that might convince Senator McKellar. This is a service which the War Department performs for other executive departments. If the Navy finds, late in May, that it wishes to place some money which it has, and with which under the law it can order from the War Department, we will say, to make quite a quantity of ammunition, under this section the War Department would have to obligate these funds before the close of the fiscal year.

The War Department could not hold the order till later when it could possibly be combined with Army orders for the same type of work. Also, there are occasions when funds are received so late in the fiscal year from other agencies that time does not permit the necessary preliminary work prior to the obligation of funds through contracts. In effect, therefore, the working fund provides the means by which the Ordnance Department may carry on manufacturing operations for its own needs and those of other executive departments in an orderly fashion and with considerable saving to the Government through combination of orders or production on a greater scale. Furthermore, spreading of work can now be accomplished through the use of these funds, so that it is not necessary to hire and release

personnel at our arsenals, due to fluctuating demands which undoubtedly would occur in case this ability to spread the work should be eliminated. The present system of handling funds through the working fund in cases where advance payments are made by other executive departments has been found to be very satisfactory. As a matter of fact, this system has been developed after much experience with other financial arrangments which were found after trial to be unsatisfactory for the purposes now fulfilled by the working fund.

Now, most certainly there is economy in the present method of operation. We could get the Navy the ammunition at a less price. That is all we are asking. It is a service we do for the Navy, and we are trying to render it in the most economical manner.

Senator McKELLAR. Have you compared your prices before this law went into effect and since it went into effect?

General TSCHAPPAT. That law relates to other funds—not this type of funds.

Senator McKELLAR. Have you compared the prices on these other things?

General TSCHAPPAT. That law works very well. It works fine. In other words, we feel that we need an overlap of available appropriations. Otherwise, the plants may come to an absolute stop, and then begin with a new appropriation. There is lost motion.

Senator McKELLAR. Has any money ever gone back to the Treasury under the law before this was passed?

Senator HAYDEN. I doubt it, Senator, because the way the law was before we made this change, once the transfer was made, the money was available for all time to come; but we buttoned it up so that it will only be good during the ensuing fiscal year.

Colonel CHAFFEE. I have not the figures, Senator, but the War Department returns considerable money every year. I shall be glad to put the figures in the record.

Senator McKELLAR. I wish you would.

(The following figures were furnished by the Office of the Chief of Finance:)

Unexpended balances of appropriated funds returned by the War Department to the general fund of the Treasury

Pertaining to fiscal year:	*Amount*
1928	$26, 793, 076. 80
1929	4, 926, 235. 00
1930	2, 456, 744. 06
1931	13, 821, 413. 13
1932	27, 192, 262. 60
1933	5, 213, 458. 28

General TSCHAPPAT. Of course, there are certain types of sales for which the money must be returned by law.

EMPLOYMENT OF BONUS RECIPIENTS ON RELIEF WORK

Senator ADAMS. Senator Byrnes, you have an amendment here.

Senator BYRNES. I have an amendment on the bonus. My amendment reads as follows:

Provided further, That the receipt of, or the entitlement to, adjusted-service bonds or Treasury checks in payment of adjusted-compensation certificates, shall not be considered in determining actual need of such employment.

That should be inserted on page 23 of the bill.

Senator Schwellenbach has presented an amendment seeking to accomplish the same purpose. I think the language of this amendment is more comprehensive, in that it provides that either the receipt of bonds or of checks from the Treasury in payment of the adjusted-compensation certificates, and even the knowledge that the individual is entitled to bonds or checks, shall not be considered in determining the need of employment.

It occurs to me that for the reasons we discussed this morning when other gentlemen were before the committee, this should be done. It is in accord with the statement I made on the floor of the Senate when the bonus bill was pending, that the W. P. A. officials would construe the law to accomplish the same purpose; and I hope it will be included in the bill.

Senator ADAMS (addressing Mr. Rice). Is that satisfactory to you?

Mr. RICE. That is what I have been very much interested in, Mr. Chairman. I believe that is the same as the language I had here.

Senator BYRNES. I have a letter from you which sets forth the same language.

Mr. RICE. If I may be permitted, I should like to have that letter made a part of the record.

Senator ADAMS. It will be inserted in the record.

(The letter is as follows:)

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., May 12, 1936.

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: The Treasury Department, the Veterans' Administration, and all veteran organizations have issued appeals to veterans not to cash adjusted-service bonds until absolutely necessary. Veterans should be encouraged to continue, rather than to be discontinued from, Works Progress Administration employment after receipt of their bonds.

Preventing veterans from working for Works Progress Administration, while their bonus money lasts, would be very bad psychology, bad policy, and very poor economy; and veterans so affected might better never have been entitled to such bonus payments.

To prevent this result we urge that the following language be added at the end of the first paragraph on page 23 of H. R. 12624:

": *Provided, however*, That the receipt of, or the entitlement to, adjusted-service bonds or Treasury checks in payment of adjusted-compensation certificates, shall not be considered in determining actual need of such employment."

That such protection is absolutely essential is proven by the fact that State administrators of State relief commissions, who are also, in most instances, State directors for the Works Progress Administration, have issued orders which have, and will, cut off veterans from relief rolls, and consequently eligibility for Works Progress Administration employment, on the basis of such imminent bonus payments.

We earnestly hope that, as a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, you will use your best efforts to have this proposed amendment incorporated in H. R. 12624.

Respectfully yours,

MILLARD W. RICE,
Legislative Representative.

STATEMENT OF MILLARD W. RICE, LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE, VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

EMPLOYMENT OF BONUS RECIPIENTS ON RELIEF WORK

Mr. RICE. Mr. Chairman, I desire to call to the attention of the committee members the fact that the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Secretary Morgenthau), General Hines, and all of the veteran organizations, have either expressed the wish or made an appeal to the veterans not to present their adjusted-service bonds for redemption until they simply had to. If this proposed amendment were not included in this bill, the services of those who are now on W. P. A. employment would be discontinued until the proceeds of those bonds were used up. They would be, in effect, forced to cash those bonds, and that would be a breach of faith on the part of the administration all the way through. It would be so regarded by the veterans, and it would be bad psychology to take a man out of employment because he possessed those adjusted-service bonds. It would cause them immediately to be cashed.

Mr. Chairman, I desire also to have the opportunity of talking on another matter, if I may have that opportunity.

Senator ADAMS. All right, sir. In what part of the bill is that?

Mr. RICE. The amendment we have just been discussing should immediately follow the end of the first paragraph on page 23.

Senator ADAMS. That is where Senator Byrnes offered it.

Senator BYRNES. That is where it is offered.

Mr. RICE. I talked this matter over with Mr. Holt, the Assistant Administrator of the Works Progress Administration, and he was inclined to agree with me that the present wording of the language in the first paragraph would necessitate the interpretation that a man would have to use those bonds, and that he would not be eligible for employment while he had them. I might also say that the situation has arisen where the employment of men has already been discontinued in anticipation of the receipt of such adjusted-service bonds, so that if it was going to be done in anticipation of their receipt it would very likely be done after the receipt of the bonds; and that would be be very unfortunate. We hope the committee will insert this amendment in the bill.

EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS ON RELIEF WORK

Now, Mr. Chairman, I should like to present briefly another matter, and I should like to have this letter included in the record.

Senator ADAMS. That may be done.

(The letter is as follows:)

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., May 13, 1936.

The Honorable SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: The House very properly adopted an amendment to H. R. 12624, page 22, lines 9 to 20, which prevents the W. P. A. employment of aliens illegally in the United States.

Inasmuch as Federal funds have not made, and will not make, possible the employment of all unemployed residents in this country, such employment, as is possible under Federal agencies, ought preferably be extended (1) to American citizens and to those aliens now legally on their way to citizenship, and if additional employment is available, then (2) to those aliens legally in this country who have heretofore failed officially to declare their intention to become citizens.

H. R. 12624 ought therefore be further amended by the insertion of a new section near the end of the bill reading as follows:

"No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall knowingly be paid, on account of any wage or salary, to any person, within the continental limits of the United States, who is not a citizen of the United States, or who, prior to the approval of this Act by the President, does not possess a valid declaration of intention to become a citizen, except when no qualified person, as above defined, is available for any of the employment made possible under the provisions of this Act."

Such a limitation, and resulting preference, would soon become administratively self-policing, self-enforcing, by reason of local public opinion.

If such a limitation should, for any reason, not be considered desirable as to the entire bill, then we suggest that it be inserted after line 20, page 22, of H. R. 12624, so as to be applicable to all W. P. A. employment.

This additional amendment would give a proper preference for all Federal employment to those who are, or who have heretofore indicated their intention to become American citizens. If Federal employment cannot be made available for all, then surely there is ample justification for such a preference. May we hope that you will urge and work for the adoption of such an amendment.

Very respectfully,

MILLARD W. RICE,
Legislative Representative.

Mr. RICE. I believe it would be entirely appropriate as a limitation upon the bill to provide, in effect, that the appropriation should not be used to pay the salary or wage of any person within the United States unless he is a citizen, or unless he had taken out first citizenship papers, unless there were none in that class qualified for the job or available for the job, in which event they could hire legally entered aliens.

The reason I believe this to be desirable is that it is admitted that there are anywhere from 5 million up to 10 or 11 million unemployed persons in this country. The amendment that has been inserted on page 23 will no longer necessitate that a man go on F. E. R. A. rolls before he is available for W. P. A. employment, and is, therefore, very good. Now, if the funds are not sufficient with which to furnish employment to all of those in need thereof—and that has been the case in the past, and admittedly will be the case in the future, in view of the limited amount of the appropriation—then we do most certainly feel that the first opportunity should be given to citizens and to those who have taken out a valid declaration of intention to become citizens; not with any intention to discriminate against aliens, but believing that those who have been sufficiently interested in American citizenship to take out first papers should have a preference with citizens for jobs that are available.

We believe that to be necessary because there are in this country now about 3,000,000, according to various estimates, legally entered aliens who now have an equal chance with all other citizens for those W. P. A. jobs. I might call to your attention the fact that there are, according to reports of the United States Employment Service, 544,000 veterans who are registered actively for employment and now do not have any employment, and most of them have had no opportunity to get on W. P. A. rolls because they relied on separate veteran organizations, upon State or county soldiers' and sailors' relief commissions. We feel that they, if they are in need, should have an opportunity with other citizens; and for that reason we believe

that it would be highly desirable, if Federal funds are not sufficient to furnish employment to all who are in need of it, that the first opportunity should be given to qualified citizens and to those who have taken out their first citizenship papers prior to the enactment of the act.

Any interposing plea for an equal chance, for Federal employment, for aliens without first citizenship papers, is supposedly submitted on a humanitarian basis, but, under the circumstances of a limited appropriation, is not at all valid. If such aliens are so employed, they displace or prevent such employment for an equal number of American citizens, equally in need thereof. Therefore, the Federal employment of such aliens, under these circumstances, is actually extending preference to them as against American citizens. Equality for such aliens is actually a preference for those so employed, and a discrimination against American citizens, equally needy, who therefore could not be so employed. Therefore, I want to reiterate that this request for a preference to citizens, and those aliens with first papers, with second choice of other aliens, if Federal funds make possible the employment of all residents in need thereof, is entirely logical, reasonable, and fair, and should so regulate the expenditure of limited Federal funds.

May I add, relative to the second amendment which is included in this letter, that I believe it would be desirable that that be inserted at the end of the bill, so that it would apply to all governmental agencies, rather than only to the W. P. A.

Mr. Chairman, I said I was not going to take more than 5 minutes of your time, and I thank you very much for this opportunity.

(Thereupon, at 4:50 p. m., the subcommittee adjourned until Saturday, May 16, 1936, at 10:30 a. m.)

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1936

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1936

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met at 10:30 a. m. in the committee room, Capitol, Hon. Alva B. Adams presiding.

Present: Senators Adams (chairman), Glass, McKellar, Hayden, Byrnes, Hale, Keyes, and Steiwer.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

STATEMENT OF COL. FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, RETIRED, GOVERNOR, UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

Senator COPELAND. Mr. Chairman, Colonel Coleman, the Governor of the United States Soldiers' Home, is here. He has been there only a few days, and did not reach that position in time to present to the committee handling the Army appropriation bill a matter of importance. He will explain what it is; and there is a letter here from the Secretary of War indicating that the matter has been submitted to the Budget Bureau, and approved by that Bureau.

Colonel COLEMAN. Mr. Chairman, the Soldiers' Home was established in 1851. It always has been conducted by four or five retired officers; never over five. Up until the passage of the Economy Act in 1932, those officers received $125 a month pay from the Soldiers' Home trust fund for their work at the Soldiers' Home in running that institution, but they no longer receive this pay in view of section 212 of the Economy Act, because of the fact that their two pays—the retired pay they were receiving, and the other pay—exceeded $3,000.

All the other reductions for officers have been restored except this one. The Secretary of War, with the approval of the Budget Bureau, has recommended that those officers be paid their active-duty pay; and the purpose of the amendment we have here is to do that.

Senator MCKELLAR. How many of them are there, Colonel?

Colonel COLEMAN. There are four now, and the number cannot exceed five. Occasionally they hold a surgeon there for a little while, but normally the surgeon is an active officer.

Senator COPELAND. As I understand the matter—am I correct in this—the retired officer up there will get his retirement pay anyhow?

Colonel COLEMAN. He gets that anyhow; yes, sir.

Senator COPELAND. And if the committee should accede to your request, the additional $125 a month would be paid out of your fund?

Colonel COLEMAN. The additional money would come from the Soldiers' Home trust fund; yes, sir; so that there is no drain on the Army appropriations. No appropriation is necessary, as this is a permanent trust fund from which the officers had always been paid until it was taken away from them by the Economy Act.

These are the only retired officers in the Army today who are in fact performing full active duty, year in and year out, and receiving no monthly compensation whatever from the Government for it; and that condition has existed for the past 2 years.

Senator MCKELLAR. How much would the proposed change increase the salaries the officers are now getting?

Colonel COLEMAN. The total amount of the increase would be $7,850.50 a year.

Senator COPELAND. I assume that by reason of the fact that you cannot pay this additional sum, you can only get some of the broken-down chaps, but that with this arrangement you would be able to get more active and useful men.

Colonel COLEMAN. I think so, Senator.

Senator COPELAND. Then the appeal is for an amendment which I have here, and which I ask to have inserted in the record, together with a letter which the Secretary of War has written to Senator Sheppard, the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee. May I insert those in the record?

Senator ADAMS. Certainly.

(The amendment and letter are as follows:)

At page 87, after line 4, insert:

"UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

"Not to exceed five retired officers of the Regular Army may be assigned to active duty at the United States Soldiers' Home who, while so serving, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of officers of the same rank and length of service on the active list of the Army: *Provided*, That the difference between active-duty pay and allowances and retired pay of such officers shall be paid from funds appropriated for the maintenance and operation of the Soldiers' Home."

MAY 15, 1936.

Hon. MORRIS SHEPPARD,
Chairman, Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR SHEPPARD: There is enclosed for your consideration a draft of legislation to rectify an injustice to retired officers of the Army on duty with the United States Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C.

Existing legislation which will be affected by the proposed measure is contained in that portion of section 17 of the act of June 10, 1922, 42 Statute 625, 632, as carried in the United States Code, title 10, section 973a, and section 213 of the Economy Act of June 30, 1932, 47 Statute 406, title 3, section 95a, United States Code.

For a great many years retired officers of the Regular Army assigned to duty at the United States Soldiers' Home received, in addition to retired pay and quarters, heat and light furnished by the home, compensation at the rate of $125 a month for the duties required to be performed by such officers while so assigned. The number of such officers never exceeded five, and at the present time there are four retired officers on such duty.

However, section 212 of the Economy Act of June 30, 1932, 47 Statute 406, had the effect of depriving these officers of this additional pay from the Soldiers' Home, and while other restrictions of the economy act have been removed section 212 has not been repealed, and still prevents a restoration of pay to these retired officers for services performed while on duty at the Soldiers' Home.

The result is that these retired officers at the present time perform duty at the home without any monetary compensation. These are the only retired officers of the Army in effect performing active duty in and under a branch of the War Department without receiving compensation therefor, and the proposed legislation in question is presented to the Congress for its consideration with a view to correcting this situation.

The proposed legislation specifically provides that the difference between the active-duty pay and allowances and the retired pay of such officers shall be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund in the same manner in which the $125 per month was paid to each retired officer on duty with the Soldiers' Home prior to the enactment of the economy legislation referred to above. Accordingly, no charge against the general fund of the Treasury is involved.

With the present number of retired officers on duty at the Home the annual additional cost to its permanent fund will only amount to $7,850.50.

It will thus be seen that this legislation will rectify an injustice to the officers in question and will not constitute and additional charge on the Treasury. It is therefore recommended that it be given prompt and favorable consideration.

This proposed legislation was submitted to the Bureau of the Budget which reports that it is in accord with the financial program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

_____,
Secretary of War.

A BILL To provide for the administration of the United States Soldiers' Home

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That not to exceed five retired officers of the Regular Army may be assigned to active duty at the United States Soldiers' Home who, while so serving, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of officers of the same rank and length of service on the active list of the Army: *Provided*, That the difference between active duty pay and allowances and retired pay of such officers shall be paid from funds appropriated for the maintenance and operation of the Soldiers' Home.

Senator HALE. Colonel, do these officers work all the time?

Colonel COLEMAN. They are on permanent duty there, Senator.

Senator HALE. It is not a question of their working a few months and then laying off?

Colonel COLEMAN. Oh, no, sir. One of them is the Governor; the others are the quartermaster, the treasurer, and the deputy governor—four altogether.

Senator ADAMS. In this proposed amendment you say—

That the difference between active duty pay and allowances and retired pay of such officers shall be paid from funds appropriated for the maintenance and operation of the Soldiers' Home.

Colonel COLEMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator ADAMS. I understood you to say a moment ago that they would be paid out of the trust fund.

Colonel COLEMAN. That is correct, Senator. The permanent appropriation repeal act, 2 or 3 years ago, required all of our funds hereafter to be appropriated; so we come down every year now in the War Department appropriation bill with our estimate of funds, and the Congress tells us how much of our own money we may spend in the next year, just as though it were a part of the general fund of the Treasury.

Senator MCKELLAR. In other words, you cannot pay out that special fund except by direction of Congress?

Colonel COLEMAN. For the past 2 years that has been true; yes, sir.

Senator KEYES. Do I understand that this amendment has been approved by the Budget Bureau?

Colonel COLEMAN. It has been approved by the Budget Bureau; yes, sir.

Senator ADAMS. Senator Copeland, apparently this is a legislative amendment.

Colonel COLEMAN. May I say a word on that subject, sir? It is the same kind of legislation we have been carrying for a great many years in the Army appropriation bill with reference to retired officers on active duty.

Senator ADAMS. I am referring to the matter in reference to the Senate rules.

Colonel COLEMAN. I took it up with Senator Sheppard yesterday, and he read over the amendment and said it was tinged with both, and that he would prefer to have me come down here and present the matter.

Senator BYRNES. You say "tinged with both"—both of what?

Senator COPELAND. Legislation and appropriations.

Colonel COLEMAN. Senator Sheppard said it had a tinge of the availability of an appropriation, and a tinge of change of existing law.

Senator BYRNES. It does change existing law, because it is the law that Senator Hayden sponsored through here as to permanent appropriations. You cannot do what you desire without changing existing law; so it is a matter of legislation.

Senator COPELAND. It would have to be offered as an individual amendment, then.

Senator BYRNES. That is a matter which the committee will take up.

Colonel COLEMAN. This is a proposal to handle the matter in the same way that we provide for the service of retired officers on active duty every year in the Army appropriation bill, sir. It does not modify section 212 of the Economy Act in the slightest degree.

Senator ADAMS. If I understand correctly, we could not, as a committee, put the amendment on the bill, because it is legislation. If we put legislation on the bill, the Senate would send our bill back to the committee. Under the rules of the Senate we cannot put new or general legislation on an appropriation bill.

Senator COPELAND. What the Senator means is that the amendment would have to be offered as a committee amendment on the floor. At any rate, the plea I make is, in the absence of that action, and in view of the lateness of the session, that you will offer this as an amendment at the end of the bill in the usual way.

CONTRACT AIR-MAIL SERVICE

Senator COPELAND. I have two other matters relating to the air mail. The first of them is on page 64 of the bill. As a matter of fact, we have a subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce very actively engaged in the line of safety in the air, as I have told you several times. Colonel Gorrell is here this morning. He is the Will Hays and the Judge Landis, or what you have, of the aviation industry.

Senator MCKELLAR. Do you refer to the item in line 21, contract air-mail service?

Senator COPELAND. Yes. Colonel Gorrell, will you tell the committee first about the Alaskan matter?

STATEMENT OF COL. EDGAR S. GORRELL

Colonel GORRELL. Gentlemen, the Alaskan matter of which Senator Copeland has spoken is a matter that you gentlemen approved when you passed upon House bill 10919.

Senator ADAMS. What is the title of that bill?

Colonel GORRELL. It is the appropriation bill for the Treasury and Post Office Departments.

On May 8, it was stated in the House of Representatives that the proper way for us to handle this matter was to appear before your committee. That statement appears in the Congressional Record of May 8. I think there is certain evidence on the subject which has never been given to the Senate that you ought to know.

We are losing in Alaska today about $25,000 a month in transporting the mail. In Alaska at the present time there is a mail service running from Fairbanks to Nome, and from Fairbanks to Bethel, that operates in the wintertime only. I have marked that in a blue line on this map. Also, gentlemen, we have a line that runs from Fairbanks to Juneau and Ketchikan. The most important part of the whole service in Alaska is from Ketchikan over to Fairbanks, because about three-fourths of the time is saved by having this particular service, and about two-thirds of the cost.

By having this service from Fairbanks to Juneau, the mail does not have to go by boat around to Seward, and up by the railroad, and then be distributed. Furthermore, in the wintertime the Bering Sea is frozen in, and human beings and cargo and mail cannot get out by shipping; and if you do not have this line they cannot get back, for business and other purposes, to the United States.

Our losses at present are so great that we shall have to stop. We are losing about $11,000 a month on this particular broken line in red from Juneau to Fairbanks.

Senator HALE. Is that an all-the-year-round line?

Colonel GORRELL. That is an all-the-year-round line at the present moment, sir. This particular broken-line service has been in effect only since April.

Senator ADAMS. It is an all-the-year-round line, but it has been running only a month?

Colonel GORRELL. Since April of last year, sir. We have on that line the latest possible equipment to buy. Here is the picture of the planes we are using—the Lockheed electrics. We bought——

Senator STEIWER. You keep saying "we". Whom do you mean by "we"?

Colonel GORRELL. The air lines, sir. The particular line running this broken-line service is the Pacific-Alaska Airway Service.

Senator STEIWER. Is that a subsidiary of some other line?

Colonel GORRELL. Yes, sir; it is. It is owned by the holding company called Pan American, sir.

Senator STEIWER. So that this whole thing in Alaska is part of the Pan American system?

Colonel GORRELL. Yes, sir; it is, sir.

Senator STEIWER. Are you identified with Pan American?

Senator COPELAND. He is the head of the whole crowd.

Colonel GORRELL. I happen to be the coordinator of all the air lines under the American flag, doing about 99 percent of the business.

Senator STEIWER. When you say "we", you speak generally of the Air Service?

Colonel GORRELL. Yes, sir.

In addition to Pan American, there are 29 other lines in Alaska which have a smaller amount of business, and which are affected by what I am now describing in the broken red line and in the blue line. There are a total of 30 air lines in Alaska altogether. Nineteen of them carry mail, and they carry it on star-route contracts at the present time.

The carriage of mail at the present time on the star-route contracts requires us to carry catalogs or anything else that may be put on board the plane. The mail must go through, and the result is that very often we cannot carry passengers, because there is no room for them. This particular Pacific-Alaska airway is the only one that has the money to put in good equipment. It has expended $1,150,000 on that line.

The vital point which has not been brought to your attention, gentlemen, is that in the present science of aviation, where we do not know how to land blind, without tremendous expenditures for airway aids to bring us up the coast we have to cross over Canada. If we tried to run from Ketchikan to Juneau in American territory we should have to come along the ocean, because Alaska at this particular point, near Juneau and Haines and Skagway, is very narrow. I have lived up there. I happened to map for the Government much of the country down through here, and I know it intimately. During many portions of the year, especially in winter, it is covered with fog, sleet, and icy conditions, and so forth; and without tremendous expenditures for airway aids along this particular line we should not be able to get through. By going inland, crossing the mountains and coming up and back across Yukon Territory, belonging to Canada, we are able to avoid that fog and icy condition. Canada has given authority for us to fly across Canada, provided we continue to do so regularly and make two flights a week. If we have to discontinue that service we shall lose our right to cross Canada; and, as you gentlemen know, the air is no longer free. Whether or not you can cross a foreign country is a matter of horse trading to a certain extent; and if once we lose our right of crossing Canada, I doubt very much if we can get the right reinstated to do so.

In addition to the expense to which we have gone in buying equipment, as I have stated, we maintain the radio stations through Canada, the fields, and so on; and private fliers in Alaska who have to get around use our set-up also. If we have to close down, private fliers will have no aids for crossing Canada, and will be unable to come down through the coast line.

If we have to drop this line from Fairbanks to Juneau or Ketchikan because of our losses, which are running $11,000 a month, it will be a serious detriment to private flying. We shall have to give up the international rights we now hold; and, by the way, those are not United States rights. They are solely the rights of the company that is flying, and the private fliers, as well as the company, will be deprived of these navigational aids. It will probably cost you million to put in the aids to let us fly along American territory contiguous to the ocean.

In addition to that, the big secret of saving time in Alaska is the operation of this particular line from Ketchikan or Juneau to Fairbanks, because about three-fourths of the time is saved by covering that particular portion of the route by air. In addition to that, it saves time when the railroad does not run in the wintertime from Seward up to Fairbanks.

Senator STEIWER. Where is the big use of the mails in Alaska? Is it in the area that surrounds Fairbanks, or along the coast?

Colonel GORRELL. Fairbanks is the focal point. Things seemingly emanate from Fairbanks, it being the largest interior city.

Senator STEIWER. But is there not more employment of mail facilities along the coast? Are there not more people and more business there?

Colonel GORRELL. Fairbanks is a city of 4,000 population. I know of no city along the coast that large. Nome, for example, has only 1,500 people.

Senator STEIWER. There are many little towns along the coast.

Colonel GORRELL. Yes; there are some little ones. Alaska has a number of scattered towns sparsely settled. The Territory is not thickly populated. The population is only about 60,000, while the Territory is about one-fifth or one-sixth the size of the whole United States. It is tremendously expensive to build railroads there. I happened to work with the railroad commission back in 1912 or 1913 when they located the line from Seward to Fairbanks, and the only economical mode of travel is by air.

Senator HALE. Do you run any air-mail service along the coast to Seward?

Colonel GORRELL. Yes, sir; there are star-route contracts for very short distances, sir.

Senator HALE. From Juneau to Seward?

Colonel GORRELL. No, sir; not from Juneau to Seward, but from Seward to minor points around Seward—mining camps, and so forth. The weather conditions, the icy conditions, the fog conditions for 5 or 10 miles inland from the coast are very bad most of the year around.

Senator HALE. Mail from the United States to Seward has to be taken how?

Colonel GORRELL. By steamship, usually going to Juneau first, and then across to Seward.

If you please, gentlemen, this particular route, as presented to you before, was presented to you in the light of the legal knowledge then existing; and when you passed the bill to which I formerly referred it looked as if the cost or the expenditure would be entirely out of your pocket. Since that time the Comptroller General has ruled that this contract can be allowed on the basis of foreign air mail. Your present foreign air-mail law will cover it, and allow the Post Office Department to make a surcharge for carrying the mail that must go through. That will help the passengers, and it will help our lines, and it will help the Government.

If the Post Office Department is allowed to put on a 10- or 15-cent surcharge, such as it has, for example, in the United States, first it will confine the air mail to that which is important, instead of Sears-Roebuck catalogs and things of that nature. Then it will leave room

68551—36——18

for us to carry passengers on our ships, and the 29 lines up there can all bid a much lower price, and you will not need the money you formerly spoke about.

In addition, if you get only 10 percent of the letter mail to go by airplane—and I think you will get more, because of the tremendous saving of time—you will get back half your money. If you get 20 percent of the letter mail to go by airplane, you will get back all the cost.

Some years ago some friends of mine went from White Horse, in the middle of Yukon territory, down to Nome. If you go down on the river steamers—small, shallow-draft, rear paddle-wheel boats—you go down in about 2 weeks, and coming back it takes 6 weeks. That is an awfully long jaunt. By air, the program is all laid out; our equipment is up there, and we are ready to start the moment we are authorized to do it.

Assuming that the boat should leave Seattle on Saturday at 9 o'clock, it would be in Juneau on Tuesday morning. Our airplane could leave Juneau on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock and be in Fairbanks at 6 o'clock that evening, 4 hours later. There is a difference in time, I think, of an hour, which makes it a 5-hour flight. Then the same airplane, flying the next morning from Fairbanks at 8 a. m., would be in Nome at 12:30. So a passenger or a piece of mail or a piece of express could leave Seattle on Saturday and be in Nome on Wednesday at noon. At the present time it takes more than six times that long.

In the wintertime the same thing would be true; but in the wintertime you have no entrance by boat at all, because very frequently—usually, as a matter of fact—the Bering Sea freezes over, and you cannot get human beings or mail out unless you use dog sleds; and dog sleds take about 25 or 30 days to go from Nome to Fairbanks. We make it, roughly, in 5 hours' time.

In addition to that, by putting in this twin-engine equipment, we can give safety in flight. The equipment formerly used up there has been single-engine planes, and not so good. The expenditure of $1,150,000 about which I spoke has made it possible to put in this latest equipment.

Senator HAYDEN. Just how do you desire to have the bill amended?

Senator COPELAND. The proposal is, on page 64, after line 20, to add:

> Foreign-mail transportation: For an additional amount for transportation of foreign mail by aircraft from and to points in Alaska, fiscal year 1937, $200,000, to be expended under a contract or contracts which will not create annual obligations for the fiscal year 1938 in excess of $200,000.

That is the language as suggested.

Senator STEIWER. Is there a Budget estimate for it?

Colonel GORRELL. It has been approved by the Budget Bureau, and the statement was made in the House that the President is also in favor of it. The Budget Bureau has approved it, sir. The Budget Bureau approved a quarter of a million dollars, and we are asking for only $200,000.

Senator COPELAND. Is that all on this point?

Colonel GORRELL. As I said, gentlemen, you will get all that money back if we can carry 20 percent of the mail, and you will get half of it back if we carry 10 percent of the mail.

Senator COPELAND. There is one other matter in Alaska, Mr. Chairman, relating to the contract air-mail service. I will ask the colonel to explain it. It appears on page 64. The amendment is, on page 64, line 25, to strike out "$1,300,000" and insert:

> $1,550,000, of which not exceeding $250,000 shall be available during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937.

Senator HAYDEN. Is there a Budget estimate for that?

Senator COPELAND. There is a Budget estimate for it.

Senator MCKELLAR. What is that for?

Colonel GORRELL. With your permission, the Senate in its wisdom put $250,000 in House bill 10919, which is the appropriation bill for the Treasury and Post Office Departments. On May 8 the statement was made in a speech on the floor of the House, appearing on page 7207 of the Congressional Record, that the way to handle this matter would be to appear before you gentlemen. That is the reason I am appearing before you and making the suggestion.

Senator ADAMS. Was that item included in the bill, and is it part of the law now?

Colonel GORRELL. The law is satisfactory. It is just a question of appropriations.

Senator ADAMS. You say there was an appropriation in that bill?

Colonel GORRELL. Yes, sir. The conferees threw it out, sir, and I am inclined to think they threw it out by mistake; and that is why I should like to explain it to you.

Senator HALE. The conferees allowed $12,250,000.

Colonel GORRELL. Yes, sir. The situation is this, sir——

Senator MCKELLAR. It was not thrown out by mistake, because Senator Hayden and I were two of the conferees, and the matter came up the other day. The House was adamant on the subject, and we had to give in. There was not any way around it. There is no use of putting it in here again, because if we do we shall have to let it go out in conference.

Colonel GORRELL. Sir, if I may make a suggestion, the chairman of the House conferees made the suggestion to which I refer on page 7207 of the Congressional Record.

Senator STEIWER. Is it short? If it is short, I will ask you to read it, because I should like to know what he said.

Senator MCKELLAR. This is another case where, after both Houses and the President have put in one amount, these gentlemen want to increase it again in another bill.

Colonel GORRELL. I shall appreciate it if you will allow me about two sentences. I realize I am somewhat out of order. On page 7207, the chairman of the House conferees said——

Senator MCKELLAR. Who is this talking?

Colonel GORRELL. Mr. Ludlow. He said:

> As Mr. Woodrum has suggested, the orderly procedure will be for him to present his facts and arguments to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and I am sure that if he makes a good case the committee will give consideration to the adoption of an amendment to take care of the situation.

Senator MCKELLAR. The same Mr. Ludlow—a fine, friendly, delightful chap—was adamant against this very thing when the bill was

up in the regular way. He said they would not agree to it, and that was all there was about it.

Colonel GORRELL. Mr. Ludlow also made the statement in the same speech that he had no desire to hurt the service. The point at issue, gentlemen, is this: We are not asking for any form of increase in our activities. The testimony upon which Mr. Ludlow had based his statement was that we would not need over $12,000,000 unless the services were faced with the carrying of more mail.

Senator ADAMS. Let me ask you a question. The additional money that you have in mind is for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1936, is it not?

Colonel GORRELL. Yes, sir.

Senator ADAMS. This is a deficiency bill committee.

Colonel GORRELL. But the title of the bill, sir, in several other places in the bill, says "and for appropriations for 1937."

Senator ADAMS. But you have not yet begun to expend the $12,000,000.

Senator MCKELLAR. No; we are asked to add a deficiency appropriation before we begin the expenditure of the money.

Senator ADAMS. Is this the same thing that Mr. Branch presented?

Senator MCKELLAR. The same thing.

Colonel GORRELL. May I be permitted one sentence? Then I will not persist. The title of the bill also says, "for appropriations for 1937".

Senator ADAMS. We are quite familiar with that.

Colonel GORRELL. The Post Office Department can expend only what you gentlemen say. They will start cutting our existing schedules. Our mail loads are already running 25 or 30 percent higher than last year. They are already forcing us to throw off passengers. That is reducing our revenue. They are going to force us to throw off more passengers in order to reduce the weight. We ran $4,000,000 in the red last year. Some of our companies have not $1,000 in the bank today. Some have not $5,000 bank balance. The condition is very serious.

Senator BYRNES. Why should they force you to do that before the new fiscal year commences?

Colonel GORRELL. They will not do so until the new fiscal year does commence.

Senator BYRNES. I thought you said they were already forcing you to do so.

Colonel GORRELL. They are already preparing to do so.

Senator BYRNES. They have not done it yet?

Colonel GORRELL. No, sir. They are all ready when the law goes into effect, however.

Senator HALE. Is it not a fact that unless you get this additional $250,000 you will not be able to keep up the existing service?

Colonel GORRELL. The existing service will be reduced, sir. We have been notified to that effect already.

Senator BYRNES. That is, provided they make the entire reduction in your service.

Colonel GORRELL. If we do not get the $250,000 which the Senate put in and which the House did not agree to, the Post Office Department will reduce the number of our schedules, and the existing air-mail service will be reduced.

Senator BYRNES. The chief of the service said he would have to determine to do one of two things—either to reduce schedules now, or to run along on the existing schedules for the present, and reduce the schedules toward the end of the fiscal year; but seemingly that determination has not been reached.

Colonel GORRELL. The determination that was reported to me was that we must prepare to have our schedules reduced, sir. An airplane can carry only so much weight. As the mail load increases—and it is increasing 25 to 30 percent already so far this year——

Senator ADAMS. This committee is somewhat like an airplane. We have our limitations. We cannot, before an appropriation bill goes into effect, start to review it.

Senator MCKELLAR. We cannot add an item as a deficiency appropriation before the deficiency is created.

Senator ADAMS. We cannot do that after the Senate has acted on it. While the Senate may have approved the appropriation in the first place, it finally receded. In other words, we should have to go back and say to the Senate, "You were wrong in your action."

Senator MCKELLAR. Not only should we have to do that, but we should have to go back to the House, and they simply would not allow it; that is all.

Senator ADAMS. All right, Colonel; we are obliged to you.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF HON. ALBEN W. BARKLEY, A SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF KENTUCKY

Senator BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I desire to present a matter connected with the Tennessee Valley Authority and its development. It appears on page 19.

Senator McKellar and I have offered identical amendments, because they involve a proposed dam in Kentucky and one in Tennessee. I wish to speak first about the proposed dam at Gilbertsville, Ky., which is the only dam in Kentucky which is on the program of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Some 4 or 5 years before the Tennessee Valley Authority was created, a private company was organized for the purpose of building a dam at Aurora, Ky., which is near the Tennessee-Kentucky line.

Senator MCKELLAR. Just about 25 miles from Gilbertsville.

Senator BARKLEY. Yes. The site of the Aurora dam was some 50 miles above the mouth of the Tennessee River, whereas the site of the dam which has been located and recommended by the Tennessee Valley Authority is 23 miles above the mouth; so that there is about 25 or 26 miles difference between the original site and the one which they have finally selected.

When the Tennessee Valley Authority was created with the view of having control of and developing the Tennessee Valley as a whole, it was realized by everybody that that could not be done if there were to be one private dam in the river which would not coordinate with the plans of the Government for the development of the whole valley; and negotiations were entered upon between the Tennessee Valley Authority and the promoters of the Aurora Dam, which was proposed by a private corporation, to adjust their matters and have

the private corporation retire from the field. They realized the necessity of that, because they really could not afford to have just a single private dam in a whole valley with all the rest of them operated by the Tennessee Valley Authority; so they negotiated and settled their matters, and I think the private corporation was paid some sum; I do not know what—for whatever it had expended in its activities up to that time.

Senator McKellar. I think the amount was about $149,000.

Senator Barkley. It was a friendly agreement between the Tennessee Valley Authority and these people. They had certain equities there which the Tennessee Valley Authority did not desire to ignore, and so they settled.

Now, you have a provision authorizing and directing the T. V. A. to make preliminary surveys with respect to the location of a dam at Aurora. There was some question as to whether there was sufficient foundation at that point and it was necessary to survey it, and you authorized and directed the T. V. A. to make that survey, and it has made it, and it found a deficiency in the rock formation at Aurora. And the engineers surveyed on down the river toward the Ohio, and found the location at Gilbertsville, which as I said a while ago, is some 23 miles above the mouth of the Tennessee at the Ohio, and some 25 miles below the original site at Aurora.

Now, they have recommended that dam.

The T. V. A. engineers had made their report, and both the T. V. A. engineers and the Army engineers acting in harmony, and in cooperation, subsequently investigated the site at Gilbertsville, and both sets of engineers recommended it and urged that it be immediately begun.

Senator Adams. Senator Barkley, is that dam solely for the purpose of aiding navigation or is it a power dam also?

Senator Barkley. Well, it is both. It is a combination dam.

Senator McKellar. The Tennessee River, with the other dams authorized, will be navigable to within 40 miles, by river, of Knoxville.

Senator Barkley. Yes.

Senator McKellar. And the dam here will make it navigable all of the way.

Senator Barkley. Of course, you are familiar with the fact that originally seven dams for navigation purposes were authorized by Congress in the Tennessee River. Of course, this program eliminates all that and, furthermore, the fact that they have found this site at Gilbertsville, which is nearer the mouth of the Tennessee, makes it necessary to build only one dam there instead of possibly two. They reported they had even found a suitable site 50 miles above the mouth, that in order that it may be coordinated with the Ohio, which has been canalized from Pittsburgh to Cairo with year-around 9-foot stage, it would be necessary to build another dam.

Senator Hale. Do you have a map indicating these locations?

Senator Barkley. I have, but not with me.

Senator McKellar. I will get you one.

Senator Barkley. Senator McKellar can get you one.

Now, the estimate sent in by the Budget calls for forty-three million and some hundred thousand dollars for it.

Senator McKellar. $200,000, for the T. V. A.

Senator Barkley. $200,000, for the next fiscal year.

The House cut that down to $39,900,000. We want our amendment, the amendment offered by Senator McKellar and I, to include not only Gilbertsville but a dam at Watts Bar in Tennessee, which is in the same situation so far as the recommendation is concerned. It has been approved.

Senator McKellar. But on the other end of the river.

Senator Barkley. Yes. There is a local condition—I want to call your attention to this fact, that for years this private concern had projected this dam and people believed they were going to get a dam, and have believed it, for navigation and power purposes both. It has, of course, made our people all over west Kentucky and west Tennessee, which will be served by this dam, anxious about the beginning of the work on it.

This is the largest dam—the Gilbertsville Dam—is the largest dam which is projected for the whole Tennessee Valley. It will take longer to construct.

Senator Steiwer. What is it to cost?

Senator McKellar. That is, with the exception of the Wilson Dam.

Senator Barkley. I mean, with the exception of the Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals.

Senator Steiwer. What is the estimated cost?

Senator Barkley. It is estimated to cost $60,000,000. What we are asking is that you increase this appropriation not up to the $43,000,000 asked for by the Budget, but to $41,100,000, so as to permit the T. V. A. to begin these two dams during the next fiscal year, and it is necessary, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that if the whole picture is to be completed, approximately at the same time, because this being the largest unconstructed dam, of course, it will take longer to build it up, and if it is delayed in its beginning it simply means that much more delay in the completion of the project.

Now, another million and a quarter, I believe is the amount that is asked.

Senator McKellar. I think that it is $2,000,000, Senator, $1,000,000 for each dam.

Senator Barkley. That is what is contemplated that it should be, a million for each one of these dams.

Senator Hale. Is this an integral part of the program?

Senator Barkley. It is.

Senator McKellar. Absolutely.

Senator Barkley. It has already been approved, and it is just a question of getting the necessary funds.

Senator Hale. Has this been approved by the Budget?

Senator Barkley. It has been approved by the Budget.

Senator McKellar. Yes.

Senator Barlkey. The Budget has approved it.

Senator Byrnes. Why is it not done; what is the reason for not having the appropriation, if the Budget has approved it?

Senator Barkley. Well, the House just cut it down.

We feel that these two dams ought to be started, and that the amount that we are asking is not large.

Senator Steiwer. Let us refer again to the amount. As I understand from what Senator McKellar said a minute ago, it will require about a million each additional.

Senator McKELLAR. That is what we wish; that is what we are asking. Authority exists, Senator, and Senator Barkley and I wish a million dollars for each dam. That is what will be necessary in order to complete navigation.

Senator STEIWER. I understand.

Senator BARKLEY. But, this does not provide for $2,000,000. It provides only $1,000,000 more than the House bill.

Senator STEIWER. What is to be the ultimate cost, that is what I am trying to get, and what is it that you ultimately want?

Senator McKELLAR. We want a million dollars for each dam.

Senator BARKLEY. Yes; we want $2,000,000; a million dollars for each dam.

Senator BYRNES. You want $49,900,000.

Senator BARKLEY. That is right.

Senator McKELLAR. The whole thing is to cost forty-four million, or forty-three million dollars.

Senator BARKLEY. We want the language changed on page 19, at the end of line 6, after the word "Bend", insert the following:

A dam at or near Gilbertsville, Ky., and a dam at or near Watts Bar, Tenn.

That is, where you name these dams, for which the appropriation is made, we want the language added:

A dam at or near Gilbertsville, Ky., and a dam at or near Watts Bar, Tenn.

Senator McKELLAR. That is right.

Senator BARKLEY. So then, included in the appropriation for which we are asking initially, there will be a million dollars additional for each dam.

Senator McKELLAR. The investigation has been made.

Senator BARKLEY. That has already been made.

Now, gentlemen, that is about all that I can say. I am extremely anxious about this thing, because we have been working on it so long. It has been regarded as necessary for years, and it does not add anything at all to the ultimate cost of the project. It simply gives us a million dollars to start on both of these dams, and I want to say in addition to that that in western Kentucky, where none of this work so far has been done, we have a serious unemployment situation which would be materially eased by this million dollars to begin this dam.

I thank you gentlemen for giving me this time.

I have been over here on another committee, trying to get some money.

Senator ADAMS. Those reports went before the House?

Senator BARKLEY. They have been filed with the President, and I suppose they have been filed with both House and Senate. It is quite a lengthy report.

Senator McKellar is as much interested in this as I am and he can give you any additional information that you might want on it; but this is the picture we want you to keep in mind, and I thank you very much.

Senator McKELLAR. Senator Logan and Senator Bachman of course, would express the same views if they were here.

Senator BARKLEY. I wish to state in that connection, that Senator Logan had to leave town or he would have been here.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. CLAIM AGAINST MEXICO

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM H. DIETERICH, A UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Senator ADAMS. Senator Dieterich, we will hear you.

Senator DIETERICH. Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the committee, I am appearing before your committee in pursuance of a notice that I gave that I would offer an amendment to this defidiency appropriation bill, which amendment was presented and placed on the table, I suppose, under the rules of the Senate, so that it would be available if any Senator wanted to familiarize himself with it and the amendment is to be inserted in the proper place. I am not advised now as to where the proper place in the bill would be, but I assume that would be a minor proposition if you agree on it.

(The amendment follows:)

[H. R. 12624, 74th Cong., 2d sess.]

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DIETERICH to the bill (H. R. 12624) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1936, and June 30, 1937, and for other purposes, viz: At the proper place insert the following paragraph:

"Payment to Illinois Central Railroad: For payment to the Illinois Central Railroad of claim numbered 1995, awarded December 6, 1926, by the commission under a convention between the United States and Mexico, concluded September 8, 1923, as extended, $2,793,905.36: *Provided*, That the 5 per centum deduction in reimbursement of the Government of the United States of expenses incurred by it in respect of such claim, provided for in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1937, shall not be made."

Senator DIETERICH. I am not insisting on that proviso. I did offer a proviso when that bill was up in which a provision was contained in the bill which sought to charge all claims allowed by this Commission 5 percent for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Claims Commission. I objected to it at that time on the ground that the claim of the Illinois Central Railroad, considering the amount, and considering the fact there was no controversy, that it was unreasonable to expect 5 percent contribution from that claim; but that amendment, as my amendments usually meet with when they are adopted by the Senate and sent to the conference committee, was lost in the conference committee.

I understand that this is correct: At least, we are not insisting on that deduction, and we let that go, whatever the law provides, for the deduction from claims.

Now, I would like to advise the committee of the nature of the claim of the Illinois Central Railroad and the reasons why I am asking for an appropriation to be contained in this bill to pay this particular claim.

The Illinois Central Railroad Co. is a railroad company organized in Illinois under a special charter. The State of Illinois is interested in that railroad company to the extent of 7 percent of its gross earnings, which are contributed to the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State government. So, it is a matter, so far as the State of Illinois is concerned, of public concern, and the Illinois Central Rail-

road, like most other railroad companies has maintained a solvent condition and is still maintaining a solvent condition by reason of good management, but their revenues are falling behind until unless Congress takes cognizance of this claim, they may have to apply to some other agency of the Government to help finance themselves.

In 1920, the Illinois Central Railroad Co. sold to the Mexican Government 91 locomotives to be used on the Mexican National Railways. Consideration for those locomotives was something like $1,400,000. There was not any controversy about that consideration.

Senator McKELLAR. What was the date of the sale?

Senator DIETERICH. The date of the sale in 1920—I will give you the exact date, Senator. It was April 23, 1921.

There was no controversy about the transaction. There was not any dispute between the Illinois Central Railroad Co. and the Mexican Government. There was no dispute about the amount to be paid by the Mexican Government for this equipment furnished by the Illinois Central Railroad.

Shortly after that conditions became so serious between the nationals of the Mexican Government and the nationals of the United States Government on account of various controversies, real estate, and otherwise in Texas, and Mexico in which our nationals were interested, that in order to maintain good relationship, the two Governments entered into negotiations and a convention was entered into by the two Governments which created a general claims commission and a special claims commission.

That convention or treaty entered into between the Mexican Government and the Government of the United States was agreed to by the State Department on September 23. It was ratified by the Senate on January 23, 1924, and by the President on February 4, 1924, and that created an agency whereby the nationals of the United States who had claims against the Mexican Government or their nationals, and the nationals of the Mexican Government, who had claims against the United States or their nationals, could submit their claims to this Commission consisting of three judges—I do not know what they are called, or designated in the protocol creating them—and have them passed upon and take judgments, for the purpose of creating a better feeling along that borderline and between the nationals of the two countries.

The work of this commission under the convention was to be concluded in 2 years and they were to take jurisdiction over all of these claims. I do not know what the difference was between the general claims and the special claims.

Anyway, the Illinois Central claim came under the category of general claims.

Pursuant to the creation of that tribunal, the Illinois Central Railroad Co. submitted its case to that particular agency. A hearing was had and in 1926, within 2 years, a judgment was rendered in favor of the United States of America against the Mexican Government, on account of this claim, in an amount of $1,472,200, and interest on that from April 1, 1925, which interest amounted to $335,331.36, and the judgment provided that that amount of $1,472,200, being the principal of the claim, should draw interest from the date of the awarding of this judgment until finally paid at the rate of 6 percent per annum.

The judgment awarded for interest and principal was $1,806,531.36.

Senator HALE. Interest and principal?

Senator DIETRICH. Interest and principal. The decision is—and I will read it for the record, if the committee wishes, or will file it.

This is the conclusion of the convention upon this particular claim. I can file it with the committee for their information.

For the record it states that the Commission decides that the Government of Mexico shall pay to the Government of the United States of America the sum of $1,807,531.36; $1,800,000, plus interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum; $1,472,200 from April 1, 1925, to the date on which the last award was rendered by the Commission.

The last award was to be rendered in 2 years.

So, the United States has a judgment against the Government of Mexico for this amount on account of the indebtedness owing to the Government, to the Illinois Central Railroad Co.

After this claim was filed, and while it was before the Commission, the Mexican Government recognizing the justice of this claim sent an agent and tried to negotiate a settlement with the Illinois Central Railroad independently of the Claims Commission and they went so far as to agree upon a settlement, and agreement, upon the payments to be made by the Mexican Government. They agreed to pay this indebtedness at the rate of $100,000 a month. That negotiation took place sometime during the year 1925, if I remember rightly—either 1925 or 1926.

On the way to New York, through Washington—this is covered by correspondence that I will file with you for the record authenticating this in the record—the agent of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., knowing that the claim was before this Commission, and that the State Department had authority and jurisdiction, appeared before the State Department, the agencies in charge of these claims, and told them that they had an opportunity to negotiate an independent settlement of this claim.

The claim will show upon its face that there was no dispute. In fact, Mexico tried to defeat it on the ground that there was no dispute and that it was not subject to adjudication by the Commission, because there was no controversy about it.

But, the agent of the railroad company was told by the State Department that if they negotiated a settlement independently of the Claims Commission that the Government and its State Department would take no further cognizance of the controversy if anything should arise between them, the Mexican Government and the Illinois Central Railroad. In other words, they would lose the protection of the State Department in case that settlement did not go through and for that reason, negotiations for private settlement with the railroad company and the Government of Mexico were abandoned.

This claim was allowed. The Government obtained a judgment against Mexico in 1926, 10 years ago. The Claims Commission work was to be concluded in 2 years.

Had the settlement gone through that was being negotiated between the Illinois Central Railroad and the Mexican Government independently of this Commission, the chances are that the claim would have been paid. The Government of Mexico at that time was in condition where it could meet those reasonable obligations; but they, acting on their own volition and advice, did not want to

do something that might be distasteful to their own Government or any agency of the Government, and did not want to place themselves in a position where if any controversy arose they would not have the protection which is given to them, so withdrew.

Senator McKELLAR. What date was it that they withdrew?

Senator DIETERICH. They withdrew before a determination was made of the claim, some time in 1926; some time in 1925 or 1926.

I took the matter up with the State Department, with this Claims Commission. Under the protocol entered into by those conventions, it specified the matters in connections with the claims should be presented and payment should be made. It was the theory that these claims would all be adjudicated, and then when the claims were adjudicated, the Governments would meet together and strike a balance and one would pay to its nationals and the other would pay to its nationals whatever the difference was, and the two Governments would settle with their own nationals.

There is no question but what that was the arrangement and that was in the mind of the conventions, or parties who made this treaty between the two governments.

As is usual, there was an unusual number of claims which arose of a controversial nature. The work of this Commission is not completed yet.

In the 2 years, among some 2,500 claims presented to the special Claims Commission, I think less than a hundred were allowed, were acted upon. Of the 2,000 claims before the general Claims Commission some 139 or 140 were allowed.

Now, if they have to wait until an arrangement is made, and have got to bide their time until final settlement of all of these claims is made, no one living will ever realize anything from the claims that they have against the Mexican Government, and the Illinois Central will have lost whatever right it might have had.

This is not included in the general Budget, and the reason it is not included, is because the State Department seems to think it is a matter of a legislative policy as to whether you want to pay this judgment now to the Illinois Central Railroad Co. and in that they are probably right.

There is no controversy about that.

What I want to present to this committee is that this is the only claim of its kind before that Commission. This is a claim where there is no controversy. This is a claim that, by the record which will be filed with you the judgment it will be shown was admitted. This is a claim that had not this agency intervened, probably would have been settled long ago between the Illinois Central Railroad and the Mexican Government.

Senator McKELLAR. Senator, before you leave that particular point, let me ask you this question: Do you have any idea as to how many claims have been allowed in favor of the Mexican Government and how many claims have been allowed in favor of the United States Government?

Senator DIETERICH. No; I do not have that information, Senator. I do not have that particular information before me. It is available but I did not think it was necessary, Senator, to investigate into that, because there is no other claim that bears the same—well, I will not use the word "merit", because probably all just claims have merit—

but, is in the same category, where this claimant has the right to ask his Government to appropriate and pass his claim.

Senator GLASS. Well, do you think, Senator, that the State Department in any degree, directly or indirectly, assumed responsibility for the claim?

Senator DIETERICH. I am going to read you a letter that I got from the State Department, Senator Glass, that probably will explain their attitude and that was in response to a letter that I wrote to the State Department in which I set up the matter that, calling their attention to this claim, and asking them to include it in their Budget estimates. The letter that I wrote, if the Senator will bear with me—I will read it, or leave it for the record, whichever you prefer.

Senator GLASS. Well, you can leave it for the record, or read it, just as you prefer.

Senator DIETERICH. This was written to R. Walton Moore, Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., with whom I had negotiations, for the State Department.

Senator HALE. What is the date of that letter?

Senator DIETERICH. The letter is dated April 29, 1936.

Senator HAYDEN. Give us the pertinent parts of it.

Senator DIETERICH. All right. It is a very short letter, because I tried to write only the pertinent parts or include those in the letter.

(The letter reads:)

Hon. R. WALTON MOORE,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. MOORE: I invite your attention to award in the case of the *Illinois Central Railroad Co., claimant* v. *The United Mexican States* (Docket No. 432), opinion rendered December 6, 1926, by the General Claims Convention between the United States and the United Mexican States, concluded September 8, 1923.

I am informed at one time the Illinois Central Railroad Co. could have made a settlement of its claim with the Mexican Government but was prevented from doing so by the United States Government. I attach hereto copy of a letter written by Judge Robert V. Fletcher, former general counsel of the Illinois Central Railroad Co. on March 29, 1930, to Mr. O. M. Fitzhugh, attorney at law, 614 Alamo National Bank Building, San Antonio, Tex., which sets forth the history of the negotiations and the reasons why a settlement between the Mexican Government and the Illinois Central Railroad Co. was not perfected whereby the Illinois Central Railroad Co. would have been paid the principal of its claim.

It will be seen from this letter that the Illinois Central Railroad Co. was approached by a Mr. De Hoyos, a representative of the Mexican Government, who was anxious to settle the claim by private negotiations, but when the Illinois Central Railroad Co. submitted the matter to the legal adviser of the State Department, it was told if the Illinois Central Railroad Co. entered into an agreement of this kind he would immediately dismiss the claim before the General Claims Committee.

It will be seen that the action of the United States Government prevented a settlement of this claim by the Mexican Government. So far as I am informed, this was the only claim which was in the course of actual settlement, and which settlement was prevented from being carried out by the United States Government.

Under these circumstances it would seem to be the part of justice for the State Department to approve an item to the Budget Bureau to be included in the pending deficiency appropriation bill covering this item.

It may appear superfluous to state that the Illinois Central Railroad Co. has urgent need for this money at this time. In view of the fact that this company pays 7 percent of its gross earnings in the State of Illinois to the State government, the disposition of this matter is of material interest to my State.

Under these circumstances, I am writing you to inquire if this is a valid and worthy claim, and if you will interpose any objection to the inclusion of an item

covering payment thereof in accordance with the award referred to above in the second deficiency appropriation bill which will shortly be before Congress.

Your early reply to this will be appreciated for the reason that the consequences of a delay in this matter will place the Illinois Central Railroad Co. in an embarrassing financial position.

Most respectfully yours,

WILLIAM H. DIETERICH.

APRIL 29, 1936.

Senator DIETERICH. The letter that I refer to as written by Judge Robert V. Fletcher to Mr. Fitzhugh pertained to some of these general claims and the pertinent part of that letter is that:

Some time after we had induced the American agent, Colonel Anderson, to adopt our claim, and after it had been filed, our people in Chicago were approached by a representative of the Mexican Government, a Mr. De Hoyos. Mr. De Hoyos stated that he had authority to represent the then President of Mexico, who was anxious to settle the claim by private negotiations.

I was present at an interview between Mr. De Hoyos and Mr. A. E. Clift, who was then our senior vice president. After a great deal of negotiation, a tentative arrangement was made whereby it was agreed that the claim should be settled for $1,472,000, which was the principal of the claim, $100,000 to be paid in cash and monthly payments of $100,000 thereafter until the principal amount was discharged. We went so far as to enter into a contract providing for this disposition of the matter, subject, however, to the approval of the American agent, and with the stipulation that nothing in our negotiations should operate to the prejudice of our company in its proceedings before the General Claims Commission. It was arranged that I should go to New York, receive the $100,000 and conclude the arrangement, provided, however, that I had the approval of the American agent.

I went to New York by way of Washington. When I reached Washington I discussed the matter with the attorney for the agency, Miss Thompson, and with Mr. James R. Sloane, the assistant agent, Colonel Anderson being out of the city at the time. Mr. Sloane stated that he did not feel like assenting to the arrangement without consulting some responsible person in the State Department. Mr. Sloane discussed the matter with Mr. Olds, the legal adviser of the State Department. Mr. Olds vetoed the whole proposition, saying that if we entered into an agreement of this kind he would immediately dismiss our claim. We could not afford to have the matter take this course, since if our claim were dismissed and the Mexican Government should default in making the payments under the contract, we would have no recourse whatever, through diplomatic channels or otherwise. The State Department took the position that the claim was in the hands of the Government and the Government would not consent to any private negotiations. Of course, it was understood that if we were willing to trust the Mexican Government, without the assistance of the American Government.

And so forth. In response to that letter, I received from Mr. Moore, the Assistant Secretary of State, the following:

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, May 2, 1936.

Hon. WILLIAM H. DIETERICH,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR DIETERICH: I have your letter of April 29, relative to the claim of the Illinois Central Railroad Co. against the Government of Mexico, which I discussed with Judge Burch, of Memphis, when he was in my office early this week. The facts seem to be beyond question, namely, that the claim was presented to the Commission, and that under the former administration the company was advised that should it determine to negotiate a private settlement, the company would be required to turn away from any other method of obtaining payment, and that thereupon the case was proceeded with before the Commission, and an award made in favor of the company. It does not seem quite accurate to say that the State Department prevented the company from making a private settlement. What happened was that the company determined not to take that course, in view of the position in which it found itself, consequent on the position taken by the State Department.

The Commission not only made an award in favor of the Illinois Central, but awards in favor of other claimants, totaling a principal, exclusive of interest, of

$750,000. I am certain the Secretary would not be willing to request Congress to make an appropriation to cover the awards, but I believe it probable that should legislation be introduced to effect that result, he would express no objection to its passage, and refrain from any effort to influence the action of Congress.

If you think there is any further information or view I should submit, I am sure you will not hesitate to let me know.

Yours very sincerely,

R. WILTON MOORE.

Now, that is the position of the State Department, and I think that is the correct position. It is not such a matter upon which they can base an item in the deficiency appropriation bill or request the Congress to make an appropriation, but it is a matter that has that justice, that if the justice of the claim appeals to Congress there will be no objection from that Department.

Senator GLASS. Is it your contention that the Government of the United States assumes responsibility for this claim whether it could be collected from the Mexican Government or not?

Senator DIETERICH. That is my position, Senator Glass, that when these conventions were entered into between the two Governments, that the understanding was that when the adjudications had been made that the Governments would pay to their own nationals the amounts in the claims awarded to them against the other Government, and they would strike a balance between themselves, and it would become a government obligation and not only that, but this judgment against the Mexican Government does not run to the Illinois Central Railroad Co.

This award of this convention runs to the Government of the United States and is a claim of the Government of the United States against the Government of Mexico and what we are asking is that Congress, upon this claim, make this payment, because we have the right to assume that it would be paid within the time limit in the protocol entered into by those conventions, which was 2 years; but they were not completed in 2 years, but have been extended up to 1929 and then to 1934, and then this extension, and we feel from the nature of this claim, from the fact there was no controversy about it; from the fact that it was undisputed, that the Government of the United States should advance to this national of hers this money and I say that for this reason, because this Senate is aware of the fact that railroads have got to finance themselves and it is difficult for them to finance themselves.

Senator GLASS. They have not got to finance themselves. The Government of the United States has been financing them, or most of them.

Senator DIETERICH. I was going to say, that if the Government of the United States pays this claim—they have a judgment against the Government of Mexico—they will save the Illinois Central in all probability of that embarrassment.

Senator HALE. Does the same reasoning apply to all of the other claims before the Commission?

Senator DIETERICH. Not with the same force that it does to this, because there are a lot of those matters that are of a controversial nature. There are a lot of those matters that are unliquidated, and you understand that a hearing is necessary before a tribunal to determine the amounts.

There are a lot of them of that sort and a lot of that sort of judgments, and so forth.

Senator HALE. But there are probably a lot of others in exactly this same condition?

Senator DIETERICH. No; no, there are not. I do not think there is another claim in the same condition that this one is in, because there was absolutely no dispute as to the consideration or anything about the claim.

Senator MCKELLAR. The reasoning that you are applying, as I understand it is that the United States Government by taking charge of this claim prevented the settlement at $100,000 a month and you deem that the Government is morally obligated to pay the claim?

Senator DIETERICH. Without any question.

Senator GLASS. I would not say that the United States Government prevented the applicant from negotiating it. It simply said that if the Illinois Central preferred to make a private arrangement with Mexico that this Government would withdraw from any responsibility from it, and that being represented to the agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, the agent preferred to rely upon this Commission to adjudicate its claims; but it is almost inconceivable to me that the United States Government assumed responsibility for this claim, unless it is collected from the Government of Mexico.

Senator ADAMS. Senator Dieterich, your argument is based upon one assumption of fact and that is that the settlement with the Mexican Government by private arrangement would have been made and that settlement would have been carried out by the Mexican Government.

Senator DIETERICH. No. I think that you understand me thoroughly. I am not making a point on that. I am not saying that the Government prevented the settlement, but I say this, that this claimant was put in a position where when he filed this claim with the Claims Commission, he could not negotiate any private settlement. He had to look to this particular agency to get collection, get a judgment.

Senator MCKELLAR. Senator, the reason I asked you if you had the number of claims that had been allowed against Mexico and the number of claims that had been allowed against the United States was to see just what position the United States would be in at the conclusion of the negotiations. I imagine that we have more claims against Mexico than Mexico has against us.

Senator DIETERICH. I do not think that there is any question about that, Senator. I do not think there is any question but what the claims against Mexico will outbalance the claims that the Mexican nationals will have against us; that Mexico or Mexican nationals will have against the United States; but the point that I am making is this—and I understand the force of the Senator's argument [Senator Glass] that before an amount is paid out of the Federal Treasury in satisfaction of a claim of this kind there should be a just cause for paying it. It should at least at sometime become the obligation of the United States to make the payment, and under the protocol that was entered into it was somewhat different from some of the other claims commissions that have been set up, and I guess that is by reason of the fact we are such close neighbors with Mexico.

Senator MCKELLAR. Have you any official reports of any kind from this Claims Commission?

Senator DIETERICH. Yes; there are reports filed with the Claims Commission. They have full reports. They are not published in printed volumes, but they are available and you can get them.

Senator BYRNES. Senator, let me ask you this: Have you introduced a bill, and had it go before the Claims Committee to have a determination of the claim, so far as the United States Government is concerned? I ask that for this reason: We of course are here considering a deficiency appropriation bill. Where there is a claim in which there is no allegation of a legal liability on the part of the Government and the matter is referred to the Court of Claims, there the facts are gone into, and there is a finding of fact as to whether or not there is an equitable claim against the Government of the United States.

Now, in this case we have not got that. Here there is no such a finding. The ordinary procedure is for such matters to go before the Claims Committee, and that committee refers it to a subcommittee, which subcommittee goes into all of the facts.

Now, here we have nothing upon which to act. We do not know what the attitude of the State Department is or what the attitude of other officials of the Government is, and we are asked to add an item to an appropriation bill with the limited opportunities that we have to go into the merits of the claim.

Senator MCKELLAR. You have not introduced a bill, which has gone before the Claims Committee, upon the merits of the claim, and been passed upon?

Senator DIETERICH. The judgment is here.

Senator ADAMS. You maintain that it is a claim against the United States Government?

Senator BYRNES. You are maintaining that this is a claim against the United States Government?

Senator DIETERICH. I am maintaining that it is a claim against the United States Government, and I have given you the reasons why I think this Congress ought to make the appropriation.

I have given you the reasons, and the State Department has no objections to it. The State Department simply does not want to be put in the position of trying to dictate a policy of legislation of the Congress.

Now, it is a question, without any doubt, that would be proper if this committee should see fit to put it into the bill.

If I have to run all of the technical and political gauntlets I apparently have got to run, I realize that there are many reasons why if you do not consider the equities of it, the injustices, there are many reasons why it could be opposed.

Senator BYRNES. The Congress can always consider the equities.

Senator DIETERICH. That is why I am presenting it to the Congress. I am presenting to you the justice of it. I am not pretending to state that I am standing here on a legal right, on a purely technical legal right. If I were, this would be a different proposition.

Senator BYRNES. That is the reason for the existence of the Committee on Claims, where a man who has not a legal right, cannot go into court, but has an equitable right can go there for a determination.

68551—36——19

Senator DIETERICH. Senator, I understand that this is not a proper subject matter for the Committee on Claims. I understand that their investigation into the legal technicalities of it would not result in anything; that the only relief that we can get is the relief we can get here; the relief that our nationals can get before this Congress.

Senator BYRNES. Yes; before Congress.

Senator GLASS. Is that your only process?

Senator DIETERICH. It is the only process, unless they await the long years until this Claims Commission will finally conclude its work.

Senator GLASS. Well, suppose that the Illinois Central Railroad were to present its claim to the Court of Claims upon your theory that the United States Government has assumed the responsibility for this indebtedness and the Court of Claims were to pass upon it. Then, Congress would have something to act upon of a definite nature. I think there is a very grave question of doubt whether the United States Government has assumed responsibility for this indebtedness. Just simply because some agent of the State Department said to the agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, if they want to pursue private settlement with Mexico, that that would acquit this Government of any necessity of going into the matter.

Senator DIETERICH. Well, Senator Glass, the agent who said that was speaking authoritatively, because he was one of those in charge of this claim.

Senator GLASS. I doubt if the State Department itself, with the concurrence of the Secretary and all of its officials, would have a right to assume for this Government the responsibility for a claim such as that.

Senator DIETERICH. You say that you do not think that it would?

Senator GLASS. I do not think it would.

Senator DIETERICH. I do not think it would either, unless it legally was obligated or there was a legal obligation against the United States.

Senator ADAMS. Senator Dieterich, the form of judgment indicates that the claim is rendered in favor of the United States Government.

Senator DIETERICH. Yes, that is correct.

Senator ADAMS. Then, you would be up against this situation: You could not very well have the United States Government at one time acting as an assignee and at the same time proceeding as an independent collecting agent of a claim which had been assigned.

Senator DIETERICH. That is the reasoning and that reasoning is very simple. It is a fact that the United States Government without any question considers itself the assignee of that claim and has taken judgment in the name of an agency of the Government.

Then, it would be an unusual principle to say that the agent should go ahead and require help on this.

Senator MCKELLAR. Let me make this suggestion to you: Here is a claim filed with the Commission which has been settled by a judgment in favor of the United States for the sum of $2,893,000. Then, the situation is such that the Mexican Government now owes that claim to the United States.

It seems to me that you are in a perfect position to go before the Claims Committee and have a bill reported out for this amount, and if they reported that bill out, this committee would appropriate the funds; but this is not a legislative committee. It has to be authorized either by a Budget estimate, or we have got to be authorized by law, and we have no law. It is not necessarily authorized by law.

Senator DIETERICH. Let me say——

Senator MCKELLAR. Let me finish this for just a moment.

Senator DIETERICH (interposing). Suppose that the Budget should raise the same question as to whether or not the matter is proper. You could raise that question.

Senator MCKELLAR. We could raise the question.

Senator DIETERICH. But if the Budget raises it.

Senator MCKELLAR. I think you would have no trouble getting it.

Senator DIETERICH. If the Budget sent up an estimate, would that give it any more legal standing?

Senator MCKELLAR. Yes; it would make it very different.

Senator ADAMS. May I suggest, Senator Dieterich, this committee as you know operates under rather stringent regulations. We cannot under the rules of the Senate add a new item to an appropriation bill unless we have a foundation upon which to rest. It either must have legislative authority or a Budget estimate, or some recommendation of a standing committee. Unless one of those three things exist we do not have the legal right under the authority which creates the Appropriations Committee to make the appropriation.

Senator DIETERICH. You do not have the right to make a recommendation yourselves.

Senator ADAMS. No; we have not, regardless of what we might think of the merits of the claim.

Senator DIETERICH. I do not understand that you are working under such stringent rules.

Senator ADAMS. We are; we have very definite rules.

Senator MCKELLAR. We have to have a Budget estimate, or a recommendation from a committee. If you would get those, I think it would pass.

Senator DIETERICH. You cannot make your own recommendations?

Senator GLASS. We can authorize any member of the committee to offer the suggestion on the floor of the Senate; but if we were to undertake to incorporate it in this bill and anybody should make a point of order, which anybody would be authorized under the rules to do, why, that would return the whole bill to this committee.

Senator MCKELLAR. Another thing about it: If we authorized one of the members of the committee to offer it in the Senate, we would still have the same difficulty.

Senator DIETERICH. Let me see whether this is subject to a point of order or not. If any obligation is incurred here, it has been incurred by reason of the treaty rights that are vested in the Senate, and under which authority these conventions, or these treaties were adopted, and if there is a just obligation that arises by reason of a treaty between these two Governments, could there still be a point of order made against the recommendation?

Senator ADAMS. May I read a section of our rules. It is subsection 5 of rule 16.

No amendment, the object of which is to provide for a private claim, shall be received to any general appropriation bill, unless it be to carry out the provisions of an existing law or a treaty stipulation, which shall be cited on the face of the amendment.

Senator McKELLAR. Senator Dieterich, let me make this statement——

Senator DIETERICH. It seems to me that on the face of the amendment, that I am within that rule, according to that.

Senator BYRNES. What treaty stipulation is involved?

Senator ADAMS. There is no treaty stipulation authorizing this claim as against the United States Government.

Senator BYRNES. It goes out by reason of that.

Senator McKELLAR. Senator Dieterich, let me make this suggestion——

Senator DIETERICH (interposing). I do not want to get into any controversy with the subcommittee.

Senator ADAMS. We are presenting our difficulties, just as you are yours.

Senator DIETERICH. I never presented a case in court where I was told that I was wrong. I always had to take it whether I believed it was right or not.

Senator ADAMS. Yes.

Senator DIETERICH. And I am wondering if you have to follow all of these rules.

Senator ADAMS. Yes.

Senator McKELLAR. We follow these rules. Let me tell you this. I think that when the United States Government took charge of that claim——

Senator DIETERICH. If I may say this——

Senator McKELLAR. Just let me finish this for 1 minute. Just let me state this. I think that when the United States Government took charge of this claim and got a judgment in favor of itself before that Commission, that the United States Government made itself liable for the claim, and I think your company ought to have the money.

Senator DIETERICH. I thoroughly agree with you, but I have my colleagues here who seem to think that there is some technicality that will prevent that.

Senator McKELLAR. We have to follow the rules.

Senator DIETERICH. Maybe I am not paying enough attention to the financial affairs of the Government. I had believed, from my services in the Senate, that the rules were not that hypocritical and highly technical.

Senator McKELLAR. We have got the rules and we are obliged to go by them, and if this was offered on the floor by a member of this committee, even if approved by the committee, it would be subject to a point of order.

Senator DIETERICH. The rule read by the Chair, as I interpret it, does not bar the claim being considered.

Senator BYRNES. The only question is whether it is under a treaty stipulation. If it is, it is in order and if it is not, it is not.

Senator McKELLAR. You can offer it on the floor, but you will have to have a two-thirds majority in order to get it passed.

Senator GLASS. I paid you the compliment by saying that you were the only man living who ever changed my vote by a speech; but you have not succeeded this time, so far.

Senator ADAMS. I think we have got all of the facts before us.

Senator DIETERICH. I was going to say, that I did not understand the rules in that way.

Senator McKELLAR. I think we have got the facts fairly before us.

Senator DIETERICH. I think that if you are all for the claim, I think probably you will find a way to allow it.

SOLAR RADIATION WORK BY DR. ABBOTT OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

STATEMENT OF HON. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, A UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ARKANSAS

Senator ADAMS. All right, Senator Robinson, we will hear you.

Senator ROBINSON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee: It will only require a few minutes for me to make the statement that I have in mind.

The matter that I am now about to present comes to me by reason of the fact that I happen to be the senior member in the Senate on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, which as you know is a great scientific organization.

This matter was first called to my attention by the President who sent down to me the other day a memorandum in which he said:

> You are on the Smithsonian Board. I know about the solar radiation work of Dr. Abbott. I think it is worth pursuing. If you get it in the deficiency bill I will not oppose it.

Dr. Abbott is perhaps the greatest living authority on solar radiation and he has been conducting experiments in that behalf for a number of years, with very limited means, with the result that the members of the special advisory committee on the Weather Bureau of the National Research Council consisting of Dr. R. A. Millikan, chairman, who is a very renowned scientist and educator and Dr. Isaiah Bowman who is the president of Johns Hopkins, and Dr. Karl T. Compton, who is the president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology have very highly recommended an appropriation for carrying on this work.

You would probably want to hear Dr. Abbott himself on the matter of the work and on its value, but these renowned scientists whose names I have already called have certified that the work has already brought to light evidence, good evidence, first that the radiation energy which comes to earth from the sun is not entirely constant, but sometimes rises and at other times falls through periods of a number of days and secondly that these rising and falling periods of solar radiation are followed through as much as 16 days by measurable temperature variations in the atmosphere, as determined by ordinary thermometer readings.

The justification for the item supplied me by Dr. Abbott is as follows. It is very brief and I will read it:

JUSTIFICATION

It has been proved that variations of the radiation of the sun govern the weather for at least 2 weeks thereafter. This conclusion is the result of 12 years' observations by the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory.

Discussions with the chief of the United States Weather Bureau and other experts produce agreement that this discovery affords fair promise of a method to forecast weather 2 weeks in advance. This would be of immense value, especially to fruit growers, but indeed to all.

As the weather effects continue so long after their solar causes cease, it would be required to know the sun's daily radiation of 2 weeks preceding, as well as the present, to make such forecasts. Our present three desert mountain stations are not sufficient. Many days fail to be observed because of cloudiness.

The addition of seven stations carried in this estimate, placed in favorable localities around the world would furnish an unbroken record of solar changes.

The location of seven new stations recommended will require close cooperation with the United States Weather Bureau, and it is probable that New Mexico, Old Mexico, Peru, Argentina, Spain, Greece, Syria, Baluchistan, and South Africa will receive consideration. The observatories should be at altitudes above 7,000 feet, where wind velocity is small, clouds rare, and where livable conditions occur.

The appropriation requested is to be used for the usual expenses incident to the maintenance of field observatories, including the erection or rental of buildings, purchase of equipment, salaries of necessary personnel, travel and subsistence, freight and supplies. Beyond this, it is planned to conduct research on other promising methods for the measurement of solar radiation to the end that the collection of such data may be made more certain and reduced in cost.

Now, the chief director of the Weather Bureau, Dr. Willis R. Gregg, has certified to the value of this work. So far as I know, no formal estimate has been received by the committee.

The Director of the Budget, however, said that the message that I had from the President was the equivalent of a Budget estimate. How he arrives at that conclusion I do not know, but that is his statement, and I presume that an estimate could be forthcoming if the committee thinks well enough of the matter to call for it.

Senator GLASS. Could not Dr. Abbott give us an estimate of what it would cost?

Senator ROBINSON. Yes; he has given an estimate. That is nis estimate that I have given.

Senator MCKELLAR. What is it?

Senator ROBINSON. I have supplied it; and it is $200,000. Dr. Abbott is thoroughly imbued with the subject, and I have heard such eminent men as Dr. R. A. Millikan and Dr. Isaiah Bowman say that he has advanced into that field of study further than even they had ever dreamed could be accomplished in this day, and it is one of the most interesting studies in the world, although I am not competent to pursue it very far, and do not claim to be.

Senator GLASS. The practical aspects of it show it to be important, not only to fruit growers, but to sufferers from floods of rivers.

Senator MCKELLAR. Absolutely.

Senator ROBINSON. He can demonstrate to you that the work is all right, and within certain variations, scientifically accurate.

If the committee should want to hear him, I know he would be glad to come. If the committee should see fit to incorporate the amount in the bill——

Senator MCKELLAR. Is there a law providing for it, Senator?

Senator ROBINSON. I do not think so.

Senator MCKELLAR. Does the general statute provide for it?

Senator ROBINSON. I do not think there is any general statute on the subject. He would know. It is my understanding that it is a new item.

Senator GLASS. At least it could be offered on the floor.

Senator ADAMS. I think, Senator Robinson, it would be well to have a Budget estimate, and that would give us a table upon which to rest our action.

Senator ROBINSON. If you wish that, I will ask them to do it.

Senator HAYDEN. That would remove any possibility of a point of order.

Senator ROBINSON. I realized, that when I came in here.

Now, the amendment is very specific.

Senator MCKELLAR. Have you already written that out?

Senator ROBINSON. Oh; yes, sir. The amendment is pending before the committee. It has been introduced in the Senate as pending, but as I stated, so far as I know, there is no Budget estimate. I will look that up, and ask them to send it down.

Senator MCKELLAR. I think perhaps there will not be any question about a Budget estimate.

Senator ROBINSON. Well, that is what Mr. Bell said.

Senator ADAMS. Do you have something you wish to leave for the record?

Senator ROBINSON. I have this memoranda here. I believe that I will leave this. Then, I have this statement signed by these scientists on the National Research Council.

(The documents referred to are as follows:)

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL,
Washington, D. C., May 5, 1936.

The work on solar radiation that has been carried on for a considerable number of years under the leadership of Dr. Charles G. Abbot has apparently brought to light good evidence, first, that the rate at which radiant energy comes to earth from the sun is not entirely constant but sometimes rises and other times falls through periods of a number of days, and second, that these rising or falling periods of solar radiation are followed through as much as 16 days by measurable temperature variations in the atmosphere as determined by ordinary thermometer readings.

These effects are of so much scientific and practical interest for the problem of predicting at least some elements of the weather as much as 2 weeks ahead that it is our unanimous judgment that there should be not only a continuation of this research but considerable enlargement and refinement of the program, so as to subject these preliminary findings to exceedingly careful and dependable verification and extension.

The Smithsonian Institution has been for at least half a century the agency which has specialized most successfully on solar-radiation problems. No other institution is in as good a position as is it to continue to lead in this field. The undersigned therefore, after a most careful study of Dr. Abbot's program, endorse it unreservedly and express the earnest hope that he may receive the appropriations that he needs to make it effective.

ROBERT A. MILLIKAN, *Chairman.*
ISAIAH BOWMAN,
President, Johns Hopkins.
KARL T. COMPTON,
President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
WILLIS RAY GREGG,
Director of the Weather Bureau,
Members of the Special Advisory Committee on the Weather Bureau, appointed by the Science Advisory Board and the Secretary of Agriculture.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

STATEMENT OF HORACE RUSSELL, GENERAL COUNSEL, FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

Senator ADAMS. We will hear you, Mr. Russell.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee: Section 7, title II, of H. R. 12624, is a matter of legislation that came in through the appropriation bill, deficiency appropriation bill in the

House, and no showing was made there on it because we were not following the matter. These establishments were not concerned with the deficiency appropriation and this was called to our attention after it was too late to take the matter up in the House.

Senator ADAMS. May I ask if Dr. Myers and these other gentlemen are interested in this matter too?

Mr. RUSSELL. I understand so; yes, sir.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Section 7 of title II of H. R. 12624 would prohibit expenditures for administrative expenses by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, three agencies, except pursuant to annual appropriations.

Senator BYRNES. What does this refer to?

Mr. RUSSELL. Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Federal Savings, and Loan Insurance Corporation. Those are the three agencies that the Federal Home Loan Bank Board is interested in.

Section 4 (j) of Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 and section 402 (c) of the National Housing Act authorize these corporations to act without regard to any other law. It can not be said that this flexibility of action appears in these laws by accident or without full consideration, for in the case of the Insurance Corporation this provision was overlooked in the first instance and was added by amendment by section 22 of the act of May 28, 1935. This amendment was added after hearings before the committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and after a showing made by the Corporation that it was necessary for its proper conduct of its business that it should have this flexibility of action.

These corporations were formed as corporations for a very definite purpose and the business was not entrusted to one of the executive departments of the Government for a reason. We believe that the President had in mind the conduct of this business on a business basis when he recommended corporate consideration to the question and adopted the present provisions of law, providing for the more flexible procedure of commercial corporations as contrasted with the inflexible and exacting practice of the executive departments. In making these provisions the Congress was following a precedent which it had repeatedly utilized to accomplish similar purposes.

The United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, the United States Grain Corporation, the United States Spruce Corporation, the Housing Corporation, the Panama Railroad Co., the Inland Waterways Corporation, the Federal land banks, the Federal intermediate credit banks, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and the Federal home-loan banks are examples of a well-established Government policy. It is the policy of the United States Government to apply the Budget and Accounting Act and many Federal statutes affecting the purchase of supplies and the sale of property to the executive departments of the Government engaged in ordinary governmental functions. When it becomes necessary for the United States to conduct business operations it has been its custom to organize for such purpose in the corporate form and thus avoid the various and sundry restrictions of ordinary governmental procedure and enable such corporations to render services equivalent to that rendered by private corporations. The Comptroller General of the United States in his annual report for 1932, at page 13, calls attention to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case *In re Skinner & Eddy Corporation* (275, U. S. 1, 8), in which the United States Supreme Court, among other things, said:

> * * * Indeed, an important if not the chief reason for employing these incorporated agencies was to enable them to employ commercial methods and to conduct their operations with a freedom supposed to be inconsistent with accountability to the Treasury (now to the Congress through the General Accounting Office) under its established procedure of audit and control over the financial transactions of the United States.

These corporations have no objection to a post audit by the General Accounting Office, but it is submitted that they will be unable to accomplish their purposes under the procedures required in the expenditure of appropriated funds. It is believed that these corporations can set up and maintain as good records as anybody else can set up for them and a thorough audit is maintained by the corporations. Home Owners' Loan Corporation has made many millions disbursements a year, many of which, in foreclosure actions and in dealing with small parcels of real property scattered throughout the United States, must be made quickly.

It appears that these transactions would be utterly impracticable under the usual procedure of dealing with appropriated funds in the executive departments. Not only accounting procedure but many other questions are involved in undertaking to operate these corporations on appropriated funds. There are numerous Federal statutes which are applicable in all cases of expenditure of public funds, which would be inconsistent with the speed and flexibility required for these operations. Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corporation feels that it would be utterly impracticable to make its insurance settlements under such procedure or to protect itself in the liquidation of institutions if its administrative expenses were subjected to this procedure. It would appear to be impracticable in most cases to determine what is meant by the term "administrative expenses". The fact that Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is not included in this section suggests that it is recognized that it would be unable to make insurance settlements under such procedure.

I do not know why the F. D. I. C. is not here. The Insurance Corporation is here. I do not know why the Federal Reserve, Federal loan bank is not here.

Senator ADAMS. You would include the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation?

Mr. RUSSELL. In my opinion, I do not think that they could possibly operate.

The Comptroller General in his annual report for the fiscal year 1932 concedes at page 14:

> * * * that when the Government undertakes the conduct of a corporate activity, commercial in nature, there may frequently be required expenditures, which, because of the nature of the activity, cannot be allowed by the accounting officers under laws applying to Government transactions generally—

And recognizes that—

> in framing the independent audit provisions for incorporation in the legislation creating the corporate activity, language should be embodied in the form of a proviso or otherwise, to the effect that in auditing such of its expenditures as

otherwise are correct, credit shall be allowed for those necessitated solely by the nature of the activity without regard to their conformity with laws applicable to public expenditures generally.

The only Government-owned corporation now subject to an audit by the Comptroller General is the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. The annual disagreements between the Shipping Board and the Comptroller General over the disallowance by the Comptroller of transactions deemed by the Shipping Board advisable for the operation of the business entrusted to it by Congress are indicative of the practically irreconcilable differences which may always be expected to arise from the attempt to apply a system of accounting designed for executive departments to the more flexible forms of Government activity. As has been pointed out above, practically all the transactions of this Corporation, determined by the judgment of the board of directors in particular situations, are of types to which the Comptroller General's usual form of audit and control system would not apply, and with which his accounting officers, trained as auditors of executive department accounts, are not familiar. Unless the Comptroller General is to be empowered to override the discretion of the board of directors in determining what loans they shall authorize, what salaries shall be paid to emergency workers, and how the corporation shall handle the very delicate problem of administering the enormous number of collateral items it holds, there is no field for the application by the Comptroller General of an audit and control system to the affairs of the Corporation except for what would seem the unnecessary purposes of checking whether the Board's employees have obeyed its instructions.

These corporations at present are submitting their budgets to the Bureau of the Budget and are making an annual report to the Congress, and make no objection to a post audit of their affairs by the Comptroller General of the United States or otherwise. It is not believed that it is practicable to accomplish the purpose of these corporations under the restrictions of the procedure required in dealing with appropriated funds. Home Owners' Loan Corporation must collect about 12 million individual items a year and have numerous transactions throughout the country, and it therefore is in greater need of its present flexibility of action than any other Government corporation. The Insurance Corporation may be called upon to make settlements with small savers in the tens of thousands in one institution in default, and, in turn, to administer real estate, mortgages, and other assets in an effort to protect itself from loss. The task entrusted to these corporations is a difficult one and the directors do not believe that the purposes of the corporations can be accomplished if they are subjected to the usual procedure required in dealing with appropriated funds.

Senator ADAMS. Mr. Russell, what you would like to have is the Home Owners' Loan Corporation eliminated.

Mr. RUSSELL. And the Federal Savings Loan Insurance Corporation and the Federal home-loan bank.

Senator BYRNES. Those three?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, if I may call attention for one moment further to the difficulties of the term "administrative expenses", we find upon an examination of the question, that that would as well cover everything, because for instance in one of those insurance settlements there will be a certain amount of administrative expenses, and if those cannot be accomplished promptly, then the insurance settlement cannot be accomplished promptly. I think that is true of all of these matters.

It is a question that it seems to us that innumerable Federal statutes which are applicable to appropriated funds, such as those affecting the sale of real estate and those affecting the sale of other surplus personal property, and various and sundry Federal statutes enacted over more than 100 years, that the Corporation cannot effectively operate quickly enough to accomplish its purposes.

FARM CREDIT CORPORATION, ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

STATEMENT OF W. I. MYERS, GOVERNOR, FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION, AND PEYTON R. EVANS, GENERAL SOLICITOR

Senator ADAMS. Dr. Myers, you have something to say?

Mr. MYERS. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, my remarks have reference to the same regulation in regard to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. Under the provisions of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, the Land Bank Commissioner was authorized to make first- and second-mortgage loans on real estate, and in some instances on personal property, for the purpose of providing funds to be used in the refinancing of indebtedness of individual farmers. These loans were made up to 75 percent of the value of the property mortgaged, with maturities of from 13 to 40 years, and were authorized to supplement Federal land bank loans to stem the tide of foreclosure.

Due to the difficulties which arose in connection with the use of appropriated funds for carrying on these operations, it was decided that this credit should be extended through a Federal corporation. Therefore, in January 1934 Congress passed the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act, and capitalized the Corporation with a $200,000,000 loan fund previously made available to the Commissioner. At that time the Federal land banks, which are authorized to make first-mortgage loans on real estate in their respective districts, were unable to sell their bonds at reasonable rates of interest. Therefore, the Corporation was authorized to purchase consolidated Federal land bank bonds or exchange its own bonds for an equal face amount of the bonds of the land banks. Bonds of the Corporation are unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States and may be issued up to the amount of $2,000,000,000.

Senator ADAMS. May I ask you, could you put that statement in and just tell us briefly what it is?

Mr. MYERS. Yes, sir.

Senator ADAMS. Just tell us where your situation is different from that which Mr. Russell has given, so that we may have it. Of course, we are not going to decide it this morning. We want to study this record.

Mr. MYERS. Well, the point is, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that it would make it impossible, or at least very difficult, to operate the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation under the complete plan. This statement gives that as briefly as I could give it. If it is preferable with you, I am quite content to make this a part of the record.

Senator ADAMS. We want you to offer it.

Senator STEIWER. Was not that the way it was handled up to the time that this institution was created?

Mr. EVANS. It was, Senator. When the first appropriation was used, there was an appropriation of funds of $200,000,000 required to make these loans, and we got involved into so much procedure that that was one of the controlling reasons that the Senate committee, with which Senator Adams participated, decided to change this into corporate form so as to avoid that practically imposible situation.

Senator STEIWER. It seems to me that it was up before a Senate subcommittee. That is, a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency considered this subject in connection with the Housing Act, and in connection with the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and other institutions, and possibly we have threshed the straw over and over again.

I think a considerable amount of material is available if we go back to those various hearings.

I am glad to listen to these gentlemen, Mr. Chairman, but my disposition is not to attempt in an appropriation bill to change a course which has been followed clearly deliberately and after much consideration.

Senator GLASS. We can discuss that when we go to write up the bill.

Senator STEIWER. Yes; of course we can, and unless some other Senator wants to hear it, I do not care to hear a long discussion of the matter. The statement is to be put in.

Senator ADAMS. That is exactly the position I am in. We will get the statement.

(The remainder of the statement above referred to is as follows:)

Directors of the corporation are the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, the Land Bank Commissioner, and a representative of the Treasury Department appointed by the Secretary. Under the law the directors are authorized "to prescribe the manner in which the obligations of the Corporation shall be incurred and its expenses allowed and paid."

The Corporation has only one employee paid from its funds. The work of the Corporation in Washington is performed by the officers and employees of the Farm Credit Administration, and the field work is performed by the Federal land banks acting as agents of the Corporation. These field services include the making, collecting, and servicing of loans, the sale and care of the Corporation's real estate, and the performance of the necessary administrative and legal functions in connection with the foreclosure of mortgages. These services are compensated for on a unit basis. The banks' expenses and records of receipts and disbursements are submitted to the board of directors of the Corporation for review and payment.

By Executive Order No. 6549, dated January 3, 1934, the President directed that the Comptroller General should make an audit of all Federal corporations chartered after March 3, 1933. This audit includes the review of all receipts and disbursements.

Under date of August 5, 1935, by Executive Order No. 7126, the President required the Corporation to submit an estimate of its administrative expenses to the Director of the Budget for his approval. If approved, the President includes the estimate in his annual budget message to the Congress. A statement of these estimates is included in the justifications of the Farm Credit Administration for its own administrative appropriations. In addition, the Corporation submits weekly and monthly reports of its administrative expenditures to the Bureau of the Budget.

At present the Mortgage Corporation has outstanding 443,000 first- and second-mortgage loans aggregating approximately $818,000,000. These loans are held in every State in the Union. The Corporation has also acquired approximately $700,000,000 of consolidated Federal land-bank bonds. Expenditures for the year 1936 have been estimated to be $673,500,000. Included in this amount are

administrative expenses of $17,500,000. The Corporation has adequate income to pay these expenses and, in addition, has set up the necessary reserves to meet future losses on its rather hazardous investments in second-mortgage securities.

The Corporations's income is derived from the interest on its capital and the income from loans made from the proceeds of bond sold to the investing public. This income is not covered into the Treasury and it may be used by the directors to pay expenses when and as they arise. In fact, no part of the operating expenses are received from or paid by the Treasury of the United States.

Under the present estimates the Treasury will not be called upon to meet its contingent liability on the bonds of the Corporation for any time in the near future, and indications are that it may never be called upon to do so.

Appropriation procedure is not applicable, and would be exceedingly hard to adapt to the business of the Corporation. Should the appropriation for any given year be exhausted, even though the directors are given authority to contract and pay operating expenses, its business would be at a standstill, regardless of the necessities of individual cases, because the directors would have no authority to obligate the Corporation to pay claims out of future appropriations. Such cases would arise in connection with servicing of delinquent loans, the servicing and sale of real estate, and the employment of counsel to defend the Corporation's interests in connection with its mortgages or its acquired real estate. Furthermore, the Corporation could not make contracts for these services except on a year-to-year basis. Such a limitation would be a serious and expensive handicap.

In the event the proposed legislation is approved, all expenditures for administrative expenses would be subject to the approval of the Comptroller General. If he should refuse to approve a voucher for services rendered to the Corporation, based upon some limitation on the use of appropriated funds, the claimant would have authority under the law to sue the Corporation, obtain a judgment, and levy execution on its property.

Furthermore, if the Comptroller should then hold that administrative expenses include such items as taxes and insurance premiums on real estate owned by the Corporation and building repairs and maintenance on such property, legal expenses and the many other services that go into protecting the interest of the Corporation as a business organization, and the ordinary Government rules with regard to such expenditures were applied, the expenses of the Corporation would be greatly increased, and the probable realization on its assets much lower than its realization under the present methods of operation.

By the language of the proposed provision, appropriations would be required for administrative expenses of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, which already has adequate income for that purpose. It would seem that such an appropriation would increase the annual budget of the United States unnecessarily.

Both Houses of Congress and the President have appointed committees to make a thoroguh and scientific study of the duplication of work of the various Government agencies and a means of better control over them, which study will undoubtedly take into consideration newly created Government corporations.

It is respectfully suggested that the provision in question be eliminated on the grounds that it would increase the expense of this Corporation, impede its operations, and frustrate one of the principal purposes for which it was created. The directors of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation would welcome any measure to protect the public interest in its operations, but they believe, for the reasons previously stated, that section 7 of H. R. 12624, in its present form, as applied to the Corporation, will be detrimental the interests of the Government.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Senator ADAMS. Now, we will hear you, Mr. Brewster.

STATEMENT OF WM. L. BREWSTER, ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL, FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I believe that the arguments presented by Mr. Russell apply to some extent to the Federal Housing Administration. There is only one

additional feature and that is we have not only appropriated funds, but we get our F. C. funds, we have certain insurance premiums paid which are held by the Administration in a fiduciary capacity, which under the contract on these insurance mortgages we have power to deal with in a certain way.

We are not quite certain how this particular amendment would affect us under these contracts we have already agreed to follow through on.

Senator BYRNES. What are the contracts?

Mr. BREWSTER. We insure mortgages, and we take these premiums and keep them in a special mortgage insurance fund and that fund is dealt with according to the provisions of the act.

We have to take over property and administer property under that fund.

Senator STEIWER. May I direct your attention to just one thing. This language against which you gentlemen are complaining merely provides that the agencies named shall not incur any obligations for administrative expenses except within the appropriation.

Do you use these funds for administrative purposes?

Mr. BREWSTER. Yes.

Senator BYRNES. Those premiums you referred to?

Mr. BREWSTER. Yes.

Senator BYRNES. You use those premiums or a portion of them for administrative expenses?

Mr. BREWSTER. Yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. Is that true in your case, Mr. Russell; do you use those funds?

Mr. RUSSELL. In the case of the H. O. L. C., it is collecting about a million dollars a day in small sums, and after June 12 this year, it will have nothing but work of that nature; that is, it will not make any more loans, and will not have anything but administrative expenses, unless you say that bond settlements, which really is done in the Treasury is known as administrative expenses.

It will be collecting about a million dollars a day and all, except what goes to bond settlements, or substantially all, will be administrative expense money, nonappropriated money.

Senator STEIWER. If you are obliged to use appropriated money for administrative expenses, can you tell us whether it would be possible to estimate the amount required in advance?

Mr. RUSSELL. Well, in the case of the H. O. L. C., it would be, sir. In the case of the insurance corporation, Senator, it seems that it would be utterly impractical, because we cannot say how many failures we are going to have in the Insurance corporation, or what the situation would be which might confront that Corporation.

Senator MCKELLAR. Could you not estimate them?

Mr. RUSSELL. Well, Senator, I suppose we ordinarily expend a half a million dollars a year in the operation of that Corporation and in 1 year, a billion dollars of these insured could go under, and things like that, as has happened in the financial world. Its expenses might not be very heavy, and then it might be $10,000,000.

Senator MCKELLAR. That is true of every other department of the Government.

Mr. RUSSELL. It may be.

Senator BYRNES. That is what we have deficiency bills for.

Senator MCKELLAR. Yes; that is what we have deficiency bills for, and we would like to have this information.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Senator MCKELLAR. And that is why we have Budget estimates.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes, sir.

Senator MCKELLAR. If your plan is adopted or continued, would it not be better or just as well to adopt the same plan for the State Department, the Treasury Department, and all of the other departments, and let each department run its own business?

Mr. RUSSELL. I would like to make this clear to the committee; we are asking the committee, urging the committee, to continue a policy which is quite well established, and not to change the policy. There are hundreds of Federal statutes running back over more than 100 years that affect us if we make these funds appropriated moneys.

Senator BYRNES. I do not want silence to be construed as acquiescence in arguments you are making as to these corporations, and the harm that would result from requiring them to come to Congress for appropriations for their administrative expenses.

Mr. RUSSELL. These particular organizations, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and the Federal Insurance Corporation are created by the Congress of the United States and Congress can change them at its will, is the point that I am making.

Senator MCKELLAR. Let me ask this question. This will give a very complete example, I believe, of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The Commodity Credit Corporation, or at least one of these corporations, made loans to some 12 or 13 affiliates of the American Cotton Cooperative Association and loaned the sum of $5,000,000.

One of these affiliates borrowed $800,000 and another borrowed $800,000, and there were several of them which borrowed $800,000 and several borrowed $400,000, in all, $5,000,000.

They borrowed that money and turned it over to the parent corporation for some purpose and took stock in it.

Now, an examination which I made, as chairman of a committee, developed the fact that all except two, as I remember, and I know not over three, of those affiliates were absolutely insolvent when they borrowed those immense sums from the Government.

Would you argue that the Congress should not hold its hands against such loans as that? And yet we are powerless unless something of this kind is done.

Mr. RUSSELL. Not at all, Senator.

Senator ADAMS. Let me add right there: Of course, there is a provision in the Constitution which I think rather expresses the spirit behind this—

> But no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than 2 years.

Senator MCKELLAR. I agree with the Senator entirely.

Mr. RUSSELL. The point that I would like to make, if the committee will permit, is that it seems to us, as experience has indicated, that Congress can reach these corporations that control them any way it wishes.

Senator MCKELLAR. How could you reach the situation that I have just outlined? Now, we have the proof that there were eight or nine corporations, or associations, to which a corporation of the Govern-

ment, or organization in the Government, loaned these enormous sums, when some of them were actually in bankruptcy; wound up in bankruptcy; had no funds of any kind. How could we reach them?

Senator STEIWER. Do you not think, Senator McKellar, that there is an appreciable difference, or do you not think that there is some difference, between that and a mere matter of creating an obligation for administrative expenses of the Federal agency itself?

Senator BYRNES. A great difference.

Senator MCKELLAR. A great difference.

Senator STEIWER. I want to ask one question which I do not think has been developed. Do any of these institutions which you have identified handle any governmental money? I mean by that, any money that belongs to the institution that you are receiving that is collected in order to perform the service, which you make disbursements against?

Mr. RUSSELL. All its receipts come from private sources, Senator. That is, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation received its original capital from the Government through the Home Owners' Loan. It pays 3 percent dividend on all of that capital, and has received no further funds from the Government whatever.

Senator STEIWER. You pay expenses out of these funds.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. Out of the private funds.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. They are not in the Treasury at all?

Mr. RUSSELL. No, sir. They go into the Treasury on deposit, but are not covered into the Treasury.

Senator STEIWER. I know that they are deposited there.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. And, they are audited by the Comptroller General?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Comptroller General is supposed, as I understand, to make an audit, a post audit.

Senator STEIWER. But, they are not technically in the Treasury; do not go into miscellaneous receipts in the Treasury of the United States?

Mr. RUSSELL. They are not covered into the Treasury. They are deposited in a special deposit account in the Treasury and a post audit is made, I understand.

Senator BYRNES. What is your objection to a pre-audit by the Comptroller General?

Mr. RUSSELL. If I may explain, Senator, there are several other things that enter into it. For instance, there is now on file a statement showing that claims shall be accepted in a certain manner. I do not know how the H. O. L. C. could have handled these recent cases in Alabama, where we just had a great flock of them, or condemnations, where we had a lot of condemnations in Chicago, where the Government itself was undertaking to condemn lands, and the Corporation had to make certain settlements, and compromises, to dispose of those matters.

Senator ADAMS. Is it not possible for Congress to say to you that certain funds may be used for certain purposes, without turning you entirely free to use all of your funds, without any jurisdiction in Congress?

Mr. RUSSELL. Well, the point that I am trying to make is this——

Senator ADAMS (continuing). In other words, we appropriate money to the Navy Department for a very general classification. We do not say that so much shall be used to buy 12-inch shells, and so much for 14-inch shells; and we do not say that John Jones shall get certain pay, and Pete Smith shall get certain pay.

Mr. RUSSELL. If we had to go through the usual procedure in compromises, the highway in Alabama would not have been built for a long time, I submit to you.

Senator ADAMS. That is a very different situation.

Senator BYRNES. As I read this it says that you shall not incur administrative expenses. It does not restrict you as to the amount that you are going to pay for these compromises. It does not restrict you as to the people you are to employ to make these compromises.

Mr. RUSSELL. But, Senator, in many of these old statutes we are confronted with, we find some deal with public funds under that term; some deal with appropriated funds in that term——

Senator ADAMS. It may be that some of them ought to be repealed, if you will call them to our attention.

Mr. RUSSELL. If you make these appropriated funds, then the corporation acting under these appropriated funds, would be subject to a great many set-backs.

Senator BYRNES. I do not care about that. If this is left in the bill it becomes the law, and it simply restricts you to that effec .

We can agree on this, that this language simply restricts you to this effect that you shall not—

After June 30, 1937, incur any obligations for administrative expenses, except pursuant to an annual appropriation specifically therefor by Congress.

And, the only question involved is: What constitutes administrative expenses. Is that right?

Mr. RUSSELL. Well, I think there would be a question as to what constitutes administrative expenses.

Senator BYRNES. I say that that is the only question.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not think so.

Senator BYRNES. What other question is there?

Mr. RUSSELL. I think there are many other questions that would arise when you are dealing with appropriated money.

Senator BYRNES. Appropriated moneys.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Senator BYRNES. For usual purposes, Congress has a right to specify the purposes for which the appropriation is made.

Senator RUSSELL. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRNES. We appropriate money for administrative expenses, and there is no restriction upon anything else, unless you are reading into this bill something that is not there.

Mr. RUSSELL. Well, the Comptroller General of the United States comes along and says, you have got to do your printing in the Government Printing Office, because——

Senator BYRNES. You have got to do your printing where?

Mr. RUSSELL. In the Government Printing Office.

Senator BYRNES. Yes.

Mr. RUSSELL. Because you are spending appropriated money, public funds.

68551—36——20

Senator BYRNES. You say that he will tell you that?

Mr RUSSELL. That is his customary ruling.

Senator BYRNES. Well, perhaps it should be. This is appropriating funds for administrative expenses.

Mr. RUSSELL. But, if you want to have some printing done——

Senator BYRNES. I do not know what the Comptroller General would say about that.

Mr. RUSSELL. Printing is administrative expenses, I assume.

Senator BYRNES. I do not know what the restrictions are going to be, but if he tells you you have got to submit your bills for printing, do you object to that?

Mr. RUSSELL. Well, if we have to have some printing done in Hawaii, or Puerto Rico, or San Francisco, there would be a delay of 10 days in getting it done.

Senator BYRNES. Suppose, for instance, that the Navy Department decides that they may have to have some printing done. Their business is a little more far-flung than yours.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Senator BYRNES. And, if they have existed through all of these years, do you think that that is going to destroy the corporation?

Mr. RUSSELL. I think that you will find that there are many of those provisions providing for those very things, which have come in existence over a hundred years.

Senator BYRNES. Just as some member suggested, if it is done, it is done where you can show that there is an exceptional condition. You can show that there is an exceptional condition that exists, just the same as they do, if you have any printing to be done in Hawaii.

Mr. RUSSELL. Senator, it would take several years to find all of those exceptions.

Senator BYRNES. Then, you would not have very much business that would be affected if it takes several years to find it.

Mr. RUSSELL. In the field, you would find cases where there is a lot of trouble.

Senator BYRNES. If you say that it will take several years, to find them, it is not going to cause you much trouble. If it only inconveniences you once in every several years, it is not going to cause you very much trouble.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think that it will cause continual trouble, Senator, but that some of these problems will not present themselves except as we go along.

Senator STEIWER. Mr. Russell, I want to develop one thing which I do not think is entirely clear yet. If these institutions cannot incur obligations in administrative expenses except pursuant to appropriations annually, would not that mean that certain receipts which they now put in the Treasury in the special fund will have to be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts in order to be subject to appropriation?

Mr. RUSSELL. I would assume that when Congress came to appropriate, that it would cover those funds into the Treasury, and reappropriate them.

Senator STEIWER. I would think that that would naturally follow.

Mr. RUSSELL. I would think so.

Senator STEIWER. Now further, if we paid administrative expenses out of appropriated money, it would mean that certain institutions, private institutions, that are now paying their own costs of supervision would be relieved of that expense, and their supervision would be provided at the expense of the Treasury.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think that is right.

Senator STEIWER. Would not that be the ultimate result?

Mr. RUSSELL. If you left this as it is here, and did not make any change, I think that is true; yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. So that if we consider this thing realistically either now or later, we have got to consider that further step.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think so.

Senator STEIWER. Normally we cover into the Treasury certain moneys as miscellaneous receipts.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think if this is put in now, you would be confronted next year with the necessity of either making long chain of exceptions, or changing this in a very substantial way.

Senator STEIWER. Well now, I was moved to ask about that, because I was wondering whether institutions with which you are dealing would want their premium moneys covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. What I am trying to get at is would this increase the usefulness, say, of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, or would it decrease its usefulness? Would it affect its business, is what I want to know.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not think goodwill could be conserved by the delays involved in making insurance settlements in dealing with appropriated moneys. Personally, I do not think that you could act promptly enough to preserve the goodwill of the insurance funds.

Senator STEIWER. At some appropriate time, I hope that the Corporation will be prepared to submit to Congress information on that point.

Mr. RUSSELL. We will be delighted to give you any information you wish.

Mr. EVANS. Senator Adams, may I say just one thing, sir. On January 3, 1934, the President directed the Comptroller General to make an audit of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and that audit includes all expenditures, in disbursements. In addition to that, by Executive Order No. 7126, the Corporation was required to submit to the Director of the Budget an estimate of its administrative expenses. That estimate of its administrative expenses is included in the statement of justification which we presented to both the Appropriations Committees of what we estimate will be our expenditures, and for what purposes they will be used.

They review those justifications just as they review our justifications for purely administrative expenses, within the Farm Credit Administration as a Federal agency.

The trouble is we want you to know exactly what we are doing, and we will present those estimates in the future for future operations; but when you are administering, as we are, eight-hundred-and-some-odd thousand different loans, so many small items of administrative expenses come up during the year that it will be almost impossible for us to estimate them.

Senator ADAMS. You do not contemplate that Congress is going to attempt under this bill to detail every single item of administrative expense. All that this provides is that Congress, which is the source of your money, is to have some advice as to how it is expenses. Now, is that unreasonable?

Mr. EVANS. I think that you have that.

Senator ADAMS. You get your money from Congress.

Mr. EVANS. No, sir; we get our money from private individuals.

Senator ADAMS. You are operating with money which you got from Congress.

Mr. EVANS. No, sir; not one cent.

Senator ADAMS. Then, you are not subject to congressional control?

Mr. EVANS. This bill makes us subject to congressional control.

Senator STEIWER. This makes you subject to congressional control.

Senator ADAMS. If it is not public money, we cannot control you.

Senator BYRNES. Originally you received money appropriated by Congress.

Senator STEIWER. This prohibits the use of your funds as administrative expenses, regardless of the source of the money, or the kind of ownership of the money. I think that that is the thing.

Senator BYRNES. You have no public funds at all?

Mr. EVANS. We have $200,000,000 capital.

Senator BYRNES. That is what I wanted to know. Then, you certainly have public funds in the amount of $200,000,000.

Mr. EVANS. And, the business of the Corporation as carried on this year——

Senator ADAMS (interposing). Who owns the rest of the money that you operate with?

Mr. EVANS. Private investors through the sale of bonds to the investing public.

Senator ADAMS. When you sell a bond to the investing public, who owns the proceeds that you get, when you sell that bond?

Mr. EVANS. The Corporation.

Senator ADAMS. Who owns the Corporation?

Mr. EVANS. The United States.

Senator ADAMS. All right.

Senator BYRNES. That is the answer. It comes right back to that.

Senator ADAMS. Yes.

Senator BYRNES. And why should not the United States regulate a corporation which it owns?

Mr. EVANS. I think, of course, it should, sir, and I think that the procedure which has been built up gives the Congress adequate opportunity to regulate that expense, because it is submitted to Congress.

Senator ADAMS. Yes, and your attitude is that you are perfectly willing to come back and tell us what you have done.

Mr. EVANS. Before we do it.

Senator MCKELLAR. Who do you tell?

Mr. EVANS. We tell the Appropriations Committee.

Senator ADAMS. Your suggestion is that you go to the Budget, or somebody else, but you do not want to consult Congress.

Mr. EVANS. The Budget takes that statement and submits it to the Appropriations Committee.

Senator ADAMS. You do not want the Appropriations Committee to incorporate in the law any of the details in that statement?

Mr. RUSSELL. Our budget came here last year.

Senator ADAMS. But, you do not want it put into the law.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Chairman——

Senator BYRNES. Your budget came up telling us what you had done.

Mr. RUSSELL. No.

Mr. EVANS. No.

Senator BYRNES. What you did, you did without any supervision on our part.

Neither this committee, the Senate, nor any Member of the House had a right to change one dollar. We have no supervision over your funds at all. That is what the situation was.

Senator ADAMS. Are there any further questions?

Mr. EVANS. Senator, I would like to say one thing.

Senator MCKELLAR. Would you recommend that we turn the Government, turn the matter over to each department of the Government, for instance like the State Department, the Treasury Department, and give them a revolving fund, turn it over to them and tell them to go and do the best they could with it?

Mr. EVANS. No, sir.

Senator MCKELLAR. Then why do you think that your corporation should be treated any differently from any of the other activities of the Government?

Mr. EVANS. Well, Senator——

Senator MCKELLAR (continuing). Why should you not be under control of the Congress when you think that the other departments and their activities should be?

Mr. EVANS. I do not wish that to be the situation, sir, at all. I am not suggesting that.

If you would make that the procedure, we would follow it now. In other words, if you would take exceptions to the estimates that we file, and say, "We do not want you to spend that money for that", or if you approve the exceptions instead of it running to the mechanical procedure, or running the money into the Treasury which is collected from private sources, and paid out under the constant claims that must occur under our procedure, we would operate just as we are now, having the same control, having the same review of what we estimate to be our expenses.

On the other hand, each little individual item, if it had administrative expenses in connection with supervising and collecting of loans, or supervising real estate, taking the necessary legal actions to protect the rights of the property owners and mortgages of the Corporation, would not be subject to those innumerable warrants that would be going through. On the other hand, when we came back the next year, we would give a faithful account of how that money had been expended in accordance with the estimates which you have submitted here after you have spent them, and Congress would have no supervision over your spending.

Mr. EVANS. No, sir.

Senator ADAMS. In other words, have Congress provide the money and then, after the money has been provided and spent, report what has been done with it, but you do not want Congress to bother you by giving you any directions.

Senator MCKELLAR. That is exactly your position.

Mr. EVANS. No, sir. I am saying that if you will review the estimates of future expenditures which we submit to you every year by this Corporation, every cent of administrative expenses, and approve our statement or disapprove it, you would have exactly the same control with the exception of not going through the machinery of putting the money into the Treasury of the United States and drawing it out under warrants.

Senator MCKELLAR. We do that with all of the departments, except these, and why should we single out now these 13 and say that while we are going to require all other administrative expenses of the Government—and there are a good many besides these 13, quite a number, which spend several billions of dollars—why should we say to you that you may just go ahead and spend it as you please and employ whom you please and do this job as you please, without regard to Congress.

Mr. RUSSELL. Senator, I think that——

Senator MCKELLAR (continuing). And yet all the rest for the great bulk of governmental activities, have to get their money out of the Treasury and the law provides that they shall get it out of the Treasury.

Mr. EVANS. Well, Senator, I do not want to take up the time of the committee, but I just want to be understood.

Senator ADAMS. I think that we understand you pretty well.

Mr. EVANS. We present estimates as to what we are going to spend, how we are going to spend it, and what salaries are being paid, and the whole thing comes out of our budget.

Senator ADAMS. You tell us how much money you are going to spend. You do not want to ask for the money for these corporations.

Senator MCKELLAR. Does the Budget send an estimate up to Congress for it?

Mr. EVANS. Yes, sir; sent an estimate up with our general appropriation.

Senator MCKELLAR. We usually get an estimate from the Budget before we appropriate money. You just want to tell us about the Budget estimates, which you will follow or not, just as you please, with no restriction on these separate organizations at all.

Senator STEIWER. We do not get Budget estimates, Senator, because we cannot appropriate the money.

Senator MCKELLAR. How is that?

Senator STEIWER. This is not appropriated money. This is not taxpayers' money.

Mr. EVANS. I say that it ought to be subject to your control, and subject to your either turning it down or approving it.

Senator ADAMS. We are going to take it all up. We will take it up in the committee. We are obliged to you gentlemen.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think that the best answer to Senator McKellar's question is probably that statement that is in the record from the United States Supreme Court to the Comptroller General, namely, that a long time ago the Government adopted one policy toward these business corporations and another toward Government departments.

We have set up our estimates, before we spent the money. Congress can pass any law that it wants to and these corporations are entirely subject to any law that you pass. You can control them in any way you wish.

Senator MCKELLAR. But, when we try to control them as is provided in this bill, I see quite a protest on the part of the corporations against our controlling them at all.

Mr. RUSSELL. If I may make this final statement as to our objection, Senator, it is an objection to the mechanics. Our objection, Mr. Chairman, is to the mechanics of it, and not to our control. It is to the mechanics.

Senator ADAMS. I think that we understand you.

RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

Sat May 16

STATEMENT OF DAVID LASSER, PRESIDENT OF THE WORKERS' ALLIANCE OF AMERICA

Senator ADAMS. There is one gentleman who wishes to be heard. we will hear him, and then we can get away.

Will you give your name for the record?

Mr. LASSER. My name is David Lasser. I am president of the Workers' Alliance of America. That is a Nation-wide organization of unemployed and W. P. A. workers on whose behalf you are appropriating funds here.

Senator ADAMS. What section of the bill are you interested in?

Mr. LASSER. I am interested chiefly in the provision in this bill of $425,000,000 appropriation for the W. P. A.

We would like to present to you the point of view of the unemployed and we feel——

Senator ADAMS. Do you approve of the provisions of the bill?

Mr. LASSER. Some, yes; and some not. If you will give me about 5 minutes, I think that I can state our case and I will try to state it.

Senator MCKELLAR. Would you mind saying which ones you do not approve of first?

Mr. LASSER. Well, I would rather make a positive statement, than a negative statement of the case.

Senator ADAMS. All right, if you will stick to the 5 minutes.

Mr. LASSER. Our organization, gentlemen, is located in 42 States. We have combined all of the unemployed W. P. A. workers in the country into this one organization. We have some 800,000 members throughout the Nation and we feel we speak for the unemployed as a whole as being the very group interested, and I am not giving my point of view, or the point of view of the officers of the organization. I am giving the point of view of the people back home, the people in your own communities.

I want to say first of all, that the unemployed have been showing for the last 4 or 5 years some marvelous patience with this unemployment problem. They have been waiting and hoping, hope against hope that some provision would be made for them.

Now, they are just about fed up with waiting. They are fed up with promissory notes being made to them, and they are asking for a little change, and, I assure you gentlemen, that the unemployed are not going to be content to go on as they have been going on; not content to go on with the miserable relief standards they have been living on; the insecurity of their lives, with the low wages on

W. P. A.; being hired today and fired tomorrow, subject to a thousand bureaucratic rules and oppressions.

Things have become a little too intolerable and I think if you read the daily newspapers, you will find that throughout the country the unemployed are beginning not only to organize but to act. They are acting as American citizens who have been deprived of certain fundamental rights.

From our point of view, the bill you have before you fails by a good margin to deal with the problem at all adequately, your appropriation of $1,425,000,000. According to our estimates, and I understand that these are the estimates of Mr. Hopkins, this will employ some 2,000,000 W. P. A. workers for a period of 1 year.

The President's promise was to employ something over 3,000,000.

A few months after these 3,000,000 went to work and about the 1st of December, an order was given to lay off 700,000 W. P. A. workers, and they are now being laid off throughout the country, 700,000 of them.

Under this appropriation, therefore, if it is passed, you will have to lay off three or four hundred thousand more W. P. A. workers, which means 1,000,000 or 1,100,000 are being thrown back to increase the ranks of the total unemployed and those who will be dependent upon direct relief.

I say they will be dependent upon direct relief, because 90 percent, or 95 percent, came from the direct relief rolls and the W. P. A. wages have not been sufficient as to give them any nest egg that they can live on when they are fired. They will be absolutely destitute. They will be thrown back on the direct relief rolls.

At the same time direct relief, Federal direct relief, has been cut off by the President, which means that the whole direct relief problem has been thrown back on the States.

The States are finding the burden almost insuperable as it is now and by what you saw happening in New Jersey, and Harrisburg, Pa., shows that relief crises are developing in these States. In Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas—I can name a number of other States—a relief crisis is developing, and if these million unemployed are thrown back on direct relief rolls as an additional burden upon the States and local communities, in the next 4 or 5 months we are going to be thrust into a Nation-wide relief crisis, and I tell you, gentlemen, you are sitting on a volcano. I am saying that, measuring my words.

What we unemployed want are jobs. We do not want relief. If we could at all avoid coming here for any form of aid, we would not come here, but we see no immediate prospects of reemployment. We have waited for permanent employment and it has not developed. If we could find jobs at decent wages, we would not come here for a cent. You could close up the whole relief establishment and we would feel better about it, because we are not at all happy about the present relief set-up, but the unemployed of this country have got to live. Somebody has to support them.

What we are asking is that the Congress take definite and brave steps to settle this by an appropriation that will do the job, not an appropriation which is like the boy in the Dutch fable who stuck his finger in the dike thinking he could hold back the waves.

This appropriation is sticking your finger in the dike and it is not going to do any more to solve the problem.

Our proposals are as follows: That the promise which was made to employ 3,000,000 on W. P. A. should be kept and that the 3,000,000 should be kept on the jobs, and not reduced to 2,000,000, as you will do with the present appropriation.

The situation is to reshuffle direct relief to the local communities. The local communities simply cannot handle this problem. I think all of you are familiar with the conditions in your own States. A great many of the States have not got the taxing power. They probably need constitutional amendments in many of the States to raise adequate taxes.

In Pennsylvania, why, they have got 14 different kinds of taxes, trying to conceive of every different kind to handle the problem, not only on a subsistence basis, but on a starvation basis for those on direct relief.

We think the Federal Government is best able to appropriate direct relief funds, even though the Federal Government has to tax in order to get those funds.

The third is that you establish a Nation-wide administrative board for the handling of all work-relief funds. We agree with the editorial—I think it was in the Washington Post today—which we have advocated for some time. We do not believe that one man, such as Harry Hopkins, should be the dictator of this tremendous problem. He may be as well meaning as you please, but you will find that one man has too many frailties to handle a problem affecting the lives of millions of people.

Senator STEIWER. Are you going to suggest what change we should make in our system?

Mr. LASSER. Yes, sir. We believe as in most of the States there is a relief set-up and most of the other set-ups, there is a board which we believe ought to be nonpolitical. We believe that it ought to be representative of all elements of the community which are affected by this problem and we believe the unemployed themselves should be given representation as a democratic right on such board. If that were true we would assure you that the unemployed would see that relief would be kept free from politics, would be kept free from inefficiency and that the Government would get back one hundred cents on the dollar; but the dictatorship you have at the top now extends down to dictatorship at the bottom; local supervisers, local foremen, are dictators on their jobs and any man who protests, whether through inefficiency or graft or discrimination, or what not, that man is subject to discharge and therefore you have a condition at the bottom which makes a bad situation.

We ask further that the prevailing wage rate which was written into the bill by the House be established by the Senate, union wages be paid, and also that the provision be made to raise the wage rates which are now paid. The wage rates are now $19 to $94 a month. Half of those who are working are getting less than $40 a month for which they are expected to do a day's work. Forty-five percent are getting less than $50 a month, for which they are expected to return a day's work for that pay.

The Government cannot expect a man to keep a family, do a day's work, a decent day's work, on an income ranging from $19 a month as is true in some parts of the country, up to $50 a month for unskilled labor. It simply cannot be done, and if you are going to pay those wages you are simply wasting your money, because a man cannot work, cannot do physical work, on $19 a month. It is simply impossible.

We ask the abolishment of the present method of districting wages. Under the present method wages are established according to certain districts. We think that that is an arbitrary and inefficient method. For example, I was out in West Virginia where the men there on Keyser-Piedmont were getting $38 a month. Across a creek, about 50 feet wide, in western Maryland, other men were getting $40 or $42 a month. There is no sense to it.

We believe that people if they are to be hired ought to be paid a living wage.

If you are to go on as you are with this appropriation, you are going to have the following picture: The W. P. A. will be reduced to 2,000,000 peopple. In December there were 2,750,000 on the W. P. A. rolls. That means cutting off 750,000 from the December figure. I am taking Mr. Hopkins' figures. There were 2,600,000 on direct relief, which makes a total of direct relief that you are going to have or 3,350,000 to be borne by the local communities. This makes a total on relief budgets, which averages $28 per family, which is hardly the American standard of living—$28 a family—on that basis, which was the basis in 1935, the local communities will have to spend $1,116,000,000 a year to hold up the direct relief load.

Now, I think the requests we are making are fair and reasonable. We drew up and helped to draw up the Mark Anthony relief standards act which represents to us a sane and sensible solution of the problem. This provides for $2,000,000,000 for W. P. A.; $2,000,000,000 for direct relief; $2,000,000,000 to enable local communities to operate local enterprises or idle factories or mines.

I do not think that you are going to accomplish very much by this $1,425,000,000. You are simply going to aggravate the problem, and I say to you very seriously in the course of the next 6 months we are going to see things happening in this country that none of us will be responsible for. The unemployed are sick and tired of waiting around for something to happen and now they are going out and organizing demonstration marches, hunger marches, and we are not holding them back. The leaders are not holding them back from doing it. I will tell you frankly that we are advising them, "If you want anything you have got to organize for it. You have got to go out and march and demonstrate for it, or else you will be completely ignored."

So, it is not a very pleasant picture I am painting. I hope that you will see fit to handle the job adequately.

Senator ADAMS. All right, we are obliged to you.

The committee will stand adjourned until 10:30 Monday morning.

(Thereupon, at 1:20 p. m., the committee adjourned as above indicated.)

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1936

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1936

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met in the committee room, Capitol, at 10:30 a. m., Hon. Alva B. Adams presiding.

Present: Senators Adams, Glass, McKellar, Hayden, Byrnes, Overton, O'Mahoney, Hale, Keyes, Steiwer, Dickinson, and Townsend.

Senator ADAMS. Gentlemen, the committee will be in order. We have the Secretary of the Interior here this morning and, of course, the Secretary knows what we have before us, an appropriation bill, and we will be glad to hear from you, Mr. Secretary.

STATEMENT OF HON. HAROLD L. ICKES, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR AND FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATOR OF PUBLIC WORKS, ACCOMPANIED BY EBERT K. BURLEW, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT AND BUDGET OFFICER, AND COL. HORATIO B. HACKETT, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS

Secretary ICKES. Mr. Chairman, my understanding was that what this committee wanted from me was something in the way of a résumé of what Public Works Administration has done, I suppose as a background for your conclusions, and I have prepared a formal statement which I would like to make, and then I would be very glad to answer any questions; that is, if I can answer them.

May I proceed with my statement, Mr. Chairman?

Senator ADAMS. Yes.

CREATION, ORGANIZATION, AND FUNCTIONS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Secretary ICKES. This statement with regard to the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works is presented at a time when the Administration is approaching its third birthday and it is fitting that brief attention be directed to the circumstances surrounding its birth.

The alarming rate at which the number of unemployed was increasing in March 1933 stimulated the Congress to include among the recovery measures title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act, providing for a national program of public works theretofore unequaled in scope. It is difficult to improve upon the language used by Senator Wagner in explaining the principles of this plan when the

original bill was presented to the Senate Committee on Finance. He said [reading]:

> The underlying principles of public works proposals are, in my judgment, too clear to dispute:
>
> First, a vast number of men are without work. They must be and are being maintained at public expense. I submit that it is sounder business, better government, and a more humane policy to pay these men for useful work than to keep them in idleness.
>
> Second, we cannot emerge from the depression until there is a sustained resumption of enterprise. That cannot occur through a private initiative alone until business men see a prospect of profit. Government construction, however, is not undertaken for profit and can, therefore, be initiated without waiting for an upturn of business.
>
> Third, public construction distributes purchasing power without at the same time adding to the supply of competitive goods in search of a customer. It is, therefore, ideally suited to serve as a means of priming the pump of business.

The enactment of title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act marked the first clear recognition of the responsibility of the Federal Government to formulate and administer a program of public works the benefits of which would extend throughout the country. That title authorized the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works, under the direction of the President, to prepare a comprehensive program of public works, in which were to be included numerous types of public projects of a permanent and useful character. The President was authorized through the Administrator or through such other agency as he might designate, with a view to increasing employment quickly, to construct, finance, or to aid in the construction or financing of any public works project included in the comprehensive program.

I was appointed Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works on July 8, 1933, and have continued since that date to perform the duties of that office. Prior to that time a special board for public works had been appointed with the duty of assisting in the formulation of the comprehensive program. That board, however, is no longer in existence.

ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

There is little need for me to explain in great detail to you the problems encountered at the outset in building up a staff competent to handle the huge task which was entrusted to the Public Works Administration. The Public Works staff has of necessity been a highly specialized one, requiring experience in special fields of law, finance, and engineering with a supplementary clerical force. I wish to pay tribute to the service which this staff has rendered in the past 3 years. The character of their service and their loyalty have made the success of the Public Works program possible. Our good fortune in securing employees of so high a caliber is attributable to our selective personnel system. This force was assembled at the outset under pressure and has expanded in a comparatively short period of time from zero to approximately 11,000 to keep pace with the progress of the work.

Of this number 3,387 employees are located in the District and 7,551 in the States. The major groups, in addition to the key administrative positions, include in round numbers the following: 170 attorneys; 1,000 engineers, other than inspectors; 3,500 engineer inspectors; 80 finance examiners; 800 auditors and accountants; 225 special agents; and 4,000 clerks, stenographers, and typists.

Every State in the Union is represented in this force. A distribution of appointments in Washington has been made as nearly as practicable among the States on a quota basis, and in filling positions in the States local residents have been selected so far as possible.

I am concerned, of course, about the responsibility of disbanding this large, competent staff of faithful employees. This will necessarily have to be done quickly, however, if additional funds are not appropriated to the Public Works Administration.

At the beginning of the program and until uniform policies had been evolved and experience and training had been acquired, the administration of the program was handled by a staff centralized in Washington. As the program developed, the advantages of a decentralized organization became apparent and it was possible to effect a transition from a centralized to a decentralized staff without loss of time or interruption of the program. This was done by establishing fully staffed offices in each State and the change was effected in June 1935. An organization chart appears as exhibit A.

Decentralization has enabled the Public Works Administration staff to maintain close cooperation with applicants and has resulted in a tremendous increase in the speed with which the Public Works Administration has been able to operate. For example, during the 12 months prior to decentralization, approximately 4,000 applications were examined and approved, and contracts written covering loans and grants for non-Federal public works projects. After decentralization approximately the same number of contracts were drawn during the 2 months' period from September 15 to November 15, 1935. Of course, experience and simplification of the procedure have contributed to the increased speed which now characterizes the Public Works Administration operations. On this same point, speed, it is interesting to note that from October 1935 to April 1, 1936, employment on the Public Works Administration program under the Emergency Relief Administration jumped from zero to 127,000. See exhibit B.

LACK OF FUNDS FOR APPROVED PROJECTS

So expeditious has been the examination of pending applications that the Public Works Administration had a reservoir, as of April 30, 1936, of some 3,300 worthwhile projects which had been examined and approved, but for which no money is available for allotment The estimated cost of these projects is in excess of $780,000,000 They represent a program planned and sponsored by interested communities which the Public Works Administration could immediately finance if funds were available. Exhibit C shows the location of these projects by States, the number of projects in each State, the amount of loan requested, the amount of grant requested, and the estimated cost of the projects by States.

EXHIBIT A

FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS

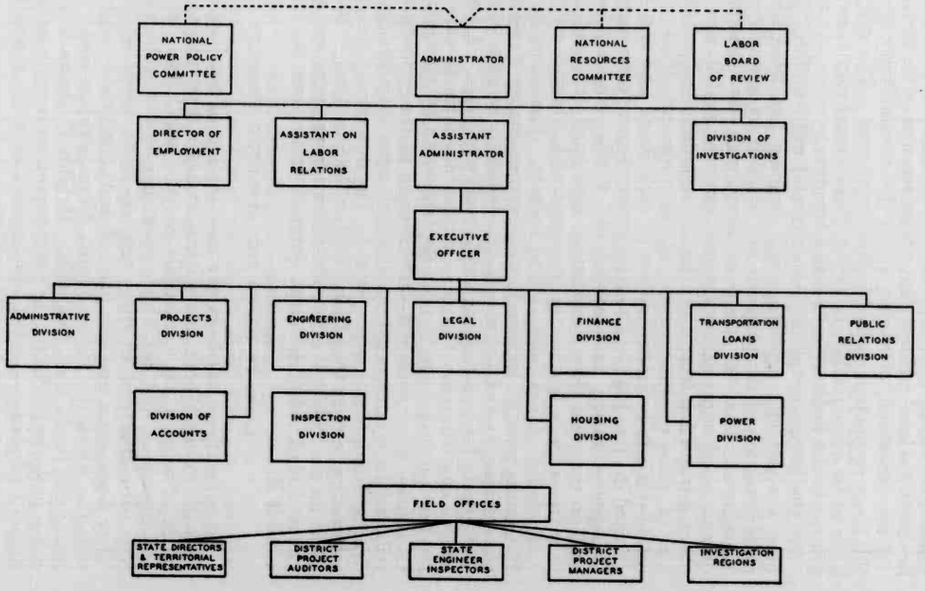


EXHIBIT B

Direct employment provided by months on non-Federal projects under both NIRA and ERA programs showing the rapid rise to sustained monthly employment at a high level

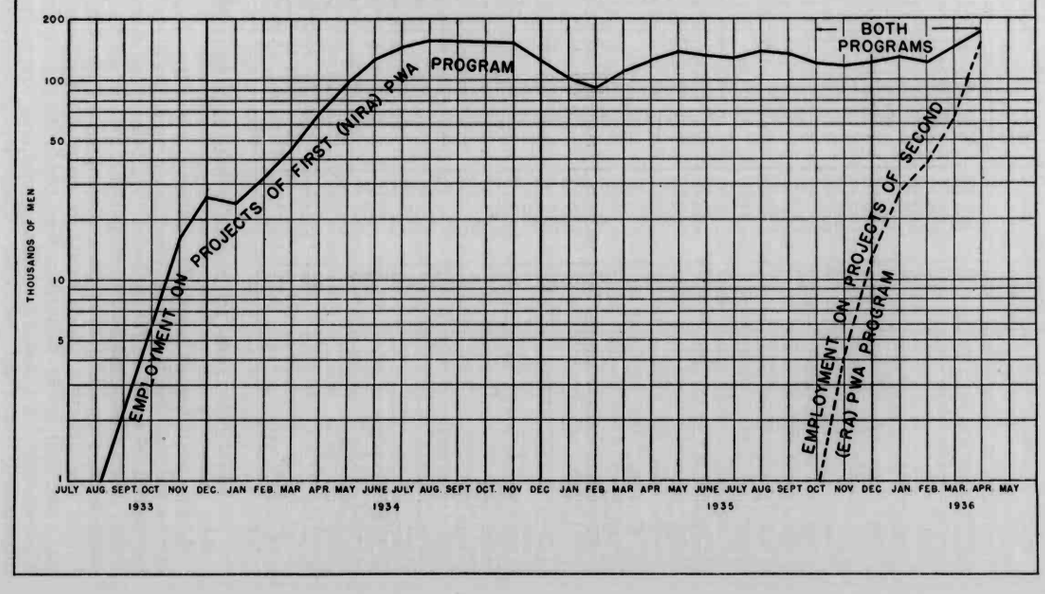


EXHIBIT C.—*Summary of list of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) as of Apr. 30, 1936*

State	Number of projects	Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
Alabama	42	$867,000	$2,349,456	$3,216,456	$5,249,785
Arizona	37	1,797,600	2,306,251	4,103,851	5,498,649
Arkansas	27	731,300	596,934	1,328,234	1,337,582
California	112	12,296,499	45,629,502	57,926,001	101,853,244
Colorado	21	5,602,000	4,936,753	10,538,753	10,970,568
Connecticut	50	100,000	12,673,396	12,773,396	28,163,156
Delaware	5	17,000	354,890	371,890	788,657
Florida	19	450,000	1,231,189	1,681,189	2,736,532
Georgia	46	547,972	1,898,096	2,446,068	4,217,494
Idaho	66	768,825	2,214,877	2,983,702	4,879,410
Illinois	242	13,925,278	22,957,322	36,882,600	57,482,998
Indiana	74	2,986,725	5,718,260	8,704,985	13,224,786
Iowa	132	1,366,500	6,187,330	7,553,830	14,039,584
Kansas	138	1,306,000	4,892,726	6,198,726	10,876,423
Kentucky	33	1,154,200	1,424,249	2,578,449	3,166,115
Louisiana	16	6,859,800	2,775,050	9,634,850	9,662,900
Maine	19	125,627	956,831	1,082,458	2,120,115
Maryland	13	136,280	602,845	739,125	1,331,819
Massachusetts	78		7,787,859	7,787,859	17,363,783
Michigan	82	2,440,250	7,118,587	9,558,837	15,849,483
Minnesota	92	765,440	8,586,351	9,351,791	19,081,825
Mississippi	58	19,694,500	16,221,429	35,915,929	36,054,661
Missouri	121	2,457,845	11,009,212	13,467,057	24,519,382
Montana	33	945,000	1,189,707	2,134,707	2,643,823
Nebraska	52	579,752	3,254,638	3,834,390	7,249,625
Nevada	7	390,500	373,869	764,369	841,708
New Hampshire	12	19,000	780,472	799,472	1,734,294
New Jersey	52	4,544,500	9,962,095	14,506,595	20,338,392
New Mexico	10	656,000	636,872	1,292,872	1,429,272
New York	198	28,144,126	53,201,956	81,346,082	118,288,772
North Carolina	93	6,066,000	6,329,276	12,389,276	14,279,653
North Dakota	21	925,800	915,159	1,840,959	2,062,485
Ohio	165	7,321,118	16,162,796	23,483,914	35,944,193
Oklahoma	96	3,397,300	4,039,131	7,436,431	8,999,498
Oregon	6	82,100	139,370	221,470	309,711
Pennsylvania	82	2,668,500	9,851,042	12,519,542	21,919,270
Rhode Island	8	1,120,000	1,863,600	2,983,600	4,208,000
South Carolina	27	1,065,000	1,459,241	2,524,241	3,244,431
South Dakota	41	832,300	1,020,236	1,852,536	2,303,281
Tennessee	49	6,842,500	7,453,802	14,296,302	16,568,956
Texas	378	15,697,433	29,879,342	45,576,775	66,919,565
Utah	26	423,700	558,87	982,387	1,241,228
Vermont	2	29,000	136,636	165,636	303,636
Virginia	81	2,630,500	5,484,009	8,114,509	12,221,021
Washington	122	3,012,000	7,907,904	10,919,904	17,790,599
West Virginia	9	103,000	955,594	1,058,594	2,120,999
Wisconsin	142	805,000	7,019,109	7,824,109	15,598,201
Wyoming	13	442,000	477,104	919,104	1,094,938
District of Columbia	3	2,975,000	1,275,000	4,250,000	4,250,000
Alaska	1	5,682	5,318	11,000	11,818
Hawaii	26		1,850,289	1,850,289	4,113,197
Puerto Rico	13	1,240,500	1,014,953	2,255,453	2,257,453
Grand total	3,291	169,353,952	345,626,602	514,980,554	780,756,970

PROBLEMS FACED BY PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

At this point I want briefly to mention some of the obstacles which confronted the Public Works Administration in its early stage. To begin with, it must be remembered that before the inception of the Public Works Administration no national public works program of comparable scope had ever been attempted in the United States. Unlike the situation which exists in many foreign countries, there was, and still is, no department of public works in this country. The construction functions of the Government are scattered among numerous bureaus and divisions. There was no precedent nor any scheme to aid the Administrator in the formulation and administration of the comprehensive program.

In the second place our system of Government presented certain difficulties. In its very nature the program depended to a large extent on the cooperation of the States and their subdivisions with the Federal Government. The legal questions involved in such cooperation were novel and perplexing. Debt limits, tax limits, budgeting, the letting of construction contracts, the employment of labor and many other aspects of the program were subject to State laws which were not always calculated to insure the speed with which it was necessary that this Administration function.

To a remarkable extent these legal impediments have been removed by legislation in the drafting of which the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works has cooperated with local and State officials. A great deal along this line remains to be done, but what has already been done is an indication of the willingness of the States and their subdivisions to cooperate in furthering the public-works program.

No program of public works will ever be entirely successful without planning. The absence of planning presented a real obstacle. Much effort has to be expended in remedying this deficiency in connection with our first program. We are only now beginning to appreciate the fruits of this labor. State and local planning have been stimulated to an unprecedented extent. This is evidenced by the reservoir of thousands of non-Federal projects which remain in our files awaiting the availability of funds. Each of these projects represents the result of careful planning by the interested community.

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION OPERATES UNDER TWO ACTS

In any discussion of the present activities of the Public Works Administration it is important to bear in mind that two separate public-works programs are carried on under two separate acts of Congress. Since its inception the Public Works Administration has been carrying on a continuous program of public works under title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

In addition, since June 7, 1935, we have been administering a housing program and a program of non-Federal public works pursuant to the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. The difference in the provisions of the two acts under which the Public Works Administration is operating account for the differences in the rules and regulations governing the construction and financing of projects included in the two programs. Thus, projects financed under title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act are constructed in accordance with rules and regulations providing for a 30-hour week, wages sufficient to insure a standard of living in decency and comfort, preference in employment to veterans and to persons residing in the locality in which the project is constructed. The National Industrial Recovery Act also limits outright grants to municipalities and other public bodies to 30 percent of the cost of the labor and materials employed upon the project.

The Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, however, contains no specific provisions fixing hours of labor, the rates of pay, preference as to persons to be employed, or any limit as to the amount of grants which may be made in aid of non-Federal projects. These matters are controlled by Executive orders relating to the entire works program.

68551—36——21

FEDERAL PROJECTS

At the present time, the Public Works Administration does not make allocations for the construction of Federal projects. The reason for this is apparent from the difference in theories underlying the National Industrial Recovery Act and the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

Under the former act, the appropriation made therefor was available to aid in financing the construction of any project included in the comprehensive program of public works which the Administrator was charged with the duty of preparing under the direction of the President. In setting forth the types of projects which could be included in the comprehensive program, many were specifically mentioned as eligible which were ordinarily carried on by regular Federal departments. The Public Works Administration was thus authorized to finance such Federal projects under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The theory behind the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, however, was entirely different. The entire appropriation was made available to the President who in turn allocated sums out of the appropriation to the respective agencies of the Government which he had established or designated to carry out the various phases of the new program. The only functions under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 which have been delegated to the Public Works Administration by the President are those of making loans and grants for non-Federal projects and of carrying on a program of low-cost housing. Furthermore, this act provides that, with a few exceptions, Federal projects must be carried on under the direction of the respective permanent Government departments or agencies having jurisdiction over similar projects. The major portion of our present activity is thus confined to the financing of a program of non-Federal public works and it is with this activity that this statement will principally deal.

FINANCING THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

Funds with which to carry on the public works program were derived from five sources. From the 1933 appropriation to carry out the National Industrial Recovery Act $711,337,666.55 were made available to the Public Works Administration. This was supplemented in 1934 by $133,240,091 allotted to the Public Works Administration from the appropriation contained in the Emergency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935. From the appropriation contained in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, $446,463,090 were made available to the Public Works Administration which, together with sums from the previous appropriatons by Congress, brought the total to $1,291,040,847.55 from Congressional appropriations. To this sum should be added $395,418,519 received by the Public Works Administration from the sale of securities which it had taken as collateral for loans to municipalities, other public bodies, and private corporations, and $723,369,246 which was put up by the applicants as their share toward the cost of the Public Works Administration projects. The grand total of funds which has been made available for the Public Works Administration projects from all sources for

carrying on the activities of the Public Works Administration has been $2,410,828,612.55 (exhibit D), which I maintain is not sufficient over a period of 3 years to test the merits of the so-called "pump-priming" process. That, however, is merely a personal opinion.

EXHIBIT D.—*Status report of all appropriations as of Apr. 30, 1936*

Allocations	National industrial recovery appropriation	Emergency appropriation act, fiscal year 1935	Emergency relief appropriation act, 1935	Revolving fund	Total
Appropriations	$3,300,000,000.00	$400,000,000	$450,763,090	$395,418,518.85	$4,546,181,608.85
Deduct statutory allotments	621,000,000.00	2,500,000			623,500,000.00
Total	2,679,000,000.00	397,500,000	450,763,090	395,418,518.85	3,922,681,608.85
Deduct transfers to other Federal departments, bureaus, or agencies	1,784,780,929.64	174,759,909			1,959,540,838.64
Total	894,219,070.36	222,740,091	450,763,090	395,418,518.85	1,963,140,770.21
Deduct funds impounded	182,881,403.81	89,500,000	4,300,000		276,681,403.81
Amount available for Public Works Administration program	711,337,666.55	133,240,091	446,463,090	395,418,518.85	1,686,459,366.40
Distribution of available funds:					
Non-Federal projects	425,018,861.55	133,240,091	345,090,040	378,834,518.85	1,282,183,511.40
Railroads	182,840,500.00			16,584,000.00	199,424,500.00
Housing projects	31,558,500.00		101,373,050		132,931,550.00
Administrative expenses	[1] 71,919,805.00				71,919,805.00
Total	711,337,666.55	133,240,091	446,463,090	395,418,518.85	1,686,459,366.40

[1] Includes administrative expense reserve for fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, in the amount of $19,107,600.

IMPOUNDMENTS

These data must be read in the light of the fact that on six occasions it became necessary for the Public Works Administration to transfer to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for relief purposes and to the Emergency Relief Administration appropriation moneys previously appropriated for or allotted to this Administration for non-Federal projects and housing, totaling $276,681,403.81. (See exhibit E.)

EXHIBIT E.—*Amount of Public Works funds withdrawn for relief purposes as of May 9, 1936*

Source of funds	Date	Amount
Unallotted balance of appropriation	Dec. 26, 1934	$3,000,000.00
Do	do	13,000,000.00
Reserved for non-Federal projects	do	25,000,000.00
Reserved for Federal projects	do	13,000,000.06
Reserved for administrative expenses	do	9,000,000.00
Unobligated balances on non-Federal allotments	do	10,000,000.00
Do	do	55,000,000.00
Housing Division projects	do	110,000,000.00
Public Works Administration, available balance	Sept. 26, 1935	3,500,000.00
Balances made available by transfer of unexpended portions of loans to revolving fund	Mar. 9, 1936	7,000,000.00
Do	Mar. 18, 1936	5,000,000.00
Do	do	8,000,000.00
Do	Apr. 7, 1936	10,000,000.00
Available balance	Mar. 30, 1936	30,000.00
Public Works Administration, portion of available balance of master cash	May 2, 1936	851,403.81
Available balance	Jan. 11, 1936	4,300,000.00
Total		276,681,403.81

The impounded funds, with the exception of the $110,000,000 to the Public Works Administration housing, would have been used by this Administration for grants of 30 percent of the cost of labor and materials. In other words, the sum of $166,681,403.81, together with the 70 percent which would have been contributed by municipalities, would have permitted the Public Works Administration to prosecute a program involving approximately $555,604,000. To the extent indicated, the impoundments have prevented us from putting a proportionately larger number of persons to work on permanent, self-liquidating projects of the non-Federal type.

All of the moneys made available to the Public Works Administration from congressional approprations have been expended or allotted for projects. The only source which may now be drawn upon for additional funds by the Public Works Administration is its revolving fund. A brief description of this revolving fund is in order.

THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION REVOLVING FUND

Under title II of the N. I. R. A., there was no Public Works Administration revolving fund. Although that act authorized the sale of securities acquired by the Public Works Administration as collateral for loans, it required all moneys received from any such sales or from the repayment of any such loans to be covered into the Treasury and used to retire obligations issued by the Government to provide funds for the Public Works Administration program. The proceeds realized from the sale of securities were thus lost to the program. In 1934, however, the Congress authorized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to purchase marketable securities from the Public Works Administration and provided that moneys realized by the Public Works Administration from such sales might be used for making additional loans, but not grants, in aid of non-Federal public works projects under title II of the N. I. R. A.

In the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, Congress also authorized the sale of bonds purchased by the Public Works Administration and permitted such sales to be made on the open market as well as to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The proceeds from the sale of bonds could be used for further loans under either title II of the N. I. R. A. or under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

Although the Public Works Administration may at the present time sell bonds which it acquires as collateral for municipal loans either on the open market or to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, as a matter of practice, sales have been confined to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which in turn sells these securities on the open market. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is limited by law in the amount of bonds acquired from the Public Works Administration which it may hold at any one time to $250,000,000. It should also be noted that the Public Works Administration is permitted by law to use the proceeds derived from the sale of securities to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation only for the making of loans. In other words, unless other funds are made available to the Public Works Administration which can be used for the purpose of making grants to municipalities and other public bodies, the Public Works Administration revolving fund is bound to prove ineffective for the reason that most municipalities

are not in a position to borrow or raise 100 percent of the cost of a project from outside sources. A loan only from the Government will not solve their problem.

A summary of the Public Works Administration bond transactions is to be found in exhibit F.

EXHIBIT F.—*Summary of Public Works Administration bond transactions, including transit items, through the close of business Apr. 20. 1936*

Municipal bonds purchased		$339, 932, 975. 36	
Municipal bonds sold	$211, 219, 821. 92		
Municipal bonds matured	1, 620, 400. 74		
Municipal bonds canceled	2, 580, 050. 00		
Total municipal bonds delivered		215, 420, 272. 66	
Municipal bonds on hand			$124, 512, 702. 70
Railroad bonds purchased		191, 978, 500. 00	
Railroad bonds sold	$180, 448, 500. 00		
Railroad bonds matured	84, 000. 00		
Total railroad bonds delivered		180, 532, 500. 00	
Railroad bonds on hand			11, 446, 000. 00
Housing corporations, securities held			10, 113, 356. 10
Other private corporations			6, 483, 032. 00
Total bonds held			152, 555, 090. 70

METHOD OF FINANCING NON-FEDERAL PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS

At this point it might be well to discuss briefly the method by which the Public Works Administration extends financial aid to non-Federal applicants.

Under title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act the Public Works Administration finances non-Federal public works projects sponsored by municipalities or other public bodies by making an outright grant of not to exceed 30 percent of the cost of labor and materials employed upon the project, the remainder of the cost of the project being raised by the applicant either by a loan from the Public Works Administration or by obtaining funds from outside sources. Under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, the amount of grant has been fixed by administrative determination at 45 percent of the cost of the project, with a corresponding reduction in the amount to be furnished by the applicant. Loans are made by the Public Works Administration to non-Federal applicants only when a careful study shows that the applicant has lawful power to borrow money for the purpose of constructing the project and when the loan will be reasonably secured. In the majority of cases the Public Works Administration loans are backed by the taxing power of the borrower, but in hundreds of cases where loans are made to finance revenue-producing enterprises, the loans are secured only by a pledge of the revenue to be derived from the project to be constructed. In these cases no additional burden is placed upon taxpayers in the community. The Public Works Administration has probably been the most important single factor responsible for the recent trend toward the use of revenue bonds as a method of financing municipal public service enterprises.

VOTERS FAVORING PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS

Under the laws of many States it is necessary for applicants to hold elections to authorize the issuance of bonds for the construction of a project for which Public Works Administration funds are requested. In this connection, it is interesting to note that of 2,613 local elections where more than 10,000,000 votes were cast on the question of making local contributions of 55 percent of the cost of the project to supplement Federal grants of 45 percent, approximately 83 percent of the elections held were carried. In the elections that were defeated, the ratio of votes opposed to local contributions, to those in favor of local contributions, was only 1.1–1, whereas in those elections that were carried the ratio of votes in favor of, to those opposed to local contributions was greater than 2–1. (See exhibit G.)

EXHIBIT G.—*Summary of results of Public Works Administration election survey*

Out of 2,613 local elections where more than 10,000,000 votes were cast on the question of making local contributions of 55 percent of the cost of projects to supplement Federal grants of 45 percent, approximately 83 percent of the elections held were carried.

On those elections that were defeated, the ratio of votes opposed to local contributions, to those in favor of local contributions, was only 1.1–1, whereas on those elections that were carried the ratio of votes in favor of, to those opposed to, local contributions were greater than 2–1.

Total applications for projects filed	12, 022
Applications for projects not requiring elections to authorize local contributions	7, 393
Applications for projects requiring elections to authorize local contributions	4, 629
Elections held	2, 613
Elections carried	2, 166
Elections defeated	447
Analysis of results of elections carried:	
Votes in favor of local contributions	3, 705, 368
Votes opposed to local contributions	1, 841, 773
Estimated cost of proposed projects carried	$364, 011, 878
Amount of local contributions authorized	$213, 621, 592
Amount of Federal grants requested	$150, 390, 286
Analysis of elections defeated:	
Votes opposed to local contributions	2, 327, 963
Votes in favor of local contributions	2, 132, 088
Estimated cost of proposed projects	$98, 448, 257
Amount of local contributions required	$54, 357, 687
Amount of Federal grants requested	$44, 090, 570

TYPES OF PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

You will be interested in the types of projects which have been financed by the Public Works Administration. In general we have financed only useful projects of a permanent character which are sound from a social and economic viewpoint. Emphasis has been placed on those projects which involve a maximum of construction at the site of the project as well as provide a maximum of employment away from the site in the so-called heavy industries. These projects range from modest rural-school buildings costing less than $5,000 to tremendous sanitary sewer and tunnel projects costing in excess of $50,000,000 (exhibit H).

EXHIBIT H.—*Summary by size groups (estimated cost) of N. I. R. A. and E. R. A. allotments as of Apr. 9, 1936*

Size group	Number of projects	Loan	Grant	Allotment	Estimated cost
0 to 4,999	102	$86, 812	$104, 557	$191, 369	$327, 837
5,000 to 9,999	233	406, 547	545, 686	952, 233	1, 718, 611
10,000 to 14,999	305	1, 080, 249	1, 280, 950	2, 361, 199	3, 763, 544
15,000 to 19,999	308	1, 372, 303	1, 807, 253	3, 179, 556	5, 289, 521
20,000 to 24,999	336	2, 516, 877	2, 560, 857	5, 077, 734	7, 414, 186
25,000 to 29,999	494	3, 260, 388	5, 162, 081	8, 422, 469	13, 448, 062
30,000 to 34,999	407	3, 705, 259	4, 910, 290	8, 615, 549	13, 161, 746
35,000 to 39,999	374	3, 391, 250	5, 210, 662	8, 601, 872	13, 840, 916
40,000 to 44,999	391	4, 288, 523	6, 164, 453	10, 452, 976	16, 367, 973
45,000 to 49,999	345	4, 592, 190	5, 971, 682	10, 563, 872	16, 206, 769
Total	3, 295	24, 700, 398	33, 718, 431	58, 418, 829	91, 539, 075
50,000 to 54,999	330	4, 414, 581	6, 450, 356	10, 864, 937	17, 118, 337
55,000 to 59,999	236	3, 550, 300	4, 928, 724	8, 479, 024	13, 510, 453
60,000 to 64,999	286	4, 227, 360	6, 651, 488	10, 878, 848	17, 696, 977
65,000 to 69,999	178	2, 535, 945	4, 643, 707	7, 179, 652	11, 930, 590
70,000 to 74,999	185	3, 645, 047	4, 990, 986	8, 636, 033	13, 359, 466
75,000 to 79,999	160	1, 870, 000	4, 506, 634	6, 376, 634	12, 316, 950
80,000 to 84,999	166	3, 168, 340	4, 963, 249	8, 131, 589	13, 581, 626
85,000 to 89,999	125	2, 355, 230	4, 023, 042	6, 378, 272	10, 867, 365
90,000 to 94,999	131	1, 961, 850	4, 768, 532	6, 730, 382	12, 057, 451
95,000 to 99,999	111	2, 288, 600	3, 692, 122	5, 980, 722	10, 797, 541
Total	1, 908	30, 017, 253	49, 618, 840	79, 636, 093	133, 236, 756
100,000 to 149,999	873	21, 719, 100	38, 281, 021	60, 000, 121	105, 068, 020
150,000 to 199,999	455	17, 018, 010	27, 862, 857	44, 880, 667	77, 642, 286
200,000 to 249,999	288	12, 821, 880	23, 439, 836	36, 261, 716	63, 385, 862
250,000 to 299,999	216	13, 338, 950	20, 537, 004	33, 875, 954	58, 369, 833
300,000 to 349,999	141	8, 996, 231	15, 682, 613	24, 678, 844	45, 064, 920
350,000 to 399,999	86	7, 645, 800	10, 658, 331	18, 304, 131	31, 626, 973
400,000 to 449,999	80	9, 699, 236	11, 628, 619	21, 327, 855	33, 560, 188
450,000 to 499,999	83	11, 498, 265	13, 377, 792	24, 876, 057	39, 032, 578
500,000 to 549,999	72	10, 077, 910	12, 461, 555	22, 539, 465	37, 260, 825
550,000 to 599,999	37	6, 146, 170	7, 098, 195	13, 244, 365	21, 044, 616
600,000 to 649,999	36	4, 956, 780	7, 700, 913	12, 657, 693	22, 352, 974
650,000 to 699,999	22	3, 325, 400	5, 132, 546	8, 457, 946	14, 740, 493
700,000 to 749,999	27	5, 686, 700	6, 051, 786	11, 738, 486	19, 394, 422
750,000 to 799,999	32	4, 866, 610	8, 054, 673	12, 921, 283	24, 685, 472
800,000 to 849,999	30	6, 043, 950	8, 088, 921	14, 132, 871	24, 560, 991
850,000 to 899,999	10	3, 020, 100	2, 477, 173	5, 497, 273	8, 815, 393
900,000 to 949,999	17	3, 437, 500	5, 594, 715	9, 032, 215	15, 600, 568
950,000 to 999,999	11	2, 781, 540	3, 493, 757	6, 275, 297	10, 660, 434
Total	2, 516	153, 080, 132	227, 622, 107	380, 702, 239	652, 866, 830
1,000,000 to 1,099,999	28	5, 100, 900	9, 648, 321	14, 749, 221	28, 854, 665
1,100,000 to 1,199,999	24	10, 910, 177	8, 177, 564	19, 087, 741	27, 352, 085
1,200,000 to 1,299,999	19	1, 823, 000	7, 560, 860	9, 383, 860	23, 624, 364
1,300,000 to 1,399,999	8	949, 000	3, 572, 689	4, 521, 689	10, 755, 115
1,400,000 to 1,499,999	10	3, 624, 864	4, 883, 908	8, 508, 772	14, 516, 603
Total	89	22, 407, 941	33, 843, 342	56, 251, 283	105, 102, 832
1,500,000 to 1,599,999	11	7, 058, 000	5, 114, 930	12, 172, 930	16, 757, 090
1,600,000 to 1,699,999	10	2, 513, 300	5, 571, 900	8, 085, 200	16, 393, 926
1,700,000 to 1,799,999	15	10, 299, 300	7, 652, 403	17, 951, 703	26, 150, 902
1,800,000 to 1,899,999	7	3, 711, 000	2, 569, 000	6, 280, 000	12, 819, 493
1,900,000 to 1,999,999	7	2, 547, 700	3, 982, 800	6, 530, 500	13, 668, 662
Total	50	26, 129, 300	24, 891, 033	51, 020, 333	85, 790, 073
2,000,000 to 2,099,999	14	7, 611, 470	7, 971, 730	15, 583, 200	28, 221, 800
2,100,000 to 2,199,999	1	946, 000	432, 000	1, 378, 000	2, 100, 000
2,200,000 to 2,299,999	6	2, 913, 100	5, 222, 376	8, 135, 476	13, 359, 153
2,300,000 to 2,399,999	1		1, 035, 000	1, 035, 000	2, 300, 000
2,400,000 to 2,499,999	4	1, 746, 050	3, 238, 200	4, 984, 250	9, 857, 880
Total	26	13, 216, 620	17, 899, 306	31, 115, 926	55, 838, 833
2,500,000 to 2,599,999	6	5, 100, 800	5, 502, 623	10, 603, 423	15, 198, 385
2,600,000 to 2,699,999	4	3, 245, 200	2, 753, 800	5, 999, 000	10, 610, 575
2,700,000 to 2,799,999	7	5, 715, 500	6, 170, 159	11, 885, 659	19, 268, 645
2,800,000 to 2,899,999	3	3, 614, 000	2, 409, 000	6, 023, 000	8, 602, 404
2,900,000 to 2,999,999	3	2, 374, 100	2, 803, 400	5, 177, 500	8, 866, 000
Total	23	20, 049, 600	19, 638, 982	39, 688, 582	62, 546, 009

EXHIBIT H.—*Summary by size groups (estimated cost) of N. I. R. A. and E. R. A. allotments as of Apr. 9, 1936*—Continued

Size group	Number of projects	Loan	Grant	Allotment	Estimated cost
3,000,000 to 3,099,999	2		$2,214,000	$2,214,000	$6,069,030
3,100,000 to 3,199,999	2	$3,120,000	1,397,250	4,517,250	6,225,000
3,200,000 to 3,299,999	2	1,950,000	1,450,000	3,400,000	6,488,000
3,300,000 to 3,399,999	1		1,520,000	1,520,000	3,378,000
3,400,000 to 3,499,999	4	2,617,000	4,860,174	7,477,174	13,824,832
3,500,000 to 3,599,999	2		2,601,000	2,601,000	7,051,500
3,700,000 to 3,799,999	2	2,630,000	2,539,815	5,169,815	7,475,302
3,800,000 to 3,899,999	4	5,541,400	4,971,050	10,512,450	15,325,814
3,900,000 to 3,999,999	1		1,058,000	1,058,000	3,906,565
Total	20	15,858,400	22,611,289	38,469,689	69,744,043
4,000,000 to 4,099,999	2	6,724,300	725,700	7,450,000	8,086,600
4,200,000 to 4,299,999	5	3,000,000	7,332,051	10,332,051	21,219,636
4,300,000 to 4,399,999	1		1,972,363	1,972,363	4,385,000
4,500,000 to 4,599,999	1	2,500,000	2,045,454	4,545,454	4,545,454
4,600,000 to 4,699,999	2	3,518,310	2,674,390	6,192,700	9,231,224
4,700,000 to 4,799,999	1		2,137,725	2,137,725	4,750,500
4,800,000 to 4,899,999	2	3,785,000	3,263,361	7,048,361	9,731,580
Total	14	19,527,610	20,151,044	39,678,654	61,948,994
5,000,000 to 5,099,999	1	3,601,400	1,398,600	5,000,000	5,000,000
5,200,000 to 5,299,999	1	5,060,000		5,060,000	5,292,581
5,300,000 to 5,399,999	1		1,326,000	1,326,000	5,338,415
5,400,000 to 5,499,999	1	3,000,000	2,252,045	5,252,045	5,454,545
5,500,000 to 5,599,999	1	3,025,000	2,475,000	5,500,000	5,500,000
5,600,000 to 5,699,999	1	3,993,800	1,608,200	5,602,000	5,601,597
6,000,000 to 6,099,999	2	9,430,000		9,430,000	12,058,161
6,200,000 to 6,299,999	1		1,290,000	1,290,000	6,261,469
6,500,000 to 6,599,999	3	7,262,000	4,520,866	11,782,866	19,618,218
6,800,000 to 6,899,999	1		2,000,000	2,000,000	6,885,714
7,000,000 to 7,099,999	1	5,324,000	1,750,500	7,074,500	7,074,500
8,700,000 to 8,799,999	2	6,525,000	4,697,000	11,222,000	17,430,000
8,900,000 to 8,999,999	1	6,890,000	2,100,000	8,990,000	8,990,000
9,700,000 to 9,799,999	1	7,250,000	2,450,000	9,700,000	9,700,000
Total	18	61,361,200	27,868,211	89,229,411	120,205,220
10,000,000 to 10,099,999	1	5,500,000	4,500,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
10,800,000 to 10,899,999	1	5,347,000	2,938,000	8,285,000	10,880,000
11,500,000 to 11,599,999	1	3,401,600	2,797,400	6,199,000	11,524,157
11,900,000 to 11,999,999	1	3,738,000	1,904,000	5,642,000	11,900,000
12,000,000 to 12,099,999	1	4,628,000	3,233,000	7,501,000	12,095,000
13,200,000 to 13,299,999	1		3,778,000	3,778,000	13,244,000
15,000,000 to 15,099,999	1	8,250,000	6,750,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
20,000,000 to 20,099,999	2	10,500,000	13,500,000	24,000,000	40,000,000
22,500,000 to 22,599,999	1	8,393,000	10,139,727	18,532,727	22,532,727
23,000,000 to 23,099,999	1	11,000,000	9,000,000	20,000,000	23,000,000
24,100,000 to 24,199,999	1	17,995,000	6,170,000	24,165,000	24,165,000
25,200,000 to 25,299,999	1		11,560,250	11,360,250	25,245,000
25,300,000 to 25,399,999	1	19,814,270	5,534,730	25,349,000	25,349,000
37,500,000 to 37,599,999	2	18,075,000	5,005,000	23,080,000	75,000,000
44,200,000 to 44,299,999	1	37,000,000	7,200,000	44,200,000	44,200,000
58,300,000 to 58,399,999	1	47,130,000	11,235,000	58,365,000	58,365,000
58,800,000 to 58,899,999	1	41,863,040	16,950,000	58,813,040	58,813,040
Total	19	242,274,910	121,995,107	364,270,017	481,312,924
Grand total	7,978	628,623,364	599,857,692	1,228,481,056	1,920,131,589

EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS

The Public Works Administration has contributed to the field of education by financing the construction of a total of 3,074 secondary schools, colleges, university buildings and public libraries. Projects in this field involve the expenditure of $463,905,827, and provide accommodations for over 1,180,000 additional secondary school students. Much has also been done toward the consolidation of rural schools and this has resulted in better equipment, lower cost of operation,

and higher teaching standards. For colleges and universities we have financed the construction of administrative buildings, dormitories, classrooms, libraries, clinics, teachers' residences, graduate school buildings and observatories. (Exhibit I.)

EXHIBIT I.—*National Industrial Recovery Act and Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, 1935 programs, non-Federal projects classified by type, estimated cost-allotments and funds supplied by applicants*

Type of project	Number of projects	Estimated cost	Funds supplied by applicant	Allotments		
				Total	Loans	Grants
Grand total all types	8,010	$2,119,590,453	$691,863,897	$1,427,905,556	$828,047,864	$599,857,692
Streets and highways	741	149,387,118	83,419,548	65,967,570	19,387,466	46,580,104
Roads and highways	352	93,138,973	50,360,116	42,778,857	13,426,200	29,352,657
Streets	345	46,570,097	26,424,857	20,145,240	5,071,391	15,073,849
Grade crossing elimination	12	5,732,195	4,283,795	1,448,400		1,448,400
Miscellaneous	32	3,945,853	2,350,780	1,595,073	889,875	705,198
Utilities	2,742	584,824,923	169,002,508	415,822,415	226,449,186	189,373,229
Sewer systems	883	320,636,520	92,372,449	228,264,071	122,650,707	105,613,364
Sewage disposal plants	460	230,761,895	62,038,308	168,723,587	94,003,624	74,719,963
Sanitary sewers	275	44,168,216	16,003,688	28,164,528	12,721,096	15,443,432
Storm sewers	80	15,120,518	7,430,718	7,689,800	3,253,287	4,436,513
Combined sewers	68	30,585,891	6,899,735	23,686,156	12,672,700	11,013,456
Sewer and water	115	11,630,605	2,126,252	9,504,353	5,567,006	3,937,347
Water systems	1,497	187,025,164	58,505,803	128,519,361	69,280,962	59,238,399
Water mains	177	24,160,649	11,264,609	12,896,040	5,720,674	7,175,366
Filtration plants	50	10,166,459	3,846,378	6,320,081	3,086,810	3,233,271
Reservoirs	119	37,549,551	11,397,438	26,152,113	14,863,760	11,288,353
Complete waterworks	1,142	115,148,505	31,997,378	83,151,127	45,609,718	37,541,409
Garbage and rubbish disposal	23	8,172,035	1,352,107	6,819,928	4,540,850	2,279,078
Gas plants	23	1,607,627	193,540	1,413,981	861,105	552,876
Electric power excluding water power	134	36,139,144	8,496,717	27,642,427	15,851,646	11,790,781
Electric distribution system	27	8,261,737	1,280,903	6,980,834	4,479,700	2,501,134
Power construction	107	27,877,407	7,215,814	20,661,593	11,371,946	9,289,647
Miscellaneous	67	19,613,828	5,955,534	13,658,294	7,696,910	5,961,384
Buildings	3,996	$717,833,210	$304,491,335	$413,341,875	$156,554,386	$256,787,489
Educational buildings	3,074	463,905,827	184,844,386	279,061,441	103,931,045	175,130,396
Secondary schools	2,789	395,078,740	166,749,437	228,329,303	77,230,980	151,098,323
Colleges and universities	230	59,552,698	12,804,912	46,747,786	26,278,265	20,469,521
Other educational institutions	21	5,467,305	2,940,576	2,526,729	218,000	2,308,729
Public libraries	34	3,807,084	2,349,461	1,457,623	203,800	1,253,823
Municipal auditoriums and armories	52	17,676,628	11,537,903	6,138,725	849,125	5,289,600
Courthouses and city halls	239	41,321,434	20,251,359	21,070,075	5,901,249	15,168,826
Hospitals and institutions	363	125,770,358	55,629,711	70,140,647	27,893,560	42,247,087
Penal institutions	85	14,748,179	7,342,877	7,405,302	2,889,960	4,515,342
Social, recreational buildings	27	3,282,894	1,361,677	1,921,217	528,650	1,392,567
Residential buildings	6	798,540	378,375	420,165	146,900	273,265
Office and administrative buildings	31	7,173,286	3,615,455	3,557,831	827,400	2,730,431
Warehouses, laboratories, shops, etc	26	4,392,423	1,574,105	2,818,318	1,289,500	1,528,818
Housing projects	7	12,846,388	1,874,788	10,971,600	10,971,600	
Miscellaneous	86	25,917,253	16,080,699	9,836,554	1,325,397	8,511,157

EXHIBIT I.—*National Industrial Recovery Act and Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, 1935 programs, non-Federal projects classified by type, estimated cost-allotments and funds supplied by applicants*—Continued

Type of project	Number of projects	Estimated cost	Funds supplied by applicant	Allotments		
				Total	Loans	Grants
Flood control, water power, reclamation	75	$110,793,496	$43,677,262	$67,116,234	$47,977,791	$19,138,443
Dams and canals	27	19,490,808	1,442,632	18,048,176	12,694,050	5,354,126
Channel rectification, levees, etc	7	1,993,507	563,183	1,430,324	1,069,841	360,483
Storage reservoirs	3	567,727		567,727	346,000	221,727
Water-power development	10	84,845,765	40,518,765	44,327,000	32,892,100	11,734,900
Miscellaneous	28	3,895,689	1,152,682	2,743,007	1,275,800	1,467,207
Water navigation aids	18	7,433,657	2,052,025	5,381,632	3,500,120	1,881,512
Dams and canals	3	569,624	291,682	277,942	131,000	146,942
Channel rectifications, levees, etc	6	4,921,238	1,124,666	3,796,572	2,687,720	1,108,852
Other navigation aids	9	1,942,795	635,677	1,307,118	681,400	625,718
Engineering structures	221	283,733,305	61,807,693	221,975,612	158,845,615	63,129,997
Bridges and viaducts	166	122,551,309	23,243,356	99,305,953	68,794,745	30,511,208
Wharves, piers, docks	33	20,209,251	7,163,462	13,045,789	6,179,600	6,866,189
Subways and tunnels	5	134,324,600	27,328,420	106,799,180	82,982,270	23,816,910
Other	17	6,698,145	3,873,455	2,824,690	889,000	1,935,690
Aviation	9	1,283,180	869,930	413,250	48,800	364,450
Recreational	54	14,056,675	2,987,127	11,069,548	8,365,700	2,703,848
Miscellaneous	122	50,739,389	23,346,469	27,392,920	7,494,300	19,898,620
Railroads	32	199,424,500		199,424,500	199,424,500	

HOUSING PROJECTS

The housing facilities sponsored by the Public Works Administration include 57 housing projects in 35 cities and 2 insular possessions. These projects, which will house approximately 25,000 families of low income, are at present in stages of construction varying from the initial demolition of existing slum areas to virtual completion and will represent a total expenditure of about $142,000,000 (exhibit J).

EXHIBIT J.—*N. I. R. A. and E. R. A. 1935 programs, allotments for Federal, non-Federal, and Federal low-cost housing projects, Mar. 31, 1936*

State	Grand total	Total Federal and non-Federal projects	Non-Federal projects						Federal low-cost housing			
			Total	N. I. R. A.			E. R. A.	Federal projects N. I. R. A.	Total	N. I. R. A.	E. R. A.
				Railroads	Limited dividend housing	Other					
Total	$3,124,667,407	$2,994,942,307	$1,427,905,556	$199,424,500	$12,641,600	$766,504,997	$449,334,459	$1,567,036,751	$129,725,100	$28,697,100	$101,028,000
Alabama	36,498,945	33,123,945	19,351,588	1,833,107		9,859,771	7,658,710	13,772,357	3,375,000	875,000	2,500,000
Arizona	49,042,802	49,042,802	6,182,671	180,140		5,189,500	812,931	42,860,131			
Arkansas	44,903,979	44,903,979	22,566,426			16,512,626	6,043,790	22,337,553			
California	140,079,701	140,079,701	76,915,380	4,834,920		40,142,801	34,937,659	60,164,321			
Colorado	27,422,857	27,422,857	11,710,855	883,148		5,685,360	5,142,347	15,712,002			
Connecticut	25,297,923	24,497,923	9,628,188	10,867		4,387,600	5,229,691	14,868,765	800,000		800,000
Delaware	8,024,954	8,024,954	3,871,678	2,181,507		1,113,702	576,469	4,153,276			
Florida	41,870,659	39,870,659	16,413,215			7,072,887	9,340,328	23,457,444	2,000,000		2,000,000
Georgia	35,555,629	30,180,629	8,732,043	14,434		4,001,985	4,715,624	21,448,586	5,375,000	5,375,000	
Idaho	17,913,344	17,913,344	2,600,857	21,291		1,552,028	1,027,538	15,312,487			
Illinois	183,619,033	167,869,033	122,988,062	7,227,518		87,148,910	28,611,634	44,880,971	15,750,000	5,000,000	10,750,000
Indiana	56,103,009	52,078,009	36,135,854	18,070,189		10,964,670	7,101,015	15,942,155	4,025,000	4,025,000	
Iowa	33,913,490	33,913,490	18,985,862	125,000		4,922,778	4,261,953	14,927,628			
Kansas	32,238,574	32,238,574	13,826,721			5,872,978	7,953,743	18,411,853			
Kentucky	31,225,640	31,225,640	16,265,622	1,411,379		7,872,978	6,971,265	14,965,018	1,618,000	1,618,000	
Louisiana	32,636,142	32,636,142	6,734,131	492,031		6,242,100	967,279	25,902,011			
Maine	22,188,675	22,188,675	1,534,320	294,691		312,450	927,179	21,654,355			
Maryland	61,541,299	61,541,299	38,755,039	16,790,895		9,675,866	12,279,278	22,786,260			
Massachusetts	84,033,383	75,533,383	20,974,699	6,929,896		12,607,613	1,437,200	45,558,684	8,500,000	8,500,000	
Michigan	68,099,058	58,099,058	35,019,771	191,265		6,543,780	28,284,726	23,079,287	10,000,000	5,500,000	4,500,000
Minnesota	50,977,606	47,477,606	22,871,551	2,068,982		14,173,004	6,694,565	24,606,055	3,500,000		3,500,000
Mississippi	30,314,201	30,314,201	8,627,198	2,379,305		2,611,802	3,636,091	21,687,003			
Missouri	73,602,663	73,602,663	33,612,315	4,140,614	640,000	22,021,746	6,709,955	40,040,348			
Montana	80,721,920	80,721,920	11,828,969	731,604		7,568,350	3,229,015	69,192,950			
Nebraska	55,771,394	53,871,150	32,852,953		21,552,306	12,318,544	19,900,244	2,000,000	2,000,000		
Nevada	31,906,596	29,906,596	2,004,323			1,454,270	549,977	29,841,722			
New Hampshire	6,720,906	4,879,074	1,383,406			1,383,406		3,495,668			
New Jersey	111,380,161	106,680,161	41,966,446	7,148,368		17,188,906	17,629,172	64,685,897	4,700,000		4,700,000
New Mexico	20,220,135	20,220,135	3,453,749	158,370		1,790,500	1,504,879	16,483,990			
New York	413,112,749	389,739,037	312,112,749	9,326,187	10,180,000	217,901,966	74,704,596	77,626,288	23,483,000	1,500,000	21,983,000
North Carolina	38,527,183	38,527,183	15,481,526		198,600	8,951,704	6,331,222	23,045,657			
North Dakota	12,077,408	12,077,408	4,569,849	485,387		1,972,900	2,111,562	7,507,559			

EXHIBIT J.—*N. I. R. A. and E. R. A. 1935 programs, allotments for Federal, non-Federal, and Federal low-cost housing projects, Mar. 31, 1936*—Continued

State	Grand total	Total Federal and non-Federal projects	Non-Federal projects				Federal low-cost housing			
			Total	N. I. R. A.		E. R. A.	Federal projects N. I. R. A.	Total	N. I. R. A.	E. R. A.
				Railroads	Limited dividend housing	Other				
Ohio	$128,271,311	$109,042,311	$52,263,667	$4,810,009	$500,000	$30,933,453	$16,020,205	$19,229,000	$4,429,000	$14,800,000
Oklahoma	33,412,370	30,977,270	11,817,362	36,938		5,883,541	5,901,883	2,435,100	375,100	2,060,000
Oregon	66,821,977	56,821,977	13,662,791	636,430		7,385,940	43,136,936			
Pennsylvania	205,056,419	205,056,419	140,209,202	81,716,115	1,039,000	37,037,530	64,847,217	2,100,000		2,100,000
Rhode Island	17,335,318	17,335,318	9,133,528			5,234,728	8,201,790			
South Carolina	40,766,714	30,118,714	20,766,766			9,422,020	18,343,846	1,650,000		1,650,000
South Dakota	14,893,762	14,893,762	5,359,610	19,183		4,167,479	1,172,948			
Tennessee	41,128,919	31,728,919	16,453,832	2,026,201		8,229,991	6,197,640	9,400,000	9,400,000	
Texas	136,069,556	136,069,556	82,265,372	2,923,364		43,824,590	33,617,418	900,000		900,000
Utah	19,442,555	19,442,555	5,351,880	109,179		3,844,722	1,397,779			
Vermont	5,918,902	5,918,902	1,767,438	47,622		668,055	1,073,881			
Virginia	98,700,335	98,455,434	19,572,700	1,948,778	84,000	11,243,470	6,297,452			
Washington	42,981,716	42,981,716	14,449,940	808,772		6,660,535	5,941,633			
West Virginia	47,722,703	44,922,703	14,088,859	6,096,339		4,647,000	4,158,311			
Wisconsin	21,459,471	21,459,471	3,318,267	2,584,217		8,166,344	5,368,431	2,800,000		2,800,000
Wyoming	94,819,885	93,159,885	11,603,466			1,979,600	1,328,667			
District of Columbia	4,509,652	4,509,652	971,936	5,919,966		5,500,000	138,500	1,660,000	1,660,000	
Alaska	18,624,705	18,624,705	1,908,865			900,800	311,136			
Hawaii	4,548,969	3,773,969	690,400			200,800	708,565			
Puerto Rico	3,477,100	3,227,100	111,639			660,400	111,039	775,000	775,000	
Virgin Islands	7,861,543	7,861,543						250,000	250,000	
Panama Canal	79,857	79,857								
Philippine Islands										
Various	46,857,859	46,857,859					46,857,859			

PUBLIC HEALTH PROJECTS

The Public Works Administration has contributed enormously to public health. Many communities in dire need of public health services and facilities have been aided in the construction of water and sewer systems, garbage-disposal plants, hospitals, and recreational centers. Eight hundred and eighty-three sewer projects, involving the expenditure of $320,636,520; 1,497 waterworks systems, involving the expenditure of $187,025,164; 23 garbage and rubbish disposal plants, involving the expenditure of $8,172,035; and 363 hospitals and institutions, involving the expenditure of $125,770,358, witness the beneficial effect of the expenditure of public funds for the creation of these types of useful public works projects (exhibit I).

CONSERVATION AND POWER PROJECTS

Many municipalities and other political subdivisions throughout the country have received aid from the Public Works Administration both in extending their municipal electric and gas systems and in building entirely new systems. In the field of conservation the program includes irrigation, flood control, water power and reclamation projects, involving the expenditure of $110,793,496 (exhibit I).

TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS

Public transportation facilities have been improved by the construction of hundreds of miles of city streets, more than 7,000 miles of State and county roads, and numerous grade crossing elimination projects (741 projects, involving the expenditure of $149,387,118); scores of bridges and viaducts (166 projects, involving the expenditure of $122,551,309); vehicular tunnels and subways (5 projects, involving the expenditure of $134,324,600); railroad improvements, including electrification of lines, construction of new equipment, and so forth (32 projects, involving the expenditure of $199,424,500); and numerous wharves, piers, docks, ship canals, and airports. (Exhibit I.) All such projects will be permanent contributions to the wealth of the communities in which they are constructed.

METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS

Except in a very few instances non-Federal Public Works Administration projects have been constructed through the normal channels of the construction industry. The Public Works Administration furnishes financial aid for projects, but supervises their construction only insofar as may be necessary to protect the interest of the Federal Government in the funds it has advanced and to insure that the requirements of the applicable acts of the Congress are observed. Actual construction of non-Federal Public Works Administration projects is undertaken directly by the public body for which the project is intended.

Under the Public Works Administration rules and regulations, a project must be constructed under contracts let by the public body to the lowest responsible bidder after public advertisement. I am satisfied that this method utilizes existing private facilities to the fullest extent possible and that it has a vitalizing effect on industry. For example, as of April 29, 1936, contracts calling for the construction of $1,229,747,000 of the Public Works Administration non-Federal

projects has been awarded to 12,193 contractors, an average of $100,000 per contractor.

WAGES AND HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT

It might be well to point out briefly the Public Works Administration policy on wages and hours of employment both under the old and the new program.

Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act requires a 30-hour week for workers on all Public Works Administration projects, with an exception in the event it is not practicable or feasible to construct a particular project on that basis. Authorized deviations from the 30-hour week have been rare.

By Executive order of the President, the hours of work for the Public Works Administration projects financed in whole or in part under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 are restricted to 8 per day and 130 per month, except in case of emergency or in special or unusual circumstances. Here, too, deviations from this restriction as to hours are seldom applied for and rarely granted.

The National Industrial Recovery Act requires that all employees on the Public Works Administration projects be paid—

> just and reasonable wages which shall be compensation sufficient to provide, for the hours of labor as limited, a standard of living in decency and comfort.

In pursuance of this congressional mandate, the Public Works Administration, in 1933, established minimum hourly wage rates for skilled and unskilled labor on all Public Works Administration projects.

In September 1935 new wage regulations were issued applicable to all contracts not let as of October 9, 1935. The new regulations provide for a wage rate to be predetermined by the authority to which the allotment is made, in accordance with local wage conditions. Such wage rates, having been predetermined by the locality, are subject to the approval of the Public Works Administration State director for the State in which the project is located, it being his obligation to determine that the wage rates so determined are sufficient to provide a standard of living in decency and comfort. This, in effect, requires prevailing wages to be paid on all contracts let subsequent to October 9, 1935, for Public Works Administration projects financed under title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

As regards the Public Works Administration projects financed under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, the President, by Executive order, directed that wage rates for such projects should be determined by the recipient of the loan or grant, in accordance with local wage conditions, subject to the approval of the Public Works Administration State director. This had the effect of requiring the prevailing rate of wages on the Public Works Administration projects financed with funds appropriated by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

EMPLOYMENT CREATED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Two kinds of employment are created by the type of projects with which the Public Works Administration is identified—employment created at the site of the project, or direct employment, and

employment created away from the site of the project, or indirect employment. Critics of the Public Works Administration too often ignore indirect labor in evaluating the Public Works Administration's effect on employment and industry.

Of course, it is true of any Federal agency; to the extent they buy material, there is indirect employment created. There is a difference in the degree, however, of the materials that are bought, in the creation of indirect employment.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT EMPLOYMENT CREATED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Insofar as the employment of persons on a Nation-wide scale is concerned, labor at the site of a project is of no more importance than labor performed away from the site in the production and transportation of the materials used in construction. In fact, when direct labor on a project is low, the ratio of indirect labor is likely to be high, for in such cases a proportionately large percentage of the cost of construction is used for the purchase and consumption of materials. No account of the accomplishments of the Public Works Administration would be either true or complete without giving due consideration to the amount of employment created away from the site of the projects.

On certain types of projects included in the 1935 works program practically the only employment created was at the site of the project. On the Public Works Administration projects in general, however, direct labor has comprised but a relatively small portion of the total amount of labor. This has been more than compensated for on typical Public Works Administration projects by the employment created in the production of raw materials for the projects in mines, quarries and lumber camps, in the manufacture of these raw materials, in their transportation and in their distribution by wholesale and retail agencies.

Furthermore, it is important to consider the amount of employment created as a direct consequence of the increased spending power which results from the payment of wages to persons employed both directly and indirectly on Public Works Administration projects. In this connection, it should be remembered that prevailing wages for full time employment are paid on Public Works Administration projects and that persons employed indirectly in connection with Public Works Administration projects are also paid prevailing wages for full time work. This so-called secondary indirect employment accounts in no small degree for the consumption of materials throughout the nation, thereby stimulating practically every branch of commerce and industry.

Only when the amount of primary and secondary indirect employment is added to the amount of direct employment resulting from the construction of the Public Works Administration projects, can the record of this Administration in its attack upon the unemployment problem be properly evaluated. On the basis of studies which have been made of typical classes of the Public Works Administration projects, it has been shown that on the average, for every person employed at the site of a Public Works Administration project, employment is given to five more persons (exhibit K).

EXHIBIT K

Man-months of direct and indirect employment provided by the expenditure of Public Works Administration Funds on the basis of five men employed elsewhere on indirect labor for every man working at the site

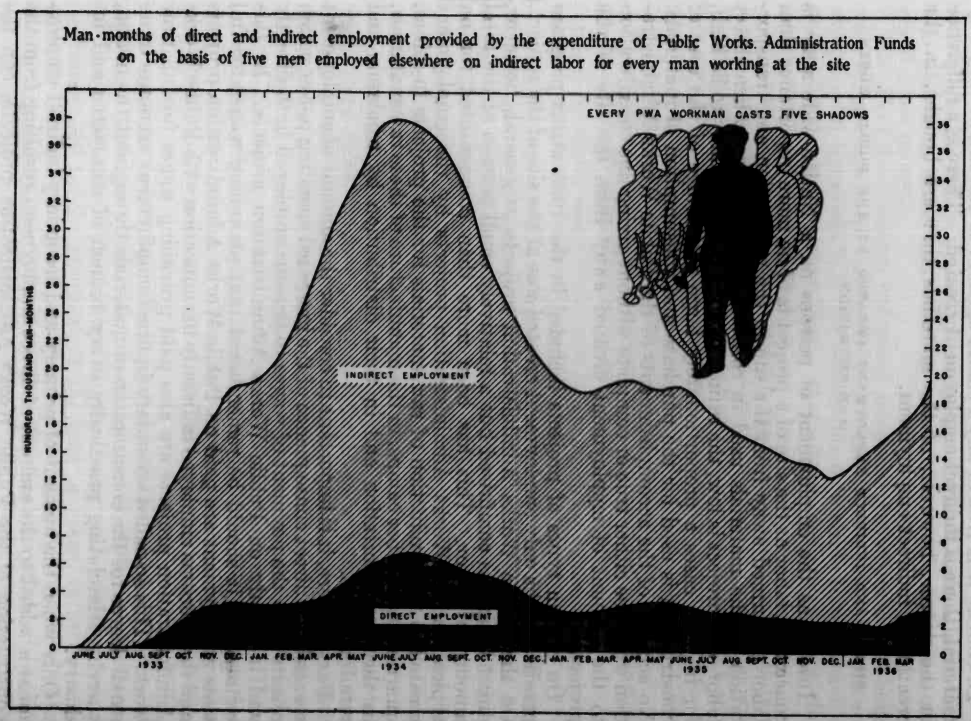


EXHIBIT K

Man-months of direct and indirect employment provided by the expenditure of Public Works Administration Funds on the basis of five men employed elsewhere on indirect labor for every man working at the site

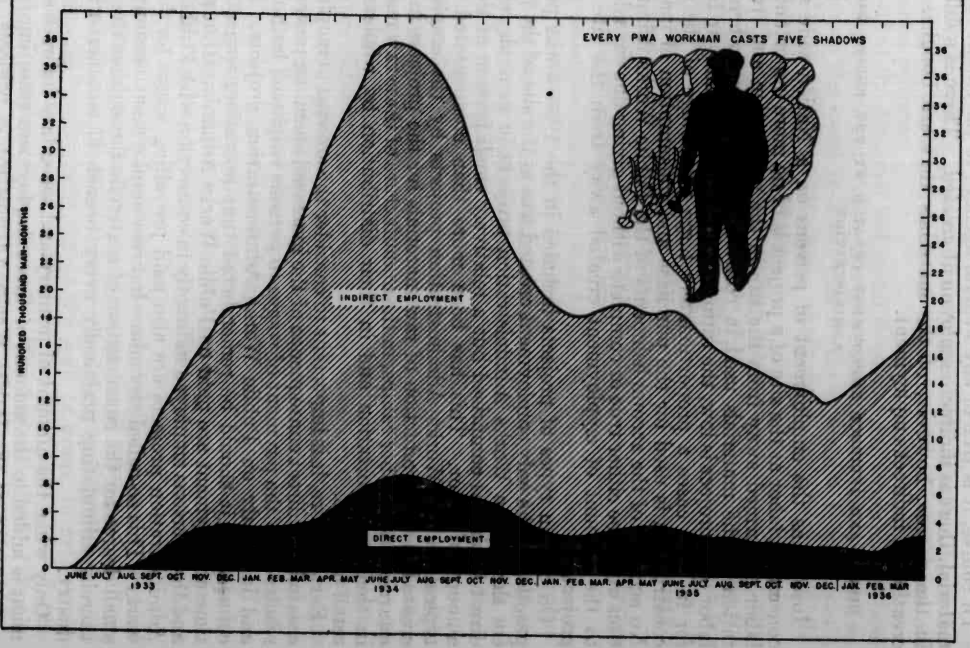
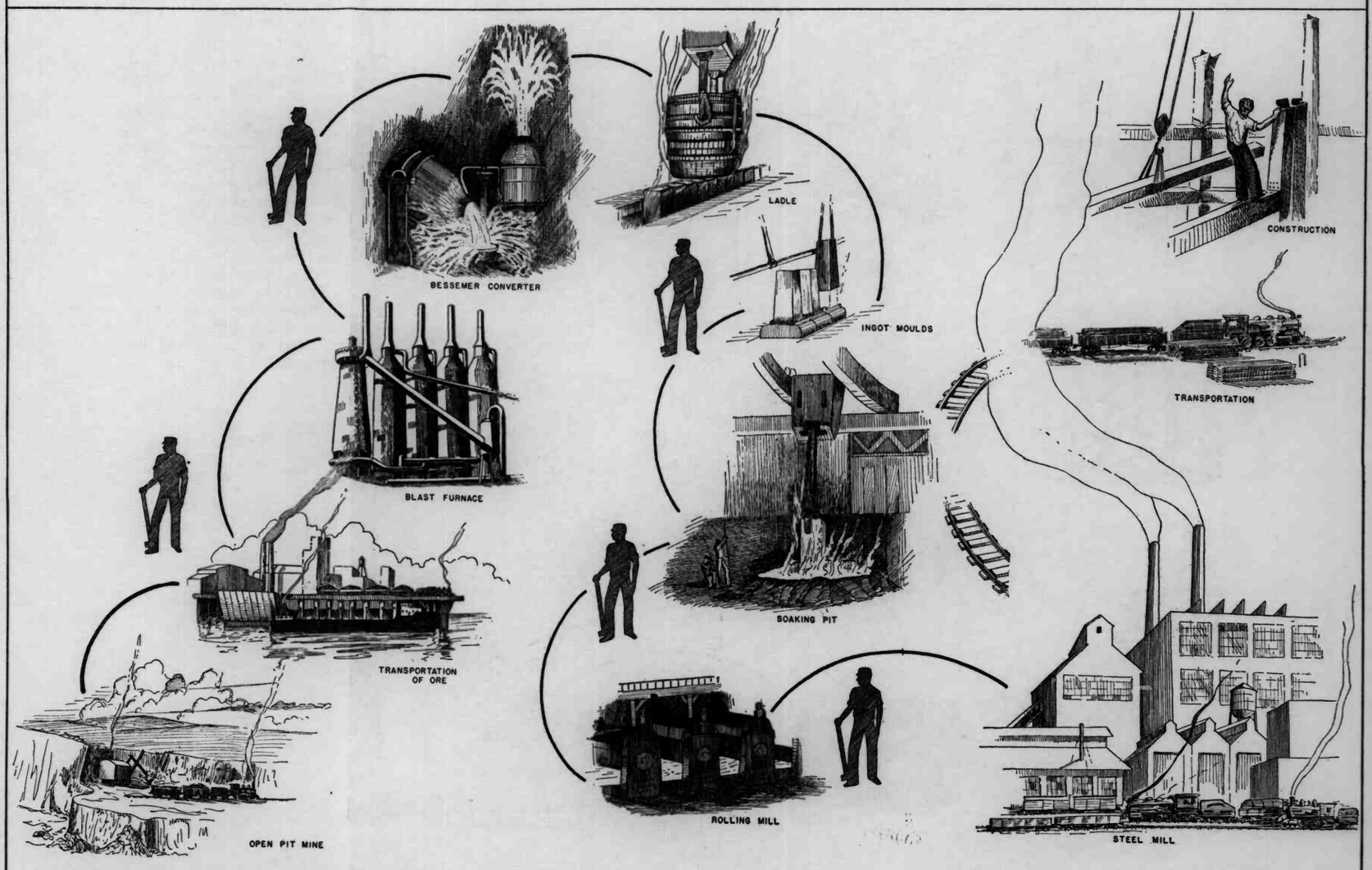


EXHIBIT L

Five men are employed in the various processes of the steel industry stimulated by production of the structural steel entering into a building for each man employed in placing such steel in the building on the site of the project



In other words, if this average is applied to a Public Works Administration project consisting of the construction of a structural steel building on which 200 men are employed at the site for a period of 60 days, we find that employment is given for the same period to an additional 1,000 men, in the quarries of Vermont, in the iron mines of Minnesota, in the lumber camps of Oregon, in the coal mines of Pennsylvania, on the railroads, and in the numerous factories, industries, and mills scattered throughout the country engaged in furnishing the materials which ultimately find their way into the completed project. In terms of a single industry, the employment of one man in the construction of a structural steel bridge creates employment for five more men in the whole series of operations which lead from the mine through the furnace, the converter, the molds, finally culminating in the delivery of the finished steel to the site of construction (exhibits L and M). That general statement also applies to any project for which these materials are bought.

The average monthly employment on non-Federal Public Works Administration projects during the year 1934 was 105,841. This means that these projects gave full time employment to almost 635,046 men directly and indirectly during the entire year 1934. During 1935, the average monthly employment on non-Federal projects alone was 119,909, thus making the Public Works Administration responsible for the employment of approximately 719,454 persons directly and indirectly during that year on non-Federal projects (exhibit N). These figures would be greatly increased if Federal projects were included.

68551—36——22

EXHIBIT M

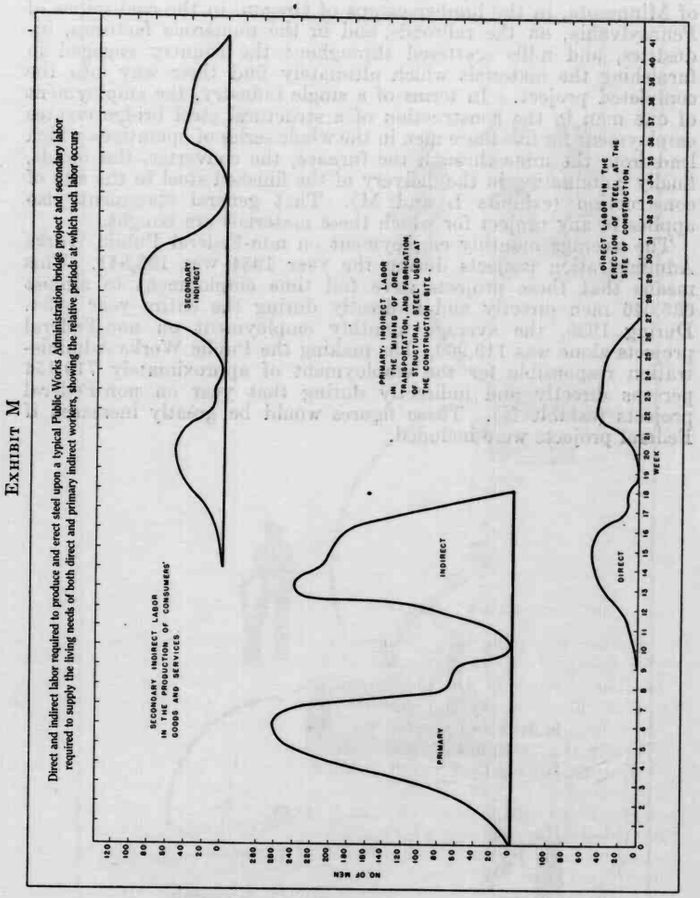


EXHIBIT N.—*Table showing average number of men employed, by month, on Public Works non-Federal projects (including railroads and Public Works Administration housing) for both National Industrial Recovery Act and Emergency Relief Appropriation Act 1935 programs from July 1933 through April 1936*

	N.I.R.A.	E.R.A.	Total
1933			
July			
August	666		666
September	2,364		2,364
October	6,449		6,449
November	15,994		15,994
December	26,509		26,509
1934			
January	24,338		24,338
February	32,649		32,649
March	43,809		43,809
April	66,209		66,209
May	94,306		94,306
June	123,274		123,274
July	145,734		145,734
August	159,112		159,112
September	155,146		155,146
October	157,985		157,985
November	154,848		154,848
December	126,828		126,828
1935			
January	101,229		101,229
February	94,813		94,813
March	111,320		111,320
April	123,023		123,023
May	137,101		137,101
June	132,937		132,937
July	127,891		127,891
August	137,245		137,245
September	136,222	500	136,722
October	123,442	967	124,409
November	117,747	3,853	121,600
December	113,508	10,734	124,242
1936			
January	102,148	28,681	130,829
February	83,399	39,201	122,600
March	81,978	63,432	145,410
April	67,886	110,896	178,782

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION AND THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

Economists have long recognized the importance of the construction industry as an indicator of business activity. The immense number of workers, the amount of payrolls and the value of the output of this industry indicate its importance in any analysis of the economic condition of the nation. Its ups and downs have invariably affected the national income and, therefore, the national welfare. During recent years the construction of public works has constituted the principal portion of the construction industry, both in terms of employment and volume of money spent. This fact is directly attributable to the stimulus which the Public Works Administration furnished by carrying out a well integrated program of public construction (exhibits O and P).

Activity in the construction industry stimulates employment in allied industries which put men to work in producing cement, lumber, electrical machinery, supplies, etc. (exhibits Q and R).

EXHIBIT O

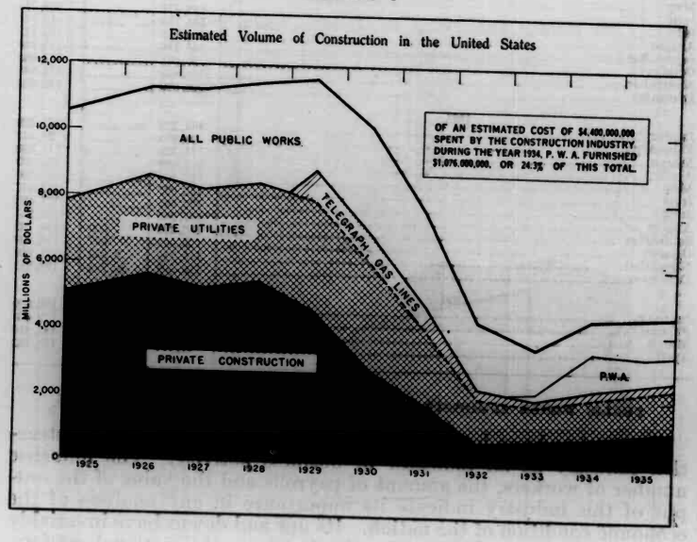


EXHIBIT P

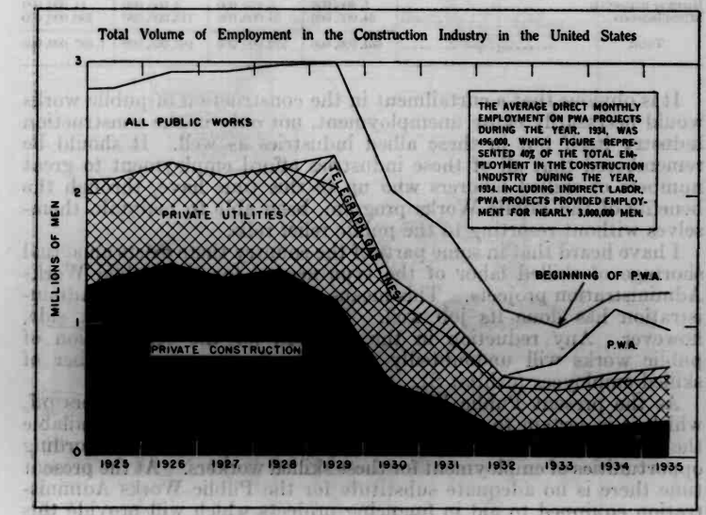


EXHIBIT R.—*Table showing by type of materials the amount that it is estimated will be expended on Public Works projects under both first (N. I. R. A.) and second (E. R. A.) programs*

	Non-Federal		Federal N. I. R. A.	Total
	N. I. R. A.	E. R. A.		
Iron and steel	$177,000,000	$75,000,000	$222,000,000	$474,000,000
Machinery	107,000,000	50,000,000	158,000,000	315,000,000
Cement	60,000,000	45,000,000	157,000,000	262,000,000
Stone	62,000,000	37,000,000	107,000,000	206,000,000
Lumber	33,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	93,000,000
Transportation equipment	79,000,000		13,000,000	92,000,000
Heating and plumbing	26,000,000	25,000,000	24,000,000	75,000,000
Brick and clay products	24,000,000	25,0000,00	12,000,000	61,000,000
Sand	16,000,000	10,000,000	17,000,000	43,000,000
Plaster	7,000,000	8,000,000	2,000,000	17,000,000
Tile and ceramics	4,000,000	6,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000
Roofing materials	5,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000	14,000,000
Miscellaneous	64,000,000	53,000,000	113,000,000	230,000,000
Total	664,000,000	370,000,000	863,000,000	1,897,000,000

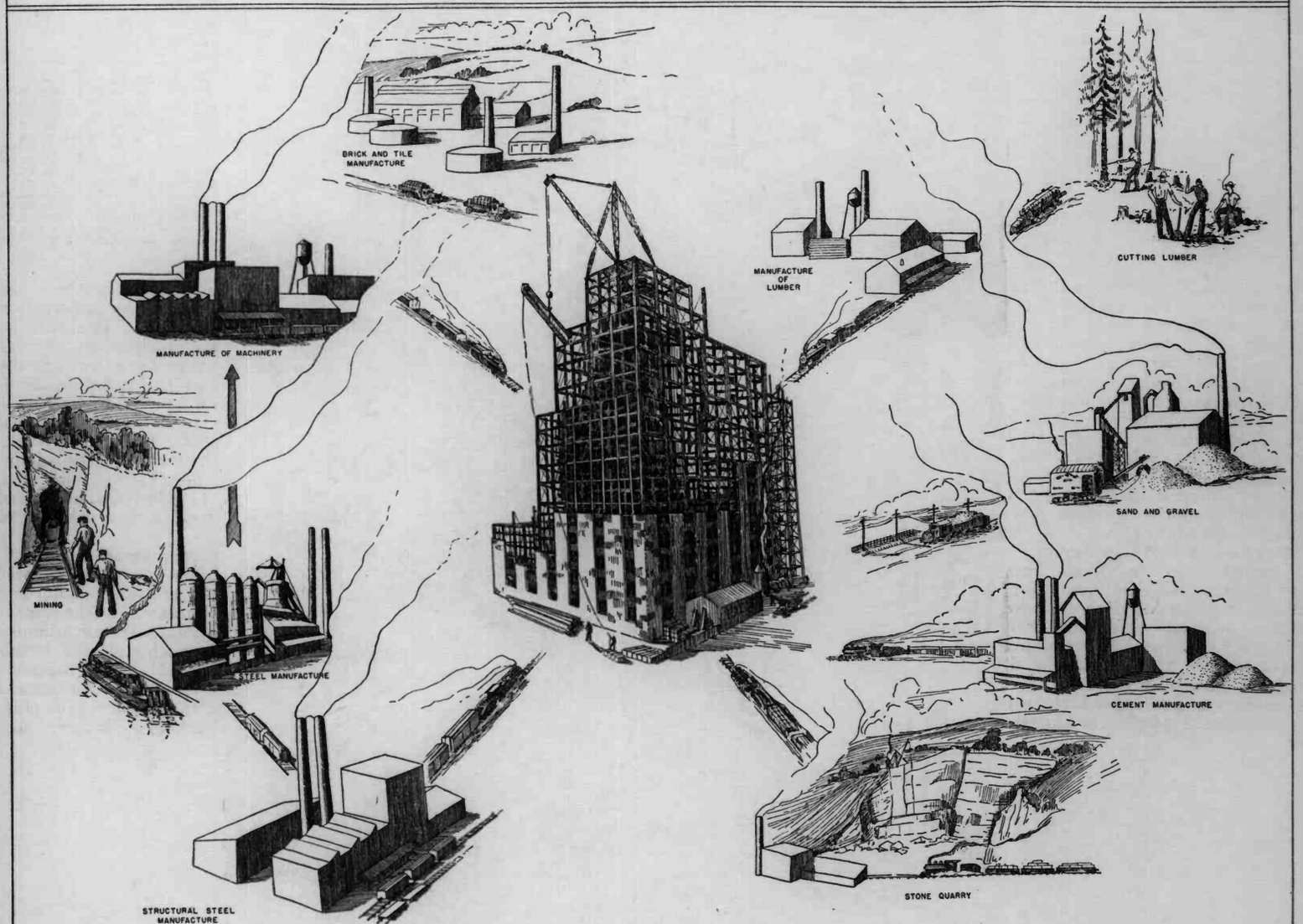
It is obvious that a curtailment in the construction of public works would necessarily cause unemployment, not only in the construction industry itself but in these allied industries as well. It should be remembered that all of these industries afford employment to great numbers of skilled laborers who up to this time have, through the benefits of the Public Works program, been able to maintain themselves without resorting to the public relief rolls.

I have heard that in some parts of the country there exists an actual shortage of skilled labor of the type needed for the Public Works Administration projects. This means that the Public Works Administration has done its job well. The situation has its dark side, however. Any reduction in the program for the construction of public works will undoubtedly take jobs from a vast number of skilled employees (exhibit S).

As the present Public Works Administration program tapers off, which it is certain to do if additional funds are not made available the country will inevitably be faced with the problem of affording opportunities of employment for these skilled workers. At the present time there is no adequate substitute for the Public Works Administration equipped to aid in financing projects which will provide this type of employment. A continuance of the Public Works Administration program on a scale calculated to dovetail with the present schedule of construction will afford a basis for the continuous employment of a substantial portion of skilled workers in industry and commerce.

EXHIBIT Q

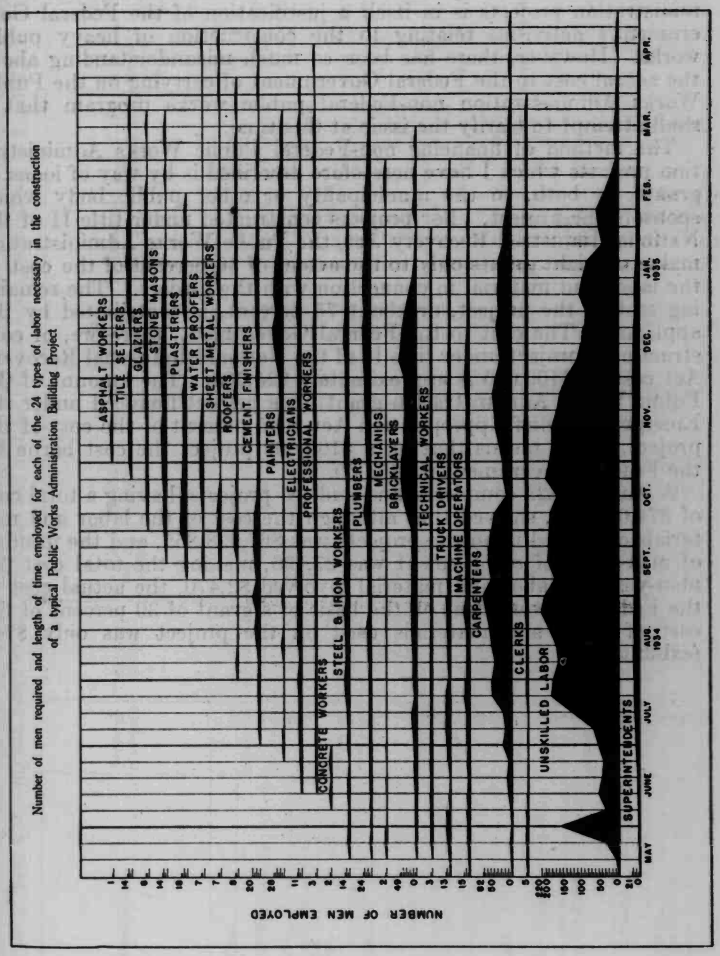
Principal industries that supply materials necessary in the construction of a typical Public Works Administration Building Project.



68551—36 (Face p. 340)

EXHIBIT S

Number of men required and length of time employed for each of the 24 types of labor necessary in the construction of a typical Public Works Administration Building Project



COST PER MAN-YEAR ON THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS

A great deal has been said about the high cost to the Federal Government of carrying on the Public Works Administration program. I have already mentioned the fact that the amount of indirect employment created by the construction of the Public Works Administration projects is in itself a justification of the Federal Government's activities relating to the construction of heavy public works. However, there has been so much misunderstanding about the actual cost to the Federal Government of carrying on the Public Works Administration non-Federal public works program that I shall attempt to clarify the issue at this time.

The method of financing non-Federal Public Works Administration projects which I have heretofore described is by way of loans or grants, or both, to the municipality or other public body which sponsors the project. For projects constructed under title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Public Works Administration makes outright grants only to the extent of 30 percent of the cost of the labor and material in connection with the project. The remaining cost of the project, or about 75 percent, is contributed by the applicant. The cost to the Federal Government, therefore, of constructing a project under title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act costing $100,000 is approximately $25,000. The amount of the Public Works Administration grant for a project financed under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act is 45 percent of the cost of the project, which means that on a $100,000 project the cost borne by the Federal Government is $45,000.

A study of 825 completed and audited projects, having a total cost of $74,042,317, showed that although the cost of the labor and materials employed upon the projects was $67,928,855, and the number of man-years of employment was 27,496, making the total cost per man-year for labor and material involved $2,470, the actual cost to the Federal Government on the basis of a grant of 30 percent of the cost of labor and materials used on the project was only $741 (exhibit T).

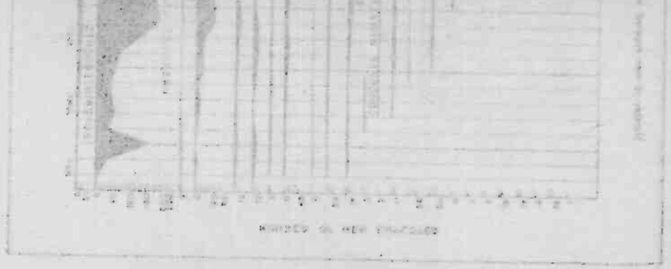


EXHIBIT T.—*Total cost per man-year and cost to the Federal Government on (1) grant basis of 45 percent of total cost and (2) grant basis of 30 percent of cost of labor and materials, based on 825 completed and audited projects having a total cost of $74,042,317, Apr. 13, 1936*

Type classification	Number of projects	Total cost of project	Average cost of project	Man-hours of employment	Man-months of employment	Man-years of employment	Total cost per man-year of employment	Cost of labor and materials	Cost per man-year for labor and materials	Cost to Federal Government on grant basis of 30 percent of cost of labor and materials	Cost to Federal Government on grant basis of 45 percent of total cost of project
Grand total all types	825	$74,042,317	$89,748	30,577,320	329,942	27,496	$2,693	$67,928,855	$2,470	$741	$1,212
Streets and highways (total)	124	10,824,382	87,293	5,044,841	55,788	4,649	2,328	9,520,977	2,048	614	1,048
Roads and highways	105	9,387,183	89,035	4,482,489	49,695	4,141	2,267	8,321,739	2,010	603	1,020
Streets	15	1,314,289	87,619	464,103	4,755	396	3,319	1,055,487	2,741	822	1,494
Sidewalks and curbs	3	116,687	38,896	104,988	1,294	108	1,080	107,028	996	299	486
Drainage structures	1	6,223	6,223	3,261	44	4	1,556	6,223	1,556	467	700
Sewer systems (total)	199	18,344,832	92,185	8,556,370	90,814	7,568	2,424	16,982,320	2,240	672	1,091
Sewage disposal plants	65	5,916,127	91,017	2,216,582	24,228	2,019	2,930	5,810,887	2,878	863	1,319
Sanitary sewers	5	205,001	47,000	128,192	1,312	109	2,156	215,262	1,975	593	970
Storm sewers	8	515,191	64,399	332,531	4,629	386	1,901	473,802	1,654	496	810
Combined sewers	121	11,678,500	96,517	5,881,745	61,945	5,154	2,266	10,483,249	2,028	608	1,020
Sewer and water	10	899,055	89,906	406,440	4,580	382	2,354	835,545	2,187	656	1,059
Water systems (total)	192	11,394,439	59,346	4,338,993	47,103	3,933	2,897	10,340,088	2,629	789	1,304
Water mains	20	1,440,967	72,048	515,592	5,544	462	3,119	1,403,651	3,038	911	1,404
Filtration plants	29	1,264,139	43,591	612,054	6,606	555	2,278	948,750	1,709	513	1,025
Water storage	12	548,030	45,669	243,973	2,649	221	2,480	526,367	2,382	715	1,116
Complete waterworks	131	8,141,303	62,147	2,962,344	32,340	2,965	3,021	7,461,320	2,760	831	1,359
Gas plants	5	1,274,813	254,963	392,878	4,357	363	3,512	1,229,410	3,387	1,016	1,586
Electric power, excluding water power (total)	21	1,554,828	74,039	374,300	3,996	333	4,664	1,408,590	4,230	1,269	2,099
Electric distribution systems	4	82,737	20,684	34,317	383	32	2,586	80,329	2,510	753	1,164
Power construction, not water	17	1,472,091	86,594	339,983	3,613	301	4,892	1,328,261	4,413	1,324	2,201
Miscellaneous utilities	2	81,284	40,642	27,072	298	24	3,391	80,106	3,338	1,001	1,526
Buildings, all types	227	26,044,126	114,732	9,367,642	102,658	8,555	3,044	24,155,192	2,824	847	1,370
Educational buildings (subtotal)	138	16,179,569	117,243	5,710,263	62,210	5,185	3,120	14,702,490	2,836	851	1,404
Secondary schools	104	11,272,713	108,529	3,857,148	41,880	3,490	3,230	10,051,200	2,880	864	1,454
Colleges and universities	14	3,545,899	253,279	1,243,502	13,725	1,144	3,100	3,371,943	2,948	884	1,395
Other educational institutions	12	745,882	62,132	422,281	4,595	383	1,947	711,331	1,857	557	876
Public libraries	8	615,375	76,922	187,332	2,010	168	3,663	568,016	3,381	1,014	1,648

EXHIBIT T.—*Total cost per man-year and cost to the Federal Government on (1) grant basis of 45 percent of total cost and (2) grant basis of 30 percent of cost of labor and materials based on 825 completed and audited projects having a total cost of $74,042,317, Apr. 13, 1936*—Con.

Type classification	Number of projects	Total cost of project	Average cost of project	Man-hours of employment	Man-months of employment	Man-years of employment	Total cost per man-year of employment	Cost of labor and materials	Cost per man-year for labor and materials	Cost to Federal Government on grant basis of 30 percent of cost of labor and materials	Cost to Federal Government on grant basis of 45 percent of total cost of project
Municipal buildings (subtotal)	36	$3,645,511	$101,264	1,127,016	12,370	1,031	$3,536	$3,420,513	$3,318	$995	$1,591
Municipal auditoriums	4	1,011,589	252,897	214,268	2,329	194	5,214	883,370	4,553	1,366	2,346
City and town halls	8	244,411	30,551	28,713	908	76	3,216	230,807	3,037	911	1,447
Court houses	17	1,664,802	97,930	630,090	6,653	554	3,005	1,623,994	2,949	885	1,352
Fire and police stations	5	161,523	32,305	69,017	751	63	2,564	150,499	2,389	717	1,154
Charitable institutions	2	563,186	281,593	149,953	1,729	144	3,911	521,873	3,624	1,087	1,760
Hospitals and other institutions	21	3,509,312	169,967	1,691,140	18,362	1,530	2,333	3,502,542	2,289	687	1,050
Penal and corrective institutions	11	873,459	79,405	262,139	2,837	236	3,701	830,035	3,701	1,055	1,665
Office and administrative	1	62,774	62,774	18,327	227	19	3,304	60,774	3,199	960	1,487
Warehouses, laboratories, shops, etc.	6	347,967	57,995	121,208	1,862	155	2,245	330,198	2,130	639	1,010
Housing	1	242,256	242,256	79,648	996	83	2,919	221,279	2,786	836	1,314
Miscellaneous buildings (total)	13	1,128,278	86,406	337,901	3,794	316	3,559	1,077,361	3,400	1,023	1,600
Flood control, water power, reclamation (total)	3	64,643	21,548	35,061	390	30	2,155	58,290	1,948	583	970
Dams and canals	1	18,049	18,049	22,995	225	19	950	17,394	1,943	575	428
Storage reservoirs	1	11,928	11,928	4,025	50	4	2,982	10,463	2,616	785	1,342
Water power development	1	34,666	34,666	8,041	85	7	4,952	30,433	4,348	1,304	2,228
Engineering structures (total)	9	932,191	103,577	387,840	3,963	330	2,825	898,533	2,686	806	1,271
Bridges and viaducts	8	804,158	100,520	331,621	3,377	281	2,862	760,529	2,707	812	1,288
Wharves, piers, and docks	1	128,033	128,033	56,219	586	49	2,613	126,004	2,572	772	1,176
Aviation: Physical improvement to landing fields	3	123,208	41,069	28,548	321	27	4,565	118,354	4,383	1,315	2,054
Miscellaneous (total)	30	2,504,356	83,479	1,562,365	15,624	1,302	1,923	2,343,448	1,800	540	865
Park developments	3	152,406	50,802	84,631	854	71	2,147	126,453	1,781	534	834
Fire protection	4	114,330	28,583	30,123	319	27	4,235	98,670	3,654	1,096	965
Swimming pools	2	47,451	23,726	27,181	274	23	2,008	40,385	1,756	527	906
Golf courses	1	69,421	69,421	43,107	451	36	1,928	62,384	1,733	520	928
Cemeteries	3	23,998	7,999	25,825	238	21	1,143	20,501	976	293	868
Miscellaneous	17	2,096,730	121,267	1,351,498	13,488	1,124	1,865	1,995,055	1,775	533	839

On the basis of a grant of 45 percent of the total cost of the projects, this study showed that with the total cost of the projects equaling $74,042,317, the man-year cost to the Federal Government was only $1,212. On a grant basis of 30 percent of the cost of labor and materials, the cost per man-year to the Federal Government ranged from $275 on projects such as dams and canals for flood control, to $1,366 on projects such as municipal auditoriums. On a grant base of 45 percent of the total cost, the man-year cost to the Federal Government ranged from $428 to $2,346 (exhibit U).

Another study based on 2,370 completed non-Federal projects having a total estimated cost of $225,476,377, showed the average cost per year per man for labor and materials to be $2,408. The man-year cost to the Federal Government on the basis of a grant of 30 percent of the cost of labor and materials was $722, and on the basis of a grant of 45 percent of the project cost, the man-year cost, was $1,391 (exhibit V).

Here, too, there was a wide spread between the man-year costs, depending on the type of project, ranging in the case of 30 percent grants from $208 for a drainage structure to $1,908 for power projects, and in the case of a 45-percent grant from $392 to $3,403 on the same types of projects (exhibit W).

EXHIBIT U.—*Total cost per man-year and cost to the Federal Government on (1) grant basis of 45 percent of total cost and (2) grant basis of 30 percent of cost of labor and materials based on 825 completed and audited projects having a total cost of $74,042,317, Apr. 13, 1936*

Type classification	Number of projects	Total cost	Average cost per project	Man-hours of employment	Man-months of employment	Man-years of employment	Total cost per man per year	Cost of labor and materials	Cost per man-year for labor and materials	Cost to Federal Government	
										On grant basis of 30 percent of cost of labor and materials	On grant basis of 45 percent of total cost
Grand total (all types)	825	$74,042,317	$89,748	30,577,320	329,942	27,496	$2,693	$67,928,855	$2,470	$741	$1,212
Dams and canals (flood control only)	1	18,049	18,049	22,095	225	19	950	17,394	915	275	428
Sidewalks and curbs	3	116,687	38,896	104,988	1,294	108	1,080	107,528	996	299	486
Cemeteries	3	23,998	7,999	25,825	258	21	1,143	20,501	976	293	514
Drainage structures	1	6,223	6,223	3,261	44	4	1,556	6,223	1,556	467	700
Storm sewers	8	515,195	64,399	329,581	3,428	286	1,801	472,902	1,654	496	810
Miscellaneous	17	2,096,730	121,287	1,351,498	13,488	1,124	1,865	1,995,055	1,775	533	839
Miscellaneous (total)	30	2,504,356	83,479	1,562,365	15,624	1,302	1,923	2,343,448	1,800	540	865
Golf courses	1	69,421	69,421	43,107	431	36	1,928	62,384	1,733	520	866
Other educational institutions	12	745,582	62,132	422,281	4,595	383	1,947	711,331	1,857	557	876
Swimming pools	2	47,451	23,726	27,181	274	23	2,063	40,385	1,756	527	928
Park developments	3	152,406	50,802	84,631	854	71	2,147	126,453	1,781	534	966
Flood control, water power, rec. (total)	3	64,643	21,548	35,061	360	30	2,155	58,290	1,943	583	970
Sanitary sewers	5	235,001	47,000	128,182	1,312	109	2,156	215,282	1,975	593	970
Warehouses, laboratories, shops, etc	6	347,967	57,995	121,208	1,862	155	2,245	330,198	2,130	639	1,010
Combined sewers	121	11,678,509	96,517	5,881,745	61,848	5,154	2,266	10,453,249	2,028	608	1,020
Roads and highways	105	9,387,183	89,035	4,482,489	49,696	4,141	2,267	8,321,739	2,010	603	1,020
Filtration plants	29	1,264,139	43,591	612,054	6,660	555	2,278	948,750	1,709	513	1,025
Streets and highways (total)	124	10,824,382	87,293	5,044,841	55,788	4,649	2,328	9,520,977	2,048	614	1,048
Hospitals and other institutions	21	3,569,312	169,967	1,691,140	18,362	1,530	2,333	3,502,542	2,289	687	1,030
Sewer and water (total)	10	899,055	89,906	466,440	4,580	382	2,354	835,545	2,187	656	1,059
Sewer systems (total)	199	18,344,832	92,185	8,556,370	90,814	7,568	2,424	16,952,320	2,240	672	1,091
Water storage	12	548,030	45,669	243,973	2,649	221	2,480	526,367	2,382	715	1,116
Fire and police stations	5	161,523	32,305	69,017	751	63	2,564	150,499	2,389	717	1,154
Electric distribution systems	4	82,737	20,684	34,317	383	32	2,586	80,329	2,510	753	1,164
Wharves, piers, and docks	1	128,033	128,033	56,219	586	49	2,613	126,004	2,572	772	1,176
Engineering structures (total)	9	932,191	103,577	387,840	3,963	330	2,825	886,533	2,686	806	1,271
Bridges and viaducts	8	804,158	100,520	331,621	3,377	281	2,862	760,529	2,707	812	1,288
Water systems (total)	192	11,394,439	59,346	4,333,963	47,193	3,933	2,897	10,340,088	2,629	789	1,304
Housing	1	242,256	242,256	79,548	996	83	2,919	231,279	2,786	836	1,314
Sewage-disposal plants	65	5,916,127	91,017	2,216,862	24,228	2,019	2,930	5,810,887	2,878	863	1,319
Storage reservoirs	1	11,928	11,928	4,925	50	4	2,982	10,463	2,616	785	1,342
Courthouses	17	1,664,802	97,930	610,080	6,653	554	3,005	1,633,964	2,949	885	1,352
Complete waterworks	131	8,141,303	62,147	2,962,344	32,340	2,695	3,021	7,461,320	2,769	831	1,359
Building (all types) (total)	227	26,044,126	114,732	9,367,642	102,658	8,555	3,044	24,155,192	2,824	847	1,370
Colleges and universities	14	3,345,899	253,279	1,243,502	13,725	1,144	3,100	3,371,943	2,948	884	1,395
Water mains	20	1,440,967	72,048	515,592	5,544	462	3,119	1,403,651	3,038	911	1,404
Educational buildings (all types) (total)	138	16,179,569	117,243	5,710,263	62,210	5,185	3,120	14,702,490	2,836	851	1,404
City and town halls	8	244,411	30,551	83,718	908	76	3,216	230,807	3,037	911	1,447
Secondary schools	104	11,272,713	108,529	3,857,148	41,880	3,490	3,230	10,051,200	2,880	864	1,454
Office and administrative	1	62,774	62,774	18,327	227	19	3,304	60,774	3,199	960	1,487
Streets	15	1,314,289	87,619	454,103	4,755	396	3,319	1,085,487	2,741	822	1,494
Miscellaneous utilities (total)	2	81,384	40,692	27,072	288	24	3,391	80,108	3,338	1,001	1,526
Gas plants (total)	5	1,274,813	254,963	392,878	4,357	363	3,512	1,229,410	3,387	1,016	1,580
Municipal buildings (all types) (total)	36	3,645,511	101,264	1,127,016	12,370	1,031	3,536	3,420,513	3,318	995	1,591
Miscellaneous buildings	13	1,123,278	86,406	357,901	3,794	316	3,555	1,077,361	3,409	1,023	1,600
Public libraries	8	615,375	76,922	187,332	2,010	168	3,663	568,016	3,381	1,014	1,648
Penal and corrective institutions	11	873,459	79,405	262,139	2,837	236	3,701	830,035	3,517	1,055	1,665
Charitable institutions	2	563,186	281,593	149,933	1,729	144	3,911	521,873	3,624	1,087	1,760
Fire protection	4	114,350	28,588	30,123	319	27	4,235	98,670	3,654	1,096	1,906
Aviation (physical improvements) (total)	3	123,268	41,089	28,548	321	27	4,565	118,354	4,383	1,315	2,054
Electric power (exclusive water power) (total)	21	1,554,828	74,039	374,300	3,996	333	4,664	1,408,590	4,230	1,269	2,099
Power construction (not water)	17	1,472,091	86,594	339,983	3,613	301	4,891	1,328,261	4,413	1,324	2,201
Water-power development	1	34,666	34,666	8,041	85	7	4,952	30,433	4,348	1,304	2,228
Municipal auditoriums	4	1,011,589	252,897	214,268	2,329	194	5,214	883,370	4,553	1,366	2,346

EXHIBIT V.—*Total cost per man-year and cost of the Federal Government on (1) grant basis of 45 percent of total cost and (2) grant basis of 30 percent of cost of labor and materials*

[Based on 2,370 completed projects having a total estimated cost of $225,476,377, Apr. 13, 1936]

	Number of projects	Total estimated cost of projects	Average cost of projects	Man-hours of employment	Man-months of employment	Man-years of employment	Total cost per man-year of employment	Cost of labor and materials	Cost per man-year for labor and materials	Cost to Federal Government on grant basis of 30 percent of cost of labor and materials	Cost to Federal Government on grant basis of 45 percent of total estimated cost
Grand total (all types)	2,370	$225,476,377	$95,138	94,100,991	875,227	72,936	$3,091	$175,622,622	$2,408	$722	$1,391
Streets and highways (total)	330	31,130,510	94,335	23,596,618	142,750	11,896	2,617	23,955,902	2,014	604	1,178
Roads and highways	136	12,339,754	90,733	6,159,891	66,717	5,560	2,219	10,569,480	1,901	570	999
Streets	173	17,092,340	98,800	16,222,843	63,532	5,294	3,229	120,021,605	271	681	1,453
Sidewalks and curbs	6	227,909	37,985	157,854	1,764	146	1,561	183,620	1,258	377	698
Grade-crossing elimination	3	631,969	210,656	238,736	2,214	185	3,416	472,962	2,557	767	1,537
Drainage structures	4	526,005	131,501	697,340	7,244	604	871	419,137	694	208	362
Miscellaneous improvements	8	312,533	39,067	119,954	1,279	107	2,921	289,098	2,702	811	1,314
Sewer projects (total)	378	38,720,769	102,436	18,669,124	183,683	15,306	2,530	29,110,643	1,902	571	1,139
Sewage-disposal plants	176	16,833,458	95,645	7,324,037	74,738	6,228	2,703	12,983,124	2,085	626	1,216
Sanitary sewers	116	11,867,100	102,303	6,228,841	59,904	4,992	2,377	8,520,274	1,707	512	1,070
Storm sewers	49	6,242,136	127,391	3,259,957	30,664	2,555	2,443	4,911,605	1,922	577	1,099
Combined sewers	37	3,778,075	102,110	1,856,289	18,377	1,531	2,468	2,695,640	1,761	528	1,111
Sewer and water	49	3,282,993	67,000	1,608,195	17,404	1,450	2,264	2,421,764	1,670	501	1,019
Water systems (total)	589	39,932,120	67,796	13,429,314	138,623	11,552	3,457	30,318,120	2,624	787	1,556
Water mains	102	9,859,375	96,661	2,933,528	27,826	2,319	4,252	7,376,205	3,181	954	1,913
Filtration plants	24	1,323,555	55,148	480,363	5,255	438	3,022	1,091,289	2,492	748	1,360
Water storage	59	5,458,410	92,515	1,776,518	17,615	1,468	3,718	3,965,946	2,695	809	1,673
Complete waterworks	404	23,290,780	57,650	8,238,905	87,927	7,327	3,179	17,894,680	2,442	733	1,431
Garbage and rubbish disposal	7	1,376,000	196,571	353,231	3,525	294	4,680	1,151,559	3,917	1,175	2,106
Gas plants	6	576,100	96,017	195,224	1,987	166	3,470	405,305	2,442	733	1,562

Electric power, excluding water power (total)	23	1,808,792	78,643	302,408	3,193	266	6,800	1,253,973	5,729	1,719	3,060
Electric distribution systems	4	145,164	36,276	53,049	557	46	3,156	125,007	2,718	815	1,420
Power construction, not water	19	1,663,628	87,559	249,359	2,636	220	7,562	1,352,966	6,359	1,908	3,403
Miscellaneous	4	1,046,779	261,695	277,388	3,232	269	3,891	881,790	3,278	983	1,751
Buildings	838	93,081,745	111,076	30,329,784	329,501	27,458	3,390	74,750,035	2,722	817	1,526
Educational buildings (total)	569	62,518,089	109,874	20,829,082	225,430	18,786	3,328	50,240,943	2,674	802	1,498
Secondary schools	511	50,664,641	99,148	16,829,130	182,925	15,244	3,324	40,615,885	2,664	799	1,496
Colleges and universities	47	10,856,948	230,999	3,726,439	39,306	3,276	3,314	8,816,402	2,691	807	1,491
Other educational institutions	1	197,900	197,900	77,176	854	71	2,787	178,020	2,507	752	1,254
Public libraries	10	798,600	79,860	196,337	2,345	195	4,095	630,636	3,234	970	1,843
Municipal buildings (total)	122	10,749,724	88,112	3,588,361	37,727	3,144	3,419	8,746,609	2,782	835	1,539
Municipal auditoriums and armories	18	1,909,593	109,422	568,347	5,944	495	3,979	1,461,469	2,952	886	1,791
City and town halls	27	1,286,768	47,658	378,811	4,276	356	3,615	1,095,606	3,078	923	1,627
Courthouses	40	3,519,574	87,989	1,203,965	12,965	1,081	3,256	2,880,475	2,665	800	1,465
Fire and police stations	21	1,352,373	64,399	463,035	5,427	452	2,992	1,084,645	2,400	720	1,346
Charitable institutions	16	2,621,416	163,839	974,203	9,115	760	3,449	2,224,354	2,927	878	1,552
Hospitals and other institutions	81	15,419,092	19,036	4,536,202	49,924	4,160	3,707	12,111,429	2,911	873	1,668
Penal and corrective institutions	44	2,962,847	67,792	950,191	10,839	903	3,303	2,472,014	2,738	821	1,486
Social, recreational building	5	75,814	15,163	27,906	380	31	2,446	56,909	1,836	551	1,101
Residential	2	268,900	134,450	49,766	599	50	5,378	235,982	4,720	1,416	2,420
Office and administrative	3	49,737	16,579	25,049	361	30	1,658	44,159	1,472	442	746
Warehouses, laboratories, shops, etc	10	772,291	77,229	222,985	3,045	254	3,041	631,591	2,487	746	1,368
Miscellaneous	2	245,251	122,626	100,242	1,196	100	2,453	210,399	2,104	631	1,104
Flood control, water power, reclamation (total)	4	270,579	67,645	111,656	1,246	104	2,602	209,712	2,016	605	1,171
Dams and canals	1	36,470	36,470	17,401	438	37	986	24,780	670	201	444
Flood control pumping plants	1	83,000	83,000	30,503	323	27	3,074	59,376	2,199	660	1,383
Storage reservoirs	1	75,177	75,177	37,946	276	23	3,269	51,504	2,239	672	1,471
Miscellaneous	1	75,932	75,932	25,806	209	17	4,466	74,052	4,356	1,307	2,010
Water navigation aids (total)	6	947,1799	157,863	421,906	3,357	280	3,383	819,617	2,927	878	1,522
Dams and canals	1	285,318	285,318	148,965	982	82	3,479	278,834	3,400	1,020	1,566
Dredging and filling	1	17,544	17,544	5,955	40	3	5,848	14,494	4,831	1,449	2,632
Levees, dikes, and bulkheads	1	36,650	36,650	16,185	164	14	2,618	26,573	1,470	441	1,178
Sea walls	3	607,667	202,556	250,801	2,171	181	3,357	505,716	2,794	838	1,511

EXHIBIT V.—*Total cost per man-year and cost to the Federal Government on (1) grant basis of 45 percent of total cost and (2) grant basis of 30 percent of cost of labor and materials*—Continued

	Number of projects	Total estimated cost of projects	Average cost of projects	Man-hours of employment	Man-months of employment	Man-years of employment	Total cost per man-year of employment	Cost of labor and materials	Cost per man-year for labor and materials	Cost to Federal Government on grant basis of 30 percent of cost of labor and materials	Cost to Federal Government on grant basis of 45 percent of total estimated cost
Engineering structures (total)	89	$10,672,341	$119,914	3,873,515	36,580	3,049	$3,500	$8,176,234	$2,682	$805	$1,575
Bridges and viaducts	83	8,792,508	105,934	3,366,819	31,666	2,639	3,332	6,698,240	2,536	761	1,499
Wharves, piers, and docks	4	1,337,033	334,258	343,878	3,393	283	4,724	1,085,814	3,837	1,151	2,126
Monuments and memorial shrines	2	542,800	271,400	162,818	1,521	127	4,274	397,180	3,127	938	1,623
Aviation: Physical improvements to landing fields	6	608,002	101,334	170,901	1,619	136	4,471	424,843	3,124	937	2,012
Recreational: Park developments	12	422,848	35,237	175,067	2,138	178	2,376	297,647	1,672	502	1,069
Miscellaneous (total)	29	1,599,620	55,159	586,660	6,389	532	3,007	1,175,378	2,209	663	1,353
Fire protection	4	177,175	44,294	49,567	505	42	4,218	128,758	3,066	920	1,898
Yacht harbors	1	38,000	38,000	8,400	82		5,428	32,110	4,587	1,376	2,443
Swimming pools	6	188,116	31,353	71,760	1,088	91	2,067	164,105	1,803	541	930
Golf courses	1	70,700	70,700	43,107	401	33	2,142	40,377	1,224	367	964
Cemeteries	1	13,123	13,123	8,291	145	12	1,094	12,995	1,083	325	492
Miscellaneous	16	1,112,56	69,532	405,535	4,168	347	3,206	797,633	2,297	689	1,443

EXHIBIT W.—*Total cost per man-year and cost to the Federal Government on (1) grant basis of 45 percent of total cost and (2) grant basis of 30 percent of cost of labor and materials*

[Based on 2,370 completed non-Federal projects having a total estimated cost of $225,476,377 Apr. 20, 1936]

Type	Number of projects	Total, estimated cost	Average cost per project	Man-hours of employment	Man-months of employment	Man-years of employment	Total cost per man per year	Cost of labor and materials	Cost per man-year for labor and materials	Cost to Federal Government	
										On grant basis of 45 percent of total estimated cost	On grant basis of 30 percent of cost of labor and materials
Grand total	2,370	$225,476,377	$95,138	94,100,991	875,227	72,936	$3,091	$175,622,622	$2,408	$1,391	$722
Drainage structures	4	526,005	131,501	697,340	7,244	604	871	419,137	694	392	208
Dams and canals (for flood control only)	1	36,470	36,470	17,401	438	37	986	24,780	670	444	201
Cemeteries	1	13,123	13,123	8,291	145	12	1,094	12,995	1,083	492	325
Sidewalks and curbs	6	227,909	37,985	157,854	1,764	146	1,561	183,620	1,258	698	377
Office and administrative buildings	3	49,737	16,579	25,049	361	30	1,658	44,159	1,472	746	442
Swimming pools	6	118,116	31,353	71,760	1,088	91	2,067	164,105	1,803	930	541
Golf courses	1	70,700	70,700	43,107	401	33	2,142	40,377	1,224	964	367
Roads and highways	136	12,339,754	90,733	6,159,891	66,717	5,560	2,219	10,569,480	1,901	999	570
Sewer and water (total)	49	3,282,993	67,000	1,608,195	17,404	1,450	2,264	2,421,764	1,670	1,019	501
Recreational (park developments)	12	122,848	35,237	175,067	2,138	178	2,376	297,647	1,672	1,069	502
Sanitary sewers	116	11,867,100	102,303	6,228,841	59,904	4,992	2,377	8,520,274	1,707	1,070	512
Storm sewers	49	6,242,136	127,391	3,259,957	30,664	2,555	2,443	4,911,605	1,922	1,099	577
Social and recreational buildings	5	75,814	15,163	27,906	380	31	2,446	56,909	1,836	1,101	551
Miscellaneous buildings	2	245,251	122,626	100,242	1,196	100	2,453	210,399	2,104	1,104	631
Combined sewers	37	3,778,075	102,110	1,856,289	18,377	1,531	2,468	2,695,640	1,761	1,111	528
Sewer systems (total)	378	38,720,769	102,436	18,609,124	183,683	15,306	2,530	29,110,643	1,902	1,139	531
Flood control, water power, reclamation (total)	4	270,579	67,645	111,656	1,246	104	2,602	209,712	2,016	1,171	605
Streets and highways (total)	330	31,130,510	94,335	23,596,618	142,750	11,896	2,617	23,955,902	2,014	1,178	604
Levees, dikes, bulkheads	1	36,650	36,650	16,185	164	14	2,618	20,573	1,470	1,178	441
Sewage-disposal plants	176	16,833,458	95,645	7,324,037	74,738	6,228	2,703	12,983,124	2,085	1,216	626
Miscellaneous educational institutions	1	197,900	197,900	77,176	854	71	2,787	178,020	2,507	1,254	752
Miscellaneous highway improvements	8	312,533	39,067	119,954	1,279	107	2,921	289,098	2,702	1,314	811
Fire and police stations	21	1,352,373	64,399	463,035	5,427	452	2,992	1,084,645	2,400	1,346	720
Miscellaneous (total)	29	1,599,620	55,159	586,660	6,389	532	3,007	1,175,378	2,209	1,353	663

69351—36—23

EXHIBIT W.—*Total cost per man-year and cost to the Federal Government on (1) grant basis of 45 percent of total cost and (2) grant basis of 30 percent of cost of labor and materials*—Continued

Type	Number of projects	Total, estimated cost	Average cost per project	Man-hours of employment	Man-months of employment	Man-years of employment	Total cost per man per year	Cost of labor and materials	Cost per man-year for labor and materials	Cost to Federal Government	
										On grant basis of 45 percent of total estimated cost	On grant basis of 30 percent of cost of labor and materials
Filtration plants	24	$1,323,555	$55,148	480,363	5,255	438	$3,022	$1,091,289	$2,492	$1,360	$748
Warehouses, shops, laboratories	10	772,291	77,229	222,985	3,045	254	3,041	631,591	2,487	1,368	746
Flood-control pumping plants	1	83,000	83,000	30,503	323	27	3,074	59,376	2,199	1,383	660
Electric distributing systems	4	145,164	36,276	53,049	557	46	3,156	125,007	2,718	1,420	815
Complete waterworks	404	23,290,780	57,650	8,238,905	87,927	7,327	3,179	17,894,680	2,442	1,431	733
Miscellaneous, miscellaneous	16	1,112,506	69,532	405,535	4,168	347	3,206	797,033	2,297	1,443	689
Streets	173	17,092,340	98,800	16,222,843	63,532	5,294	3,229	12,021,605	2,271	1,453	681
Courthouses	40	3,519,574	87,989	1,203,965	12,965	1,081	3,256	2,880,475	2,665	1,465	800
Water-storage reservoirs (food control and reclamation)	1	75,177	75,177	37,946	276	23	3,269	51,504	2,239	1,471	672
Penal and corrective institutions	44	2,982,847	67,792	950,191	10,839	903	3,303	2,472,014	2,738	1,486	821
Colleges and universities	47	10,856,948	230,999	3,726,439	39,306	3,276	3,314	8,816,402	2,691	1,491	807
Secondary schools	511	50,664,641	99,148	16,829,130	182,925	15,244	3,324	40,615,885	2,564	1,496	799
Educational buildings (all types) (total)	569	62,518,089	109,874	20,829,082	225,430	18,782	3,328	50,240,943	2,674	1,498	802
Bridges and viaducts	83	8,792,508	105,934	3,366,819	31,666	2,639	3,332	6,693,240	2,536	1,499	761
Sea walls	3	607,667	202,556	250,801	2,171	181	3,357	505,716	2,794	1,511	838
Water-navigation aids (total)	6	947,179	157,863	421,906	3,357	280	3,383	819,617	2,927	1,522	878
Buildings (all types) (total)	838	93,081,745	111,076	30,329,784	329,501	27,458	3,390	74,750,035	2,722	1,526	817
Grade crossings and elimination	3	631,969	210,656	238,736	2,214	185	3,416	472,962	2,557	1,537	767
Municipal buildings (all types) (total)	122	10,749,724	88,112	3,588,361	37,727	3,144	3,419	8,746,609	2,782	1,539	835
Charitable institutions	16	2,621,416	163,839	974,203	9,115	760	3,449	2,224,354	2,927	1,552	878
Water systems (total)	589	39,932,120	67,796	13,429,314	138,623	11,552	3,457	30,318,120	2,624	1,556	787
Gas plants (total)	6	576,100	96,017	195,224	1,987	166	3,470	405,305	2,442	1,562	733
Dams and canals (water-navigation aids)	1	285,318	285,318	148,965	982	82	3,479	278,834	3,400	1,566	1,020
Engineering structures (total)	89	10,672,341	119,914	3,873,515	36,580	3,049	3,500	8,176,234	2,682	1,575	805
City and town halls	27	1,286,768	47,658	378,811	4,276	356	3,615	1,095,666	3,078	1,627	923
Hospitals and other institutions (total)	81	15,419,092	19,036	4,536,202	49,924	4,160	3,707	12,111,429	2,911	1,668	873
Water storage	59	5,458,410	92,515	1,776,518	17,615	1,468	3,718	3,955,946	2,695	1,673	809

Miscellaneous utilities (total)	4	1,046,779	261,695	277,388	3,232	269	3,891	881,790	3,278	1,751	983
Municipal auditoriums and armories	18	1,969,593	109,422	568,347	5,944	495	3,979	1,461,469	2,952	1,843	970
Public libraries	10	798,600	79,860	196,337	2,345	195	4,095	630,636	3,234	1,791	886
Fire protection	4	177,175	44,294	49,567	505	42	4,218	128,758	3,066	1,898	920
Water mains	102	9,859,375	96,661	2,933,528	27,826	2,319	4,252	7,376,205	3,181	1,913	954
Monuments and memorial shrines	2	542,800	271,400	162,818	1,521	127	4,274	397,180	3,127	1,923	938
Miscellaneous flood control	1	75,932	75,932	25,806	209	17	4,466	74,052	4,356	2,010	1,307
Aviation (improvement for landing fields)	6	608,002	101,334	170,901	1,619	136	4,471	424,843	3,124	2,012	937
Garbage and rubbish disposal (total)	7	1,376,000	196,571	353,231	3,525	294	4,680	1,151,659	3,917	2,106	1,175
Wharves, piers, and docks	4	1,337,033	334,258	343,878	3,393	283	4,724	1,065,814	3,837	2,126	1,151
Residential	2	268,900	134,450	49,766	599	50	5,378	235,982	4,720	2,420	1,416
Yacht, harbors	1	38,000	38,000	8,400	82	7	5,428	32,110	4,587	2,443	1,376
Dredging and filling	1	17,544	17,544	5,955	40	3	5,848	14,494	4,831	2,632	1,449
Electric power, excluding water power (total)	23	1,808,792	78,643	302,408	3,193	266	6,800	1,523,973	5,729	3,060	1,719
Power construction (not water)	19	1,663,628	87,559	249,359	2,636	220	7,562	1,398,966	6,359	3,403	1,908

Of course, it is understood, I hope, that the figures quoted—where I say, for instance, the cost to the Federal Government was such and such a figure—do not mean the total cost. I am merely trying to point out that the cost to the Federal Government is much lower than the total cost on account of the contribution made by the local communities, and that applies also to any other Federal agency that adopts the same principle of financing.

Thus far the man-year cost to the Federal Government has been treated as if the only persons put to work on the Public Works Administration projects were those employed directly at the site of the projects. From what has been stated above it should be clear that in computing the actual man-year cost to the Federal Government consideration should be given to the total number of men put to work by the construction of projects no matter whether such men are employed at the sites of the projects or away from the sites. This is a sound viewpoint to take when the unemployment problem is considered in its national aspects. If we take this approach to the problem it is clear that the man-year cost to the Federal Government is much less than the figures which I have just stated. To arrive at a more accurate figure of what it costs the Federal Government to create and maintain employment by the Public Works Administration projects the outlay by the Federal Government should be distributed among all persons given employment either directly or indirectly by the construction of a project. It is not fair to compute man-year costs based exclusively on direct labor. These facts must be taken into consideration whenever comparisons are made between the relative man-year cost on different types of projects financed by the various agencies of the Federal Government.

LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS

For every contribution made by the Public Works Administration to aid in the construction of a non-Federal project under the present program there is a local contribution of 55 percent of the cost of the project. Sometimes this contribution is made with moneys borrowed (from the Public Works Administration or from other sources) and sometimes it is made from funds which the applicant has on hand. This means that for every $1 of Federal money invested in the non-Federal Public Works Administration program $1.22 is contributed by the sponsor of the project making a total of $2.22 available for the project. Of course, for projects which are constructed pursuant to title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act, where the Federal grant is limited to 30 percent of the cost of the labor and materials employed upon the project, the local contribution is correspondingly higher. On such projects, for every $1 of the Public Works Administration grant $3 is contributed locally, making a total of $4 available for the project (exhibit X).

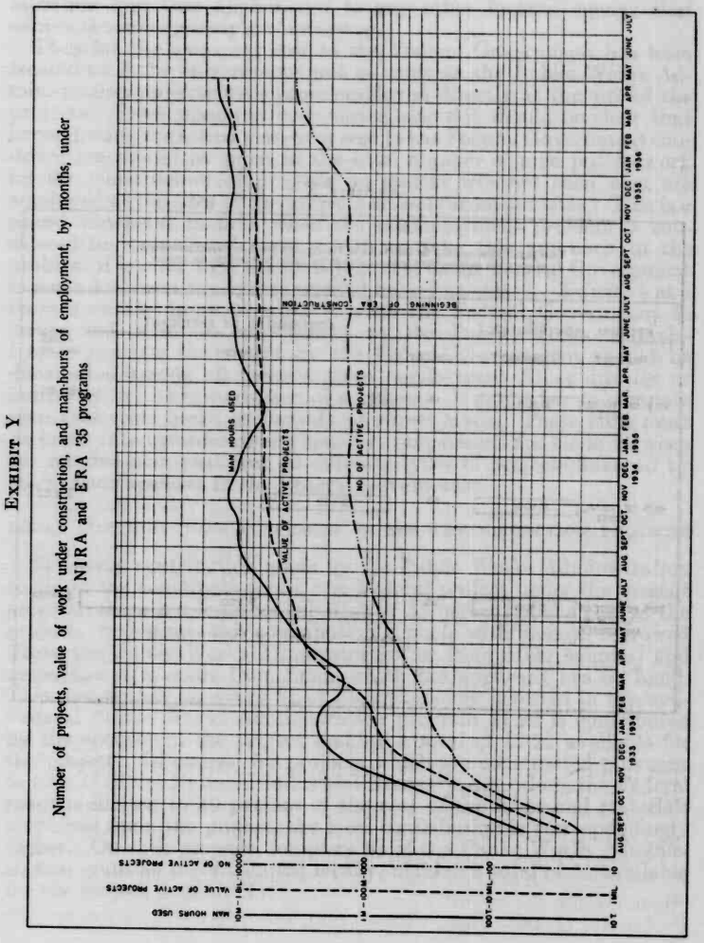
EXHIBIT X

Total project value provided for each dollar of Federal grant based on varying percentages of grant and supplementary funds supplied by the public body building the project

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTION		CONTRIBUTED BY APPLICANT		TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE
PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	
82% OF TOTAL COST	$ 1.00	18	$ .22	$ 1.22
45% OF TOTAL COST	$ 1.00	55	$ 1.22	$ 2.22
30% OF COST OF LABOR & MATERIALS	$ 1.00	70	$ 3.00	$ 4.00

EXHIBIT Y

Number of projects, value of work under construction, and man-hours of employment, by months, under NIRA and ERA '35 programs



I have given you a short account of the business of the Public Works Administration since its inception and have pointed out the theory underlying its creation; how it was organized and how it was developed to a point where it could carry on honestly and efficiently the task of administering a vast program of public works as a weapon in the frontal attack on the unemployment problem. To summarize, the Public Works Administration has at the present time a trained staff of approximately 11,000 persons engaged in carrying on a program of non-Federal public works, pursuant to title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. From appropriations made by Congress and by the use of our revolving fund, we have made loans or grants, or both, to non-Federal applicants located in almost every county in the country. Allotments totaling $1,427,905,566 for 8,010 non-Federal public works projects, having an estimated cost of $2,119,559,453, and calculated to give a full year's employment directly to approximately 720,000 persons and indirectly to more than 3,500,000 persons, constitute, in a word, the accomplishments of this Administration up to April 1, 1936. Of these allotments $828,047,864 is represented by loans. This amount will be recouped by the Federal Government, so that for projects costing $2,119,559,453 the total net cost to the Government will be $599,857,692.

During the past 3 years the Public Works Administration has come to be identified with certain definite policies. The Public Works Administration stands for useful public works, for prevailing wages at full time employment, for utilizing private enterprise in the construction of projects, for insistence upon protection to labor, and for a firm adherence to the restrictions and limitations prescribed by the Congress to safeguard the expenditures of public funds and to insure the maximum return for every dollar spent.

How the Public Works Administration has been accepted throughout the country is illustrated by the number of applications for loans and grants now pending with this Administration, many of which were submitted after all funds available to this Administration were entirely allotted. At the present time, applications for assistance in financing the construction of 3,475 projects, involving an aggregate cost of $772,804,268 have been completely examined and approved by this Administration, and could be undertaken immediately if funds were available.

Senator McKELLAR. Mr. Chairman, I wanted to know if we could put in these exhibits. If that has not been done, I would like to have them go into the record.

Secretary ICKES. I have referred to these exhibits in my statement, and my statement would not be very intelligible without them.

Senator GLASS. You would like to have them go into the record?

Senator McKELLAR. Yes, Mr. Chairman; I would like to have them go into the record.

Senator GLASS. Then, without objection, they will be put into the record.

Secretary ICKES. There is on the table in front of each member of the committee a series of charts. With respect to one I would like to make just a brief explanation. That is exhibit K.

That shows direct employment and indirect employment on the basis of 5 to 1. We think that is entirely justified and is prepared on the basis of actual studies of completed projects made by the P. W. A.

However, it is only fair to say that theoretically the economists give the ratio of anywhere from 2 to 1 to 7 to 1 of indirect as compared to direct employment, but this is our study based on the actual result of P. W. A. projects.

REVENUE-PRODUCING PROJECTS

Senator ADAMS. Mr. Secretary, may I inquire, too, if an estimate as to the proportion of projects that your administration has completed which will be operated projects, that is, revenue-producing projects after their completion, has been made?

Secretary ICKES. We do not have that, Senator, but will supply it to you.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Types of projects which provide employment after completion of the project

A. PROJECTS AMONG THOSE COMPLETED TO DATE BY THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Type of project	Number of projects	Estimated cost of projects	Type of project	Number of projects	Estimated cost of projects
Roads and highways	136	$12,339,754	Charitable institutions	16	$2,621,416
Streets	173	17,092,340	Hospitals and other institutions	81	15,419,092
Sidewalks and curbs	6	227,909	Penal and corrective institutions	44	2,982,847
Sewage disposal plants	176	16,833,458	Social, recreational buildings	5	75,814
Filtration plants	24	1,323,555	Office and administrative	3	49,737
Water storage	59	5,458,410	Warehouses, laboratories, shops, etc	10	772,201
Complete waterworks	404	25,290,780	Flood-control pumping plants	1	83,000
Garbage and rubbish disposal	7	1,376,000	Bridges and viaducts	83	8,792,508
Gas plants	6	576,100	Wharves, piers, and docks	4	1,337,033
Electric distribution systems	4	145,164	Monuments and memorial shrines	2	542,800
Power construction, not water	19	1,663,628	Physical improvements to landing fields	6	608,002
Secondary schools	511	50,664,641	Park developments	12	422,848
Colleges and universities	47	10,856,948	Fire protection	4	177,175
Other educational institutions	1	197,900	Yacht harbors	1	38,000
Public libraries	10	798,600	Swimming pools	6	188,116
Municipal auditoriums and armories	18	1,969,593	Cemeteries	1	13,123
City and town halls	27	1,286,768			
Courthouses	40	3,519,574			
Fire and police stations	21	1,352,373			

B. PROJECTS AMONG THOSE FOR WHICH APPLICATIONS ARE PENDING AT THIS DATE BEFORE THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Roads and highways	187	$64,436,252	Public libraries	41	$12,164,099
Streets	319	55,928,248	City and town halls	74	12,874,463
Sidewalks and curbs	10	504,919	Courthouses	104	48,977,340
Sewage disposal plants	158	26,114,688	Penal institutions	46	5,106,141
Filtration plants	21	3,648,824	Corrective institutions	8	1,521,680
Reservoirs	23	1,463,779	Charitable institutions	13	1,170,543
Electric distribution systems	4	12,271,300	Fire and police stations	31	$2,245,751
Power construction	55	23,740,539	Municipal auditoriums	37	6,532,197
Communications	8	859,062	Markets	4	620,817
Gas plants	2	107,400	Abattoirs	3	90,908
Railroad and car lines	4	1,551,500	Archives buildings	2	163,573
Garbage and rubbish disposal	13	1,194,118	Stock barns	3	177,787
Complete waterworks	330	53,209,416	Flood-control pumping plants	2	390,000
Power, water, gas	5	1,060,280	Bridges and viaducts	88	56,356,842
Heating plants	16	727,723	Wharves, piers, and docks	19	7,002,502
Office and administrative buildings	26	32,513,213	Subways	2	2,705,454
Secondary schools	1,009	130,803,851	Memorial shrines	6	522,962
Colleges and universities	86	25,552,068	Fire equipment	2	264,545
Other educational institutions	18	5,525,755	Yacht harbors	5	874,679
Hospitals and institutions	104	51,334,876	Bathing beaches	4	773,088
Social and recreational	70	4,712,979	Swimming pools	32	1,718,533
Warehouses, laboratory, shops, etc	22	5,233,043	Park developments	19	2,144,231
			Cemeteries	1	162,100
			Various	65	8,886,812

Senator ADAMS. I had in mind projects that will furnish employment not only while you are constructing them, but that will furnish employment at future times.

Secretary ICKES. We will be glad to get up a statement on that and submit it to you. Those are finished projects, but you refer to the new ones.

Senator HAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Secretary some questions about proposals that are appearing before this committee.

REVOLVING FUND

The Secretary no doubt is aware of the fact that I introduced an amendment to this bill authorizing a further appropriation of $700,000,000 for non-Federal loan and grant projects listed in Senate Document No. 193, which was made up by your Administration in response to a Senate resolution.

After talking with members of this committee, the suggestion was made that instead of asking for a direct appropriation of that amount of money, from the Treasury, that it might be possible to provide a substantial sum for your use by taking advantage of this revolving fund to which you have referred and, with that in mind, I have prepared a substitute for the amendment which I had printed last night at the Government Printing Office.

(The amendment referred to is as follows:)

[H. R. 12624, 74th Cong., 2d sess., Committee Print May 18, 1936]

AMENDMENT Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN to the bill (H. R. 12624) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1936, and June 30, 1937, and for other purposes, viz: At the end of the bill insert the following:

TITLE III—FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS

SEC. 301. (a) For the purpose of increasing employment by providing for useful public works, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (herein called the Corporation), upon the direction of the President, shall make available to the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works (herein called the Administrator), through the purchase or agreement to purchase by the corporation of securities now held and securities hereafter acquired by the Administrator, such funds as the Administrator shall deem necessary to aid in the financing of projects capable of being substantially completed, in the determination of the Administrator, not later than June 30, 1937, and selected by the Administrator from the list contained in Senate Document Numbered 193, Seventy-fourth Congress, second session.

(b) The amount which the Corporation is authorized and empowered to have invested at any one time in securities purchased from the Administrator is hereby increased to such an amount as may be necessary to enable the Corporation to make such purchases.

SEC. 302. (a) All moneys realized from any such sale to the Corporation or from any other sale of securities by the Administrator shall be available to the Administrator for the making of loans or grants, or loans and grants, and contracts therefor, to States, Territories, possessions, or civil or political subdivisions or agencies thereof, the District of Columbia, or other public bodies for the purpose of aiding in the financing of any such projects listed in said Senate Document Numbered 193, upon such terms and conditions, not inconsistent with the applicable State, Territorial, or local laws, as the Administrator may prescribe.

(b) To carry out the provisions of this title, all such moneys shall also be available to the Administrator for the payment of administrative expenses of a character for which funds are authorized to be used by the Administrator under or pursuant to the National Industrial Recovery Act or the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

SEC. 303. All loans and grants made pursuant to this title shall contain such provisions as are necessary to insure (1) that the rate of wages paid on projects financed in whole or in part under this title shall be not less than the prevailing

rate of wages for work of a similar nature in the locality in which the project is situated, to be determined in accordance with the applicable State, Territorial, or local laws, or in the absence of any such applicable law, to be determined by the Administrator, or by such agency or agencies as shall be designated by the Administrator; and (2) that in the employment of labor on such projects financed in whole or part under this title, preference shall be given to unemployed citizens of the United States residing in the community financing the project and listed by the United States Employment Service, or such agency or agencies as shall be designated by it.

SEC. 304. Nothing herein shall be construed to increase the amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Corporation is authorized and empowered under existing law to issue and to have outstanding at any one time, and nothing herein shall be construed to limit or curtail in any way any powers which the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works or the Administrator is now authorized to exercise.

PURCHASE OF SECURITIES BY R. F. C.

Senator HAYDEN. The substance, Mr. Chairman and Mr. Secretary, is this—I will be glad to have some copies distributed among the members—the substance of the amendment is that upon the direction of the President, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may make available to your Administration through the purchase of securities which your Administration now holds or may thereafter hold, funds for the construction of any of the projects listed in the Senate Document No. 193 which may be completed within 1 year.

The 1-year limitation is included in the amendment because the bill that we now have under consideration limits all other appropriations to June 30, 1937.

Now, it is my understanding that at the present time you are authorized to sell to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation up to $250,000,000 worth of your securities.

Secretary ICKES. That is right.

Senator HAYDEN. This amendment would permit——

Senator ADAMS. Senator Hayden, is it not stated the other way around, that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may buy not to exceed $250,000,000 worth?

Secretary ICKES. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation cannot hold more than $250,000,000 worth at any one time, but can sell in the aggregate more than that.

Senator HAYDEN. You are correct about that.

In any event, there is a limitation of $250,000,000. That apparently would have to be raised if all of the projects listed in this document are to be undertaken.

Senator HALE. But, Mr. Secretary, that could be repeated a month later, could it not?

Secretary ICKES. Yes; if we use all of it, all of the $250,000,000 in the meantime.

Senator HALE. What is the extent of the securities you have on hand?

Senator HAYDEN. That is just the next question that I wanted to ask.

Secretary ICKES. We have $135,000,000 on hand, unsold.

Senator HALE. That is all you have available for that purpose?

Secretary ICKES. Yes.

Senator O'MAHONEY. Exhibit F says $152,000,000.

Secretary ICKES. This figure is just a little bit later, Senator. $135,000,000 is the amount that we now have.

Senator TOWNSEND. What amount, Mr. Secretary, if any, has the Reconstruction Finance Corporation purchased already?

Senator HALE. May I ask one further question; how much in the revolving fund is available for future expenditures of your Administration?

Secretary ICKES. Of the $50,000,000 unallotted in the revolving fund, there is, according to this, only a part of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation——

Senator HALE (interposing). There is $50,000,000 in the revolving fund?

Secretary ICKES. There is $50,000,000 in the revolving fund, in cash.

Senator HALE. Are there any other funds available for administration of public works except the $50,000,000 that is in the revolving fund, and the $135,000,000 that you might get from selling securities.

Secretary ICKES. It has been said we have a considerable sum, but that is all under obligation; simply has not been drawn down.

Senator HALE. I am talking about for new work.

Secretary ICKES. New work; not at the present time.

Senator HALE. So, you now have about $185,000,000 available for new work?

Secretary ICKES. More might become available, because under our present program there is a considerable number of bonds which we will buy at the proper time, but we have not got it yet.

Senator HALE. Could you estimate what that would amount to?

Secretary ICKES. Well, here is a statement I think covers the whole thing. There is in the revolving fund of the Public Works Administration approximately $450,000,000. Of this $450,000,000 there is approximately $50,000,000 unobligated. That is the $50,000,000 available.

Senator HALE. Yes.

Secretary ICKES. Of the remaining $400,000,000 in the revolving fund approximately $135,000,000 is in the form of securities held in the portfolio of the Public Works Administration and approximately $265,000,000 is represented by commitments, by the Public Works Administration to purchase bonds of public bodies which it has heretofore agreed to purchsae.

Legislation could be enacted so that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation could take over this $400,000,000 of securities and commitments, thereby releasing this $400,000,000, which together with the $50,000,000 cash in the revolving fund would make a total of $450,000,000 available for grants.

Senator HAYDEN. But, Mr. Secretary, that would be crystalizing the situation as it exists today.

Secretary ICKES. Yes.

Senator HAYDEN. Now, in this Senate Document 193, you show a total of applications for loans and grants amounting to $1,934,000,000.

Secretary ICKES. Yes.

Senator HAYDEN. I would like to find out how much of that amount are in approved projects?

Secretary ICKES. Of that almost $800,000,000.

Senator HAYDEN. Then, if the matter was handled as it stands today, you could not undertake all of the improvement projects on this list, there would not be enough money to do so.

Secretary ICKES. Not under the present state of the law.

Senator MCKELLAR. Mr. Secretary, let me ask you, before you leave that; if the $400,000,000 could be made available in the way that Senator Hayden has set it out here for grants could the communities whose projects have been approved—could they sell their bonds for their share of the cost?

Secretary ICKES. It could be made available for grants only by an amendment of the existing law.

Senator HAYDEN. I have provided for that in this amendment.

Senator MCKELLAR. Here is my idea. If you had $800,000,000 of approved projects and this $400,000,000 was figured for grants, then if the various applicants put up their money, then that would take care of nearly all of your approved projects.

Secretary ICKES. If we did not have to lend, but in many cases we will have to lend. That would be perfectly true if they did not have to borrow from us the 55 percent, but the majority of them will have to borrow, because they cannot market their bonds to advantage.

Senator HALE. If this were done, and you were given this $400,000,000 additional, you would then have about $500,000,000 for the coming year?

Secretary ICKES. No; we would have the $450,000,000, assuming the revolving fund is made available for loans and grants.

Senator HALE. Yes; but would you not also have the $50,000,000 fund and the $135,000,000?

Secretary ICKES. That is included.

Senator MCKELLAR. That is included.

Senator HALE. That is included in the $400,000,000?

Secretary ICKES. The $50,000,000.

Senator HALE. Yes.

Secretary ICKES. No; it is not.

Senator HALE. So you would have $450,000,000 and the $135,000,000 is included in the $400,000,000.

Secretary ICKES. What is the question again, Senator?

Senator HALE. I am trying to find out how much—if this proposition of Senator Hayden were carried through—how much you would have available to spend during the next fiscal year?

Secretary ICKES. His proposition consists of making the whole sum available.

Senator HAYDEN. Let us get at it in another way.

If the limitation on the $250,000,000 were taken off and if the money that was received from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation through the sale of securities by your administration was made available for loans and grants, about what would be the probabilities that you could sell in the way of securities, and what could you do with the amount of money?

Senator HALE. And, what would that amount of money be?

Secretary ICKES. Now, as I understnd you, Senator Hayden, under your proposed amendment there would be raised by the applicants by the sale of bonds in the open market $350,000,000; loans by P. W. A. to the extent of $200,000,000, making a total of $550,000,000 and against 45 percent, there would be $450,000,000, making a total of $1,000,000,000, so that it would be possible under your amendment to go ahead with the public-works program if it did not exceed $1,000,000,000.

Senator HAYDEN. Not exceeding $1,000,000,000, and you would have to sell securities to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in what amount, in order to accomplish that?

Secretary ICKES. Between $400,000,000 and $600,000,000, depending upon how much of their bonds the communities could sell outside.

Senator HAYDEN. I see.

BEST TERMS OFFERED TO BE ACCEPTED

Secretary ICKES. I might say that I have discussed in a general way with the President this program during the past few days. He has a plan which has not been worked out in detail yet, but which contemplates saying to these applicants, we will take first those offering the best terms to the Government, not necessarily 45–55; it might be 30–70; it might vary; but in no case would the Government grant more than 45 percent.

GRANTS AND LOANS

The President also believes that under the bill as it now stands since it includes not a Public Works Administration program, but all projects which could be carried out under a works relief program, that grants might be made available out of the present sum proposed to be set up by the bill.

Senator HAYDEN. Then, as I understand, the President would not object to making money derived by your administration from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation through the sale of your securities, making that money available for both loans and grants.

Secretary ICKES. I was not referring to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, nor to this amendment. I was referring to the bill as it is now pending before the committee. I have not discussed your amendment with him.

Senator HAYDEN. I was merely stating the principle that if your Administration has securities which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is willing to buy and you obtain money from that source, that there would be no objection to using that money for both loans and grants. Did I understand you to say that?

Secretary ICKES. No; I do not think that he has considered this amendment at all.

Senator HAYDEN. I am sure he has not, because it was just printed last night.

Secretary ICKES. What he has in mind is that there will be a certain sum of money due from rescissions. I have no doubt that he means that with money from rescissions, together with the money that there is available in the revolving fund which might be enlarged, some plan might be worked out to take care of the necessary grants out of this bill.

Senator HALE. Under the existing law and the deficiency bill as it comes over from the House, if it should become a law, what would you have available next year for expenditures in the Public Works Administration?

Secretary ICKES. Under the existing law?

Senator HALE. And if the deficiency bill goes through as it comes over from the House?

Secretary ICKES. We will have what is available for loans in the revolving fund. That would be $50,000,000 at the present time.

Senator HALE. Would you have any other funds?

Secretary ICKES. We would have nothing for grants unless something could be made available for grants under the bill as it comes over from the House.

Senator HALE. Well, do you consider that under the wording of the bill as it comes over from the House any of it could be turned over to you?

Secretary ICKES. No; I do not say that it could not be done, as a matter of fact. The language of the bill itself, however, would seem to preclude that possibility, or make it difficult of administration.

Senator HALE. It could not in any event be done unless director Hopkins desired to do it?

Secretary ICKES. Yes; he could do it.

Senator HALE. I say, it could not be done unless he desired to do it.

Secretary ICKES. That is it.

Senator GLASS. Mr. Chairman——

Senator HALE. But, if he wanted to do it, he could not do it in view of what was stated in the House.

Secretary ICKES. He could not do it if the statement that was made on the floor of the House is correct. It was definitely said that it could not be done.

Senator GLASS. Well, there are various statements made on the floor of the House and on the floor of the Senate that do not amount to anything.

Senator BYRNES. I do not agree with that either. Unless there is an amendment I do not believe that that should be permitted to go into the record. Certainly there should not be any idea that one man has a right to speak for the Congress of the United States.

Senator GLASS. Of course not.

Senator BYRNES. Whether on the floor of the House or the Senate. If that were so, we certainly would have to have a censorship of some statements that are made on the floor of the Senate.

Senator GLASS. Mr. Secretary, preliminarly to a question that I want to ask you, I may say that it has been my judgment that you have expended the public funds in a very much wiser way than anybody else; but we are living in an experimental and a theoretical era.

Who constitutes the Government of the United States?

Secretary ICKES. The people of the United States through elected agencies.

Senator GLASS. Precisely so. Then, in the last analysis, as it seems to me, it is not a question of what it is going to cost the Federal Government here in Washington; it is a question as to what it is going to cost the taxpayers of the United States; is it not?

Secretary ICKES. They will have to pay the bill in the end.

Senator GLASS. Well, do you think they understand that?

Secretary ICKES. I am afraid you are getting me off the deep end, Senator Glass.

Senator GLASS. No.

Secretary ICKES. And I do not have my diving suit with me.

Senator GLASS. I want to ask you if you do not think, as I do—maybe you do not—but, I do think so, that this illusion about the

Federal grants prompts States and subdivisions of States, to make many more requests for public projects and to devise various schemes that are not necessary, if desirable, than otherwise would be the case.

Secretary ICKES. I think probably that is a fair statement, and yet there are certain factors which have to be taken into account. One would be the disinclination during times of economic stress to engage in anything that was not necessary and another would be the limitation of local laws. I have found from our program that it is subject to those restrictions. They cannot exceed their debt limits, and in many cases they have to vote bonds, so there are restrictions on our program. Moreover——

Senator GLASS. Many of these communities may exceed their existing debt rate by submitting matters to a vote of their people.

Secretary ICKES. We would not go ahead with a program where the record showed it was proposed to exceed the debt limit. We have never solicited that.

Senator GLASS. It is very doubtful whether they should go up to their debt limit in most cases.

Secretary ICKES. We have never tried to stimulate that, or never suggested it.

Senator GLASS. Is it not a fact that some are misled by the misapprehension that these are so-called grants, are real gifts, and that they will not have to pay them?

Secretary ICKES. Of course, so far as grants are concerned, the taxpayers pay those indirectly through the Federal Government. So far as the contribution of the local community is concerned, they pay that directly.

Senator GLASS. So that in the last analysis, the taxpayers have to pay the bill.

Secretary ICKES. Exactly.

30-HOUR WEEK

Senator GLASS. Well, let me ask another question, Mr. Secretary: I notice you refer in your statement there repeatedly to the 30-hour week. That means that people are working 5 hours a day?

Secretary ICKES. If they work 6 days; yes.

Senator GLASS. I say, if they work 6 days, they would work 5 hours a day.

Secretary ICKES. Yes.

Senator GLASS. Do you think that people who, under the stimulus of alleged contribution of the Federal Government, work only 5 hours a day, will ever be happy hereafter if they are required to work more than 5 hours a day?

Secretary ICKES. I know I would not be happy if I could not work more than 5 hours a day.

Senator GLASS. I would be dead now if I could not work over 5 hours a day. I have worked 18 hours a day; I have worked as much as 24 hours a day, and it seems to me that when the Federal Government goes into the business of allowing people to work only 5 hours a day, it is going to experience a good deal of difficulty in ever getting them hereafter to work more than 5 hours a day.

Secretary ICKES. Of course, the object here, Senator, is to spread employment around as much as possible and a thing which is justified in an emergency period in order to increase employment or spread it around, might not be justified as a permanent policy.

Senator GLASS. I know, but they will think that it is justified.

Secretary ICKES. There are certain risks we have to run.

Senator GLASS. Well, that is all.

GRANTS AND LOANS

Senator BYRNES. Mr. Secretary, returning to the question that Senator Hale, I think, asked you: Under existing law and under the provisions of the bill as it passed the House, you would have, you say, for grants, $50,000,000?

Secretary ICKES. Nothing for grants; only money for loans out of the revolving fund.

Senator GLASS. You would have no funds for grants out of the revolving fund.

Secretary ICKES. Yes.

Senator BYRNES. What other money would you have available for loans?

Secretary ICKES. We would not have any, unless we get some money back from rescissions.

Senator BYRNES. You would have no other funds, unless you get recissions.

Secretary ICKES. No.

Senator BYRNES. You mean that $50,000,000 would represent the total you would have from the sales of securities to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation?

Secretary ICKES. Well, there are still other securities that are not yet available; not ready to be marketed.

Senator BYRNES. What I am driving at, what I am trying to get at is, under the existing law and under the bill, assuming that the bill as it passed the House was law, what money would you have available first for loans?

Secretary ICKES. $50,000,000.

Senator BYRNES. Also, since you say $50,000,000, you have said $135,000,000 would be available from the sale of securities.

Secretary ICKES. I am merely giving you the available cash.

Senator HALE. How about the cash from the sale of those bonds?

Secretary ICKES. If we sell them, then we would have that.

Senator BYRNES. That is the statement I wanted you to make. I said I did not care from what source it comes, what would you have, is what we want to know.

Secretary ICKES. About $185,000,000.

Senator BYRNES. You said $50,000,000.

Secretary ICKES. $50,000,000 in cash.

Senator BYRNES. And——

Secretary ICKES. In unobligated balances now from the sale of bonds to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and $135,000,000 of bonds now on hand.

Senator BYRNES. Now, if in addition to the $50,000,000, is this a correct statement, in addition to the $50,000,000, you would have such funds as you might secure from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by reason of the sale of securities on hand, the securities on hand amounting to $135,000,000?

Secretary ICKES. That is right.

Senator BYRNES. Then, is it also true that in addition to that, in the taking of new securities, you would have still other funds to the extent of those new securities which thereafter might be sold to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation?

Secretary ICKES. That would be true.

Senator BYRNES. And that amount could not be estimated with any accuracy at this time?

Secretary ICKES. About $265,000,000.

Senator HALE. That is in addition to the $185,000,000?

Secretary ICKES. That is right.

Senator BYRNES. Will you let me go on with this.

Senator HALE. Yes.

Senator BYRNES. Then, with that statement is that now all that you could possibly secure for the purpose of loans?

Secretary ICKES. Unless there should be some rescissions and that would be a negligible quantity.

Senator BYRNES. Then, would you have available for grants any amount, and if so, what amount?

Secretary ICKES. No; nothing available for grants.

Senator BYRNES. Then, if any projects are approved on the grants and loans basis, the money available for the loans would have to come from the sources we have agreed upon?

Secretary ICKES. That is right.

Senator BYRNES. And the grant would have to come from the money made available to the W. P. A. by the bill as it stands?

Secretary ICKES. That is right. Of course——

Senator MCKELLAR. There could be a change in the language, making it available for grants, of course.

Senator BYRNES. I prefaced the whole statement on the bill as it passed the House and the existing law.

SECURITIES, SALE TO RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Senator GLASS. Mr. Secretary, it is not altogether certain that you can sell to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation all of your $135,000,000 securities that you have on hand, is it?

Secretary ICKES. Well, I think we could reasonably expect that we could sell approximately all of them. If not, we could sell them directly.

Senator MCKELLER. Now, about the $265,000,000 that you estimate you may purchase in the future; what proportion of those do you think you could sell to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation?

Secretary ICKES. Well, we use great care in assuring ourselves they are good securities. Of course, sometimes, you know, the market is up and sometimes it is down. I would like to give you an example of that, if I may, where apparently we took great risk in a very large bond issue. I am referring to the sanitary sewerage project in Chicago where over $40,000,000 was involved. When we took those bonds, they had a market value around 65 or 70. We paid par. Recently we sold them at a premium, about 101, I think. We felt that to be one of our obligations to help the district out of that situation and we have done it in very good fashion.

Senator GLASS. The more of these securities you get, the less likelihood there will be for you to sell them at a premium, or even at par.

Secretary ICKES. Well, Senator, a curious thing has happened. We are selling now to investment bankers at a premium bonds which they turned their noses up at at the time we bought them, but which they are willing to buy at par now. If they had been willing to buy them at par we would not have had to buy them at all.

Senator STEIWER. In that instance where you made a profit on those bonds, did that include the Chicago bonds?

Secretary ICKES. Yes; we made a profit on those bonds.

Senator STEIWER. How much, about?

Secretary ICKES. Seven and one-half million dollars.

Senator MCKELLAR. That includes the profit that you made on the Chicago sewer bonds?

Secretary ICKES. Yes.

Senator HALE. Does the $265,000,000 include the $135,000,000?

Secretary ICKES. I beg your pardon?

Senator HALE. Does the $265,000,000 include the $135,000,000 or is it in addition?

Secretary ICKES. In addition.

Senator HALE. Therefore, you have more than $50,000,000 available?

Secretary ICKES. We have not got it in cash.

Senator BYRNES. Senator Townsend asked whether you had incurred any losses.

Secretary ICKES. No; I am not saying that we will not, Senator. Even investment bankers incur losses.

Senator TOWNSEND. I know that.

Senator GLASS. You must be very good to sell these bonds.

Secretary ICKES. Well, I have sold bonds at a profit to Jesse Jones, which I consider an accomplishment.

PROJECTS TO BE COMPLETED IN 1 YEAR

Senator HAYDEN. There is one other question with respect to limitations I have placed in this amendment, and that is that you would only undertake the construction of projects listed in this Senate Document 193, which would be concluded within the year.

The question I wanted to ask of the Secretary was what proportion of the applications in this list are on the basis of about $100,000, or less. Are a large number of them small projects?

Secretary ICKES. Yes.

Senator HAYDEN. Widely scattered?

Secretary ICKES. Yes, sir; 90 or 95 percent are small projects.

Senator HAYDEN. That is to say 90 or 95 percent of this list are small projects which could be completed within a year?

Secretary ICKES. That is right.

DIVERSION OF FUNDS

Senator STEIWER. Mr. Secretary, you seem to feel it might be possible under this bill as it comes over from the House of Representatives, that certain of the $1,425,000,000 could be diverted to public works. Do I understand your view to that effect?

Secretary ICKES. No. I answered a question of Senator Byrnes, as a yes-or-no witness.

Senator BYRNES. I said assuming.

Senator STEIWER. You answered the Senator, assuming that Mr. Hopkins, the Administrator could, if he wished, or possibly Senator Hale's question, if he willed to do so, he could turn over to you some portion of this money.

Secretary ICKES. The statement was made on the floor of the House by Chairman Buchanan——

Senator STEIWER. We know what that was, Mr. Secretary, and I do not care so much about that.

Secretary ICKES. What I say is, I think the President is of the opinion that the administration of some of this could possibly be turned over to P. W. A. under the law as it reads; I do not think——

Senator STEIWER (interposing). It is very important for us to know whether that view can be sustained or not. The language of the bill as it comes to us from the House is that the money is to be expended by the Works Progress Administration.

Secretary ICKES. That is right.

Senator STEIWER. Now, in view of that, on what theory would you say that it is administratively possible that that money, or some part of it, could be expended by some other agency or some other party?

Secretary ICKES. It is conceivable that the President might tell Mr. Hopkins that he wanted a certain amount of that to go into the Public Works Administration projects as grants where the Public Works Administration would call for it on the basis of the availability of unemployed labor.

Senator STEIWER. The President certainly might suggest or direct Mr. Hopkins to spend some part of that money on certain types of projects. I am not arguing about that, but still the law says that the relief work, legally, shall be conducted by the Works Progress Administration.

Secretary ICKES. That is true.

Senator STEIWER. Now, Mr. Hopkins could turn over a part of that to someone else?

Secretary ICKES. Presumably.

Senator STEIWER. If even the President told him to do it, how could he do it? Have you consulted the Comptroller General?

Secretary ICKES. No, sir.

Senator GLASS. He could constitute Secretary Ickes as his agent to expend this money.

Senator STEIWER. Senator——

Senator GLASS. Without question he could name the head of a department of the Government his agent.

Senator STEIWER. In an emergency branch?

Senator GLASS. Yes.

EMPLOYEES TO BE TAKEN FROM RELIEF ROLLS

Senator O'MAHONEY. Mr. Secretary, is it not the plan to confine the expenditure of this fund to the employment of persons who are on the relief rolls?

Secretary ICKES. That is right.

Senator O'MAHONEY. Now, persons employed by the P. W. A. are not necessarily on the relief rolls.

Secretary ICKES. That is correct.

Senator O'MAHONEY. So if this money is confined to those on relief rolls, it is very unlikely that you will get a penny of it.

Senator HAYDEN. I have frequently——

DIVERSION OF FUNDS

Senator HALE (interposing). Mr. Secretary, is there any possible plan whereby Mr. Hopkins could administer funds for a portion of your work and you for another portion?

Secretary ICKES. Under the language as it stands?

Senator HALE. No, I mean would it be feasible to carry out the work in this way?

Secretary ICKES. I doubt it.

Senator HALE. Why not?

Secretary ICKES. Well, there would be confusion and overlapping. It would be just as if for instance in the administration of an allocation made by the Public Works Administration for a project to be built by Army engineers, we assumed joint responsibility with them.

Senator HALE. Therefore, for you to get any benefits under the bill as it comes over to us from the House, the funds would have to be actually turned over to you and administered by you.

Secretary ICKES. Unless some arrangement were made by which obligations could be entered into by us with assurance that they would be taken care of.

STAFF AND SET-UP FOR CARRYING ON WORK

Senator STEIWER. You have your engineering corps and your staff here and in the field?

Secretary ICKES. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. The Works Progress Administration has its engineering force?

Secretary ICKES. I do not believe they have an engineering force. If they have, it is just a skeleton force, but on that I am not speaking authoritatively. They have no legal staff to speak of. They have no staff of finance experts at all.

Senator GLASS. Who is it that has no legal staff?

Secretary ICKES. The W. P. A. I have no hesitation in saying that I do not think that any Government agency is qualified as well as we are to carry on the public works program. I do not mean to say that other agencies could not build up a staff and hire experts just as we have; but there would be a great loss of time.

Senator HAYDEN. Where did you get the staff that you have? My recollection is that in 1933 in the National Industrial Recovery Act there was taken from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's function of loaning money to municipalities.

Secretary ICKES. That is right.

Senator HAYDEN. Prior to that time the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had made such loans?

Secretary ICKES. Yes, sir.

Senator HAYDEN. Now, with the transfer of that authority was also the transfer of personnel from the R. F. C. to your organization?

Secretary ICKES. No; we took over, or we employed a few members of that staff. There again there were only a few individuals, just a skeleton organization.

Senator HAYDEN. A comparatively small organization?

Secretary ICKES. Yes. We started de novo, for all intents and purposes, to build up a staff; but in starting to build, we found certain men available who had been working for the R. F. C., or who had been——

UNEMPLOYMENT IN VICINITY OF PROJECTS

Senator O'MAHONEY. Mr. Secretary, has the Public Works Administration made any survey of the number of persons unemployed in the various States and in the various areas in which these applications have been made?

Secretary ICKES. No, Senator. When that question arises and we have to have an answer to it, we get those figures from Mr. Hopkins.

Senator O'MAHONEY. So that if the real objective of the appropriation is to provide work for the unemployed, we might have one answer, whereas if the objective is to provide funds from which local governing bodies may finance public works, we might have a totally different answer.

Secretary ICKES. Yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. And, if the whole objective is to provide relief for the destitute, we must still have a different answer.

WORK THAT COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED UNDER EXISTING FUNDS IN BILL

Senator HALE. Mr. Secretary, if the one hundred and fifty-six-odd million dollars for public works in the deficiency bill as it comes over from the House and the one hundred and fifty-six-odd million dollars for parks and other recreational facilities, and the one hundred and seventy-one-odd million dollars for public utilities, including water works and sewer systems, aggregating in all somewhere between four and five hundred million dollars, if these appropriations were turned over to you for administration you probably could get along with what you already have on hand.

Secretary ICKES. With what would be available under the law?

Senator HALE. Yes.

Secretary ICKES. Well, we could carry on a very respectable program if those funds were available and we could still go on with the revolving fund.

Senator HAYDEN. But in the bill itself there is no provision for the Public Works Administration to construct public buildings, or do other things, you mean.

Senator HALE. There is no provision or appropriation for public buildings.

Senator HAYDEN. The public buildings are constructed now by the Treasury Department.

Senator HALE. Yes.

Senator HAYDEN. As I understand in the original National Industrial Recovery Act, the Public Works Administration was charged with the duty of building certain public buildings, reclamation projects, and

a great many other things that are normally carried on by the regular establishments of the Government.

When we came to enact the law last year, the relief act, that authority was taken away from the Public Works Administration so far as future work was concerned, and restored to the several departments of the Government, so that the only works left to be done by the Public Works Administration under the latest authority of Congress, that is, the 1935 authority, are these loan and grant projects.

Secretary ICKES. Non-Federal.

Senator HAYDEN. Non-Federal. All Federal projects, after a long discussion here in the committee, as Senators will remember, we determined that the time had arrived to restore that construction to the departments of the Government. So, there is nothing in this deficiency bill as it passed the House of Representatives that even hints at going back to having the Public Works Administration take over that type of work, which was abandoned, so far as it is concerned last year.

Senator HALE. Unless you change the legislation in this deficiency bill, giving that authority, it now goes back for certain public buildings.

Senator HAYDEN. I am sure that is not so intended by anybody.

Senator HALE. Then, why is there to be expended $136,000,000 for public buildings? How will that be expended?

Senator HAYDEN. In the normal way as public buildings have been built for generations, by the Treasury Department.

I know that the bill provides that Mr. Hopkins is to build certain buildings.

Senator BYRNES. What about this $136,000,000?

Senator HAYDEN. I was thinking of another part of the bill, about the regular Federal buildings.

Senator HALE. I am speaking about the emergency program for the Works Progress Administration.

Senator HAYDEN. The Works Progress Administration has been building small buildings throughout the United States where the amounts were small.

Senator BYRNES. It has been building schoolhouses.

Senator HAYDEN. Where it supplies the amount of labor and local communities make contribution of the material.

I think that you will find that in that type of work the local contribution averages about 18 percent, whereas under the Public Works Administration local contributions are now at least 55 percent.

Senator HALE. But I was assuming that these funds would be turned over to the Public Works Administration for their administration. I do not think that it can be done under the bill, but I am assuming that it could be done, and if it were done, the money would be expended by the Public Works Administration.

Senator HAYDEN. There is a vast difference, Senator, in that the work to be done by Mr. Hopkins for building is all force account work; not let by contract, and the local communities merely make contributions to the Government agency and the Government agency itself does the work. There is a very different situation. That could not apply to the system of public works.

Senator HALE. That is, if it were done by Mr. Hopkins, but if the whole appropriation were transferred over to the Public Works Administration, I assume that Secretary Ickes could go ahead and spend the money.

Senator HAYDEN. No, he could not, because there would be a different situation, the local contributions would be very much higher. The work would have to be done by advertisement and by bid, and by transfers of that kind with the P. W. A. methods of doing work merely means that the work could not be done.

Senator BYRNES. Suppose that we take that up in executive session, and go ahead with the witness.

Senator HALE. All right.

Senator MCKELLAR. Are there any more questions, Mr. Chairman?

Senator GLASS. Well, if not, we will thank Secretary Ickes for coming here.

FUNDS NEEDED FOR APPROVED PROJECTS

Senator O'MAHONEY. Mr. Secretary, before the record is closed, I would like to ask you this question. It is based upon a card which has been handed to me by Colonel Hackett, showing that 3,475 applications have been examined and approved; showing also the total construction costs of the projects to be covered by these applications would amount to $772,804,268.

If you were to carry out those projects, how much additional money would the Public Works Administration need?

Secretary ICKES. Well, we would need—we might not have to use it all——

Senator O'MAHONEY. Assuming you have this total of $450,000,000 in the revolving fund available for grants.

Secretary ICKES. Assuming a $773,000,000 program we would need about $400,000,000.

Senator BYRNES. Mr. Secretary, when you speak of having approved these projects, let me ask you this. You did not approve them without having any funds for them?

Secretary ICKES. Oh; yes, Senator, we did.

Senator BYRNES. You went ahead and approved them without knowing that you were going to get the money?

Secretary ICKES. Why, certainly, because if we had not been ready to go ahead, do you not see that we would have been criticised and the public would have said how slow the P. W. A. was. We are still a going concern until our funds are cut off.

Senator BYRNES. Let me ask you, you did tell the people that you were merely passing on the eligibility of the projects.

Secretary ICKES. That is right.

Senator BYRNES. You certainly did not tell them that you were approving them in a manner that would lead them to believe that they were going to get those projects?

Secretary ICKES. It is merely an approval so far as the technical provisions are concerned.

Senator MCKELLAR. I know from practical experience that we were told as to some Tennessee projects that we wanted to have put up, that they did not have the money to carry them out. Nobody was misled, I am sure.

Senator BYRNES. I was just hoping that was done and that there was perfect understanding.

Senator MCKELLAR. That was done.

Mr. BURLEW. There is no question about that.

Secretary ICKES. Senator, nobody in the United States can come to us and say, "You promised us this money." We have not made a single obligation. We do not operate that way.

Senator HAYDEN. Mr. Secretary, will you be kind enough to have the proper officials in your Bureau examine this amendment carefully that I have offered to see if it accomplishes the purpose I indicate in the statement I made to the committee.

Secretary ICKES. Yes.

(In response to the foregoing request by Senator Hayden the following is submitted:)

MEMORANDUM BY DIRECTOR OF THE LEGAL DIVISION OF THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION REGARDING THE ATTACHED COMMITTEE PRINT OF AMENDMENT INTENDED TO BE PROPOSED BY SENATOR HAYDEN TO FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL (H. R. 12624) TO AUTHORIZE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION REVOLVING FUND TO BE USED TO FINANCE BY WAY OF LOAN AND GRANT CERTAIN NON-FEDERAL PROJECTS LISTED IN SENATE DOCUMENT No. 193

I. PURPOSE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

A. *Enables projects on Senate Document No. 193 to be financed.*—Pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 271, a list of the non-Federal projects was submitted representing the portion of the Public Works Administration program for which funds are not available. This list is contained in the Senate Document No. 193. The purpose of the attached committee print of an amendment intended to be proposed by Senator Hayden to the first deficiency appropriation bill (H. R. 12624) is to enable Public Works Administration to carry out this program by making loans and grants for projects which are capable of being substantially completed not leter than June 30, 1937.

B. *Leaves Works Progress Administration appropriation intact.*—The proposed amendment will not earmark any of the $1,425,000,000 appropriated by the bill for relief and work relief and thus will leave the amount appropriated to the Works Progress Administration intact; will not necessitate any increase in the $1,425,000,000 appropriation and thus will not unbalance Treasury estimates of expenditures; and will permit the Public Works Administration to carry out a further program of non-Federal public works which, including applicants' contributions, will provide for the construction of about $1,000,000,000 worth of useful projects.

C. *Revolving fund made available for grants as well as loans.*—The only moneys Public Works Administration has which are not obligated are in its revolving fund and are derived through the sale of municipal bonds Public Works Administration purchases from applicants and sells to Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Under section 12 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, these moneys in the revolving fund are available only for loans (not grants) for projects eligible under title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act or the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

The proposed amendment makes possible a non-Federal public works program of $1,000,000,000 (1) by making the Public Works Administration revolving fund, which is now available for loans, available for grants as well as for loans and (2) by permitting the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to invest in municipal bonds which it purchases from Public Works Administration without being bound by the provision in the Emergency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935, which limits to $250,000,000 the amount of such bonds which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may hold at any one time. Under the proposed amendment, for every dollar turned over by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to Public Works Administration an equivalent amount of municipal bonds will be delivered by Public Works Administration to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Similar bonds purchased by Reconstruction Finance Corporation from Public Works Administration in the amount of approximately $260,000,000 have already been sold by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at a profit of about $7,500,000.

D. *Condition of revolving fund.*—The Public Works Administration revolving fund now amounts to approximately $450,000,000. Of this amount there is approximately $50,000,000 unobligated. Of the remaining $400,000,000 approximately $135,000,000 is in the form of municipal bonds now owned by the Public Works Administration which could be sold to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and approximately $265,000,000 is represented by existing commitments of Public Works Administration to purchase municipal bonds which could also be sold to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The amendment permits Reconstruction Finance Corporation to take over this $400,000,000 of bonds and commitments, thereby releasing this amount, which together with the unobligated $50,000,000 in the revolving fund, will make available a total of $450,000,000 for grants.

II. OPERATION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

A. *Amount required from Reconstruction Finance Corporation.*—To effect a $1,000,000,000 non-Federal public works program, therefore, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would be required to assist in (*a*) making funds available for 45 percent grants by purchasing $135,000,000 of municipal bonds which Public Works Administration has on hand and by assuming approximately $265,000,000 in existing commitments for additional municipal bonds now charged against the Public Works Administration revolving fund, and (*b*) making funds available for loans by agreeing to purchase additional municipal bonds amounting to approximately $200,000,000. This figure represents the portion of applicants' share of the remaining $550,000,000 which it is estimated Public Works Administration would be called upon to agree to loan in order to finance 55 percent of such a program. Based on experience, it will not be necessary for Public Works Administration to make loans to finance the remaining $350,000,000 because many municipalities will be able to contribute their portion of the cost of their projects by the sale of their bonds in the open market. The amount of bonds of applicants which Public Works Administration will probably be required to agree to purchase will, therefore, not exceed $200,000,000. Unless there is a sharp break in the bond market during the next 12 months, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will, in all probability, be called upon to make available to the Public Works Administration in return for an equal amount of municipal securities, not more than $600,000,000. As a matter of fact, the amount required for loans will probably be less than $200,000,000 because experience has also shown that many loan and grant commitments are changed to grant only commitments. This would, of course, correspondingly reduce the $600,000,000. A schedule supporting these figures is attached to this memorandum.

More than $13,000,000 in interest has been paid on municipal bonds held temporarily by Public Works Administration pending their sale to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Interest on municipal bonds purchased by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from Public Works Administration will be available to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to pay administrative expenses incurred in handling these municipal bonds. This interest together with the profit of $7,500,000 already realized from the sale of municipal bonds acquired from Public Works Administration will also provide the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with a substantial cushion against possible losses. I understand that it will be unnecessary to increase the Reconstruction Finance Corporation capitalization for the purpose of making any purchases of municipal bonds from Public Works Administration because of the large present cash resources of Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

B. *Projects limited to those on Senate Document No. 193 which can be completed in a year.*—Under the amendment the funds will be made available by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation upon the direction of the President and these funds can be used only for projects listed on Senate Document No. 193. Section 301 of the proposed amendment provides for aiding only those projects listed on that document which are capable, in the opinion of the Administrator, of being substantially completed by June 30, 1937.

C. *Prevailing wages required and labor preferences stated.*—Section 303 of the proposed amendment gives Public Works Administration authority to prescribe the conditions of loans or grants, not inconsistent with the laws of the different States, in which the projects are to be constructed, subject only to two limitations: (1) The prevailing rate of wages must be paid on all projects, and (2) in the selection of labor, preference must be given to unemployed citizens of the United States residing in the community financing the project.

III. CONCLUSION

The proposed amendment is workable and, in my opinion, if enacted into law will permit Public Works Administration to carry out by way of loan and grant the most desirable of the projects included in the non-Federal public works program contained in Senate Document No. 193 which can be completed not later than June 30, 1937.

Contemplated Public Works Program of projects to be selected from S. Doc. No. 193

1. 55 percent of contemplated Public Works Program to be financed by loans. Such loans on the basis of past Public Works Administration experience would consist of:		
(a) Loans raised by applicants by sale of bonds in open market	$350, 000, 000	
(b) Loans made by Public Works Administration	200, 000. 000	
		$550, 000, 000
2. 45 percent of contemplated Public Works Program to be financed by Public Works Administration grants		450, 000, 000
3. Total contemplated Public Works Program		1, 000, 000, 000

Estimated Government funds required to finance projects to be selected from S. Doc. No. 193 and the sources thereof

1. For loans	$200, 000, 000	
2. For grants	450, 000, 000	
		$650, 000, 000
Less uncommitted portion of sums now available in Public Works Administration revolving fund		50, 000, 000
Total		600, 000, 000
Additional funds to be raised by the following manner:		
(a) Reconstruction Finance Corporation to purchase from Public Works Administration's bonds now in Public Works Administration's portfolio	$135, 000, 000	
(b) Reconstruction Finance Corporation to purchase bonds which Public Works Administration is committed to purchase in carrying out existing Public Works program	265, 000, 000	
(c) Reconstruction Finance Corporation to purchase bonds which Public Works Administration will agree to take up in carrying out the most desirable projects on the list in S. Doc. No. 193	200, 000, 000	
		600, 000, 000

Senator TOWNSEND. Mr. Secretary, could we have a list of the $700,000,000 feasible projects; is that listed in that set-up?

Secretary ICKES. You have that now.

Senator HAYDEN. It is in this Senate Document No. 193.

Senator TOWNSEND. That totals about $2,000,000.

Mr. BURLEW. Those that we have approved have an "A" on them.

Secretary ICKES. There are a few others; some have been approved since then. We could send up a suppplemental list if you want it.

Senator HAYDEN. If you will be kind enough to do that, we will appreciate it.

(The supplemental list referred to follows:)

Summary of list of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936

State	Number of projects	Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
Alabama	43	$871, 000	$2, 369, 222	$3, 240, 222	$5, 293, 954
Arizona	36	1, 218, 000	2, 108, 571	3, 326, 571	4, 815, 849
Arkansas	31	769, 300	634, 162	1, 403, 462	1, 420, 310
California	115	12, 510, 949	44, 295, 227	56, 806, 176	98, 913, 373
Colorado	27	5, 650, 000	5, 086, 773	10, 736, 773	11, 303, 949
Connecticut	52		12, 952, 297	12, 952, 297	28, 782, 936
Delaware	5	17, 000	354, 890	371, 890	788, 657
Florida	20	2, 562, 000	2, 959, 189	5, 521, 189	6, 576, 532
Georgia	47	526, 972	2, 129, 355	2, 656, 327	4, 731, 403
Idaho	66	772, 529	2, 200, 448	2, 972, 977	4, 846, 738
Illinois	250	14, 019, 378	22, 858, 616	36, 877, 994	57, 130, 118
Indiana	86	3, 099, 725	6, 448, 772	9, 548, 497	14, 848, 196
Iowa	135	1, 366, 500	6, 378, 557	7, 745, 057	14, 264, 611
Kansas	140	1, 268, 000	4, 974, 135	6, 242, 135	11, 057, 332
Kentucky	52	1, 639, 400	1, 848, 773	3, 488, 173	4, 109, 506
Louisiana	15	6, 859, 800	2, 763, 350	9, 623, 150	9, 636, 900
Maine	21	161, 627	912, 281	1, 073, 908	2, 021, 117
Maryland	13	152, 000	587, 125	739, 125	1, 331, 819
Massachusetts	78		7, 787, 859	7, 787, 859	17, 309, 283
Michigan	88	2, 595, 250	7, 245, 353	9, 840, 603	16, 130, 299
Minnesota	98	771, 009	8, 692, 689	9, 463, 698	19, 330, 509
Mississippi	58	2, 127, 500	1, 848, 065	3, 975, 565	4, 113, 497
Missouri	123	2, 602, 845	11, 278, 984	13, 881, 829	25, 119, 261
Montana	36	1, 077, 000	1, 472, 207	2, 549, 207	3, 271, 823
Nebraska	54	1, 675, 752	4, 164, 055	5, 839, 807	9, 270, 552
Nevada	8	390, 500	381, 969	772, 469	859, 708
New Hampshire	11	19, 000	592, 957	611, 957	1, 317, 594
New Jersey	63	5, 886, 500	11, 371, 859	17, 258, 359	25, 289, 206
New Mexico	9	412, 000	437, 236	849, 236	985, 636
New York	204	28, 976, 420	53, 550, 959	82, 527, 379	119, 139, 711
North Carolina	114	7, 115, 000	7, 147, 452	14, 262, 452	16, 097, 829
North Dakota	21	925, 800	915, 159	1, 840, 959	2, 062, 485
Ohio	169	7, 766, 300	17, 310, 622	25, 076, 922	38, 486, 431
Oklahoma	99	3, 397, 800	4, 098, 827	7, 496, 627	9, 133, 264
Oregon	10	82, 100	181, 997	264, 097	404, 438
Pennsylvania	85	2, 668, 500	10, 505, 929	13, 174, 429	23, 374, 576
Rhode Island	8	1, 120, 000	1, 863, 600	2, 983, 600	4, 208, 000
South Carolina	33	1, 305, 000	1, 709, 692	3, 014, 692	3, 800, 792
South Dakota	41	832, 300	1, 020, 236	1, 852, 536	2, 303, 281
Tennessee	58	7, 034, 500	7, 830, 114	14, 864, 614	17, 405, 205
Texas	411	16, 716, 318	30, 675, 692	47, 392, 010	68, 609, 702
Utah	27	429, 700	788, 596	1, 218, 296	1, 772, 137
Vermont	2	29, 000	136, 636	165, 636	303, 636
Virginia	83	2, 630, 500	5, 616, 554	8, 247, 054	12, 515, 566
Washington	122	3, 012, 000	7, 866, 638	10, 878, 638	17, 698, 897
West Virginia	9	103, 000	955, 594	1, 058, 594	2, 120, 999
Wisconsin	143	818, 000	7, 029, 746	7, 847, 746	15, 622, 038
Wyoming	13	442, 000	539, 081	981, 081	1, 232, 665
District of Columbia	3	2, 975, 000	1, 275, 000	4, 250, 000	4, 250, 000
Alaska	2	5, 682	73, 268	78, 950	162, 818
Hawaii	24	399, 000	2, 101, 843	2, 500, 843	4, 673, 495
Puerto Rico	14	1, 366, 000	1, 117, 635	2, 483, 635	2, 485, 635
Total	3, 475	161, 171, 456	341, 445, 846	502, 617, 302	772, 804, 268

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936

ALABAMA

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
3698	----	Midway	Waterworks	6	$23,000	$7,000	$30,000	$30,000
3962	----	Fort Deposit	do	6	23,000	7,000	30,000	30,000
4885	----	Leighton	do	6	18,000	14,727	32,727	32,727
4920	----	Mobile County	Toll bridge	6	515,000	421,363	936,363	936,363
5179	----	Cherokee	Reservoir	6	19,000	15,545	34,545	34,545
5287	----	Eclectric	Waterworks	6	21,000	17,181	38,181	38,181
5901	----	Wilton	do	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
6462	----	Courtland	Street lights	6	16,000	13,000	29,000	29,000
W1007	----	Scottsboro	Courthouse, jail	6	40,000	32,727	72,727	72,727
W1009	----	Leeds	Sanitary sewer	6	49,000	40,091	89,091	89,091
W1021	----	Rogersville	Waterworks	6	15,000	12,272	27,272	27,272
W1025	----	Sheffield	do	5	----------	133,650	133,650	297,000
W1026	----	Tuscumbia	do	5	----------	89,100	89,100	198,000
W1033	----	Lanett	School	5	----------	19,170	19,170	42,600
W1037	----	Madison County	Highway improvement	5	----------	153,000	153,000	340,000
W1055	----	Jacksonville	Sanitary sewer	6	34,000	27,818	61,818	61,818
W1069	----	Centre	Waterworks	6	23,000	18,818	41,818	41,818
W1072	----	Montgomery	Paving	5	----------	347,922	347,922	773,162
W1076	----	Russell	Buildings	5	----------	12,285	12,285	27,300
W1077	----	Randolph	Courthouse addition.	5	----------	11,700	11,700	26,000
W1085	----	Butler County	School	5	----------	32,277	32,277	71,727
W1090	----	Marion	Jail	5	----------	18,000	18,000	40,000
W1096	----	Birmingham	Buildings	5	----------	47,991	47,991	106,647
W1098	----	Wedowee	Jail repairs	5	----------	13,050	13,050	29,000
W1111	----	Decatur	School	5	----------	13,500	13,500	30,000
W1124	----	Dothan	Disposal plant	5	----------	21,600	21,600	48,000
W1125	----	Opelika	do	5	----------	25,834	25,834	57,409
W1130	----	Tuscaloosa	Dormitory	5	----------	56,946	56,946	126,546
W1132	----	do	Stadium	5	----------	36,585	36,585	81,308
W1137	----	Dothan	Courthouse addition.	5	----------	40,500	40,500	90,000
W1139	----	Fort Payne	Heating plant	5	----------	15,750	15,750	35,000
W1143	----	Linden	Sanitary sewer	6	19,000	15,545	34,545	34,545
W1146	----	Wilcox County	Buildings	5	----------	45,000	45,000	100,000
W1151	----	Ashford	Waterworks	5	----------	12,422	12,422	27,605
W1152	----	Calhoun County	Buildings	5	----------	22,500	22,500	50,000
W1171	----	Dothan	School	5	----------	6,136	6,136	13,636
W1176	----	Tuscaloosa	City hall, jail	5	----------	90,000	90,000	200,000
W1190	----	Elmore County	Paving	5	----------	125,415	125,415	278,700
W1205	----	Pine Apple	Waterworks	6	13,000	10,636	23,636	23,636
W1207	----	Lafayette	Water mains	6	26,000	25,364	51,364	56,364
W1209	----	Chambers County	Schools	5	----------	129,825	129,825	288,500
W1210	----	Mignon	High school	5	----------	72,818	72,818	161,818
W1226	----	Gadsden	School	5	----------	83,250	83,250	185,000
		Total			871,000	2,369,222	3,240,222	5,293,954

ARIZONA

8844	----	Mesa	Watermains	2	$54,000	$20,000	$74,000	$74,000
W1001	----	Glendale	Library	6	6,000	4,909	10,909	10,909
W1002	----	do	Fire department	6	6,000	4,909	10,909	10,909
W1004	----	do	Irrigation	6	10,500	8,591	19,091	19,091
W1006	----	Mesa	High school addition.	5	----------	97,685	97,685	217,078
W1009	----	Wickenburg	Disposal plant	6	21,000	17,182	38,182	38,182
W1011	----	Williams	School	6	54,000	44,182	98,182	98,182
W1013	----	Maricopa County	do	6	19,000	15,545	34,545	34,545
W1014	----	do	do	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1016	----	Tolleson	Gymnasium	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1020	----	Tucson	Stadium	6	20,000	16,363	36,363	36,363
W1022	----	Maricopa County	School addition	6	25,000	20,455	45,455	45,455
W1023	----	do	School	6	8,500	6,955	15,455	15,455
W1026	----	Williams	School addition	5	----------	3,150	3,150	7,000
W1030	----	Higley	do	5	----------	2,671	2,671	5,936

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

ARIZONA—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1032	----	Tucson	Waterworks improvement	6	$277,000	$226,636	$503,636	$503,636
W1033	----	Safford	Waterworks	6	217,000	177,545	394,545	495,123
W1036	----	Williams	Sanitary sewer	6	42,000	34,364	76,364	76,364
W1037	----	Tucson	Paving	5	----------	58,857	58,857	130,793
W1038	----	do	do	5	----------	52,051	52,051	115,668
W1039	----	do	do	5	----------	80,886	80,886	179,746
W1040	----	Phoenix	State building	5	----------	137,520	137,520	305,600
W1041	----	Tucson	Paving	5	----------	63,517	63,517	141,149
W1043	----	do	do	5	----------	92,481	92,481	205,514
W1044	----	do	do	5	----------	68,334	68,334	151,853
W1045	----	do	do	5	----------	57,213	57,213	127,140
W1046	----	do	do	5	----------	48,651	48,651	108,113
W1047	----	do	do	5	----------	62,266	62,266	138,368
W1048	----	do	do	5	----------	72,566	72,566	161,258
W1050	----	do	do	5	----------	60,089	60,089	133,532
W1053	----	do	do	5	----------	39,361	39,361	87,469
W1054	----	do	do	5	----------	76,090	76,090	169,090
W1055	----	do	do	5	----------	62,820	62,820	139,601
W1056	----	do	University building.	6	265,000	216,818	481,818	481,818
W1058	----	Glendale	School addition	6	49,000	40,091	89,091	89,091
W1064	----	Douglas	City hall	6	110,000	90,000	200,000	200,000
		Total			1,218,000	2,108,571	3,326,571	4,815,849

ARKANSAS

4997	----	Hampton	Waterworks	2	$19,800	$7,200	$27,000	$27,000
8869	----	Parkin	Sanitary sewer	2	19,000	15,545	34,545	34,545
W1006	----	Amity	Waterworks	6	19,000	15,545	34,545	34,545
W1019	----	Stuttgart	Street improvement.	6	75,000	61,500	136,500	136,500
W1026	----	Luxora	Waterworks	6	28,000	22,909	50,909	50,909
W1030	----	Mammoth Spring	do	6	19,000	15,545	34,545	34,545
W1049	----	Stephens	Disposal plant	6	20,000	16,364	36,364	36,364
W1055	----	Bradford	Waterworks	6	17,000	13,910	30,910	30,910
W1056	----	Sheridan	Courthouse addition.	6	6,000	4,909	10,909	10,909
W1066	----	Dover	Waterworks	6	13,000	10,637	23,637	23,637
W1067	----	Fayetteville	Stadium	5	----------	7,464	7,464	16,587
W1081	----	Jasper	Waterworks	6	9,500	7,772	17,272	17,272
W1087	----	Newport	Courthouse	6	55,000	45,000	100,000	100,000
W1096	----	Marianna	Hospital	6	33,000	27,000	60,000	60,000
W1098	----	Fayetteville	University buildings.	6	165,000	135,000	300,000	300,000
W1105	----	Marianna	Waterworks	5	----------	6,137	6,137	13,637
W1112	----	Berryville	Disposal plant	6	31,000	25,364	56,364	56,364
W1119	----	Turrell	Waterworks	6	13,500	11,045	24,545	24,545
W1124	----	Conway	Park	6	42,000	34,363	76,363	76,363
W1125	----	Alma	Disposal plant	6	12,000	9,819	21,819	21,819
W1135	----	De Queen	Schools	6	3,000	2,454	5,454	5,679
W1147	----	Forest City	Library	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1149	----	do	City hall	6	14,000	11,454	25,454	25,454
W1160	----	Clarendon	Jail	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1163	----	Benton	Waterworks	6	21,000	17,182	38,182	38,182
W1169	----	Hot Springs	Incinerator	6	12,500	10,228	22,728	22,728
W1173	----	Clarksville	Hospital	6	39,000	31,909	70,909	70,909
W1177	----	Springdale	Waterworks	6	9,500	7,773	17,273	17,273
W1178	----	Mount Home	do	6	19,000	15,545	34,545	34,545
W1184	----	Jefferson County	School	6	4,500	3,681	8,181	8,181
W1193	----	Linwood	do	6	16,000	13,090	29,090	29,090
		Total			769,300	634,162	1,403,462	1,420,310

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

CALIFORNIA

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
3648		Los Angeles	Harbor railroad	5		$90,000	$90,000	$200,000
6009		Stanislaus County.	Canals	7	$35,000		35,000	35,000
6551		Carpenteria	Waterworks	7	14,000		14,000	14,000
7040		Berkeley	Schools	1		57,600	57,600	195,000
7796		Calaveras County.	Waterworks	5		77,850	77,850	173,000
W1003		Los Angeles	Administration building.	5		13,050,909	13,050,909	29,002,020
W1004		San Jose	Harbor improvement.	5		810,000	810,000	2,100,000
W1016		Daly City	School	6	85,000	69,545	154,545	154,545
W1021		San Gabriel	Sanitary sewer	5		202,500	202,500	45,000
W1026		Taft	Stadium	5		22,000	22,000	48,939
W1027		Alameda	Subway	5		1,125,000	1,125,000	2,500,000
W1030		Tulelake	School	6	16,000	13,091	29,091	29,091
W1033		Vallejo	Streets, sewer	5		243,000	243,000	540,000
W1038		Alameda	School	6	213,000	174,273	387,273	387,273
W1039		Burlingame	School improvement.	6	48,000	39,272	87,272	87,272
W1042		San Francisco	Sheds, pier	5		679,854	679,854	1,510,786
W1048		Vallejo	Yacht harbor	5		30,858	30,858	68,574
W1053		Taft	Hospital	5		20,041	20,041	44,537
W1054		Delano	do	5		20,041	20,041	44,537
W1056		Long Beach	Wharf improvement.	6	825,000	675,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
W1057		Ventura	Waterworks improvement.	6	464,000	379,636	843,636	843,636
W1058		Santa Clara	Hospital addition.	5		135,000	135,000	300,000
W1059		Columbia	School	6	20,000	15,363	35,363	35,363
W1071		San Francisco	Structures	5		121,000	121,000	268,500
W1072		Santa Monica	School	6	214,450	175,459	389,909	435,354
W1081		Valencia	High school	6	50,000	40,909	90,909	90,909
W1083		Monrovia	Schools	6	60,500	49,909	110,409	110,909
W1091		Ventura	Courthouse addition.	5		18,000	18,000	40,000
W1096		Lemoore	School improvement.	6	48,000	39,273	87,273	87,273
W1099		San Francisco	Reclamation	5		1,710,000	1,710,000	3,800,000
W1107		San Jose	High school	5		523,170	523,170	1,162,600
W1114		El Centro	City hall, library.	6	124,000	101,454	225,454	225,454
W1115		San Jacinto	Disposal plant	6	20,000	16,363	36,363	36,363
W1117		Watsonville	Gymnasium	5		56,455	56,455	125,455
W1122		Sonora	Courthouse, jail	6	59,000	47,855	106,855	106,855
W1125		California, State of.	Hospital improvement.	5		3,084,136	3,084,136	6,853,636
W1128		Oakland	Bridge	5		329,400	329,400	732,000
W1129		Washington township.	do	5		23,546	23,546	52,325
W1137		Fullerton	City Hall, jail	5		34,363	34,363	76,363
W1139		Modesto	Record building	5		61,300	61,300	136,300
W1142		Sweetwater	School	6	330,000	270,000	600,000	600,000
W1145		Palo Alto	do	6	193,000	157,909	350,909	367,059
W1155		Los Nietos	School improvement.	6	23,000	18,818	41,818	41,818
W1162		Sanger	Swimming pool	5		12,675	12,675	28,167
W1165		Sacramento	Electric distribution.	5		5,400,000	5,400,000	12,000,000
W1167		Huntington courthouse.	Pavilion	5		17,145	17,145	38,100
W1181		Newman	Hospital	6	14,000	11,455	25,455	25,455
W1184		North Sacramento.	School addition	5		28,136	28,136	62,525
W1189		Long Beach	Street	5		20,667	20,667	45,927
W1192		Modesto	Hospital	5		39,273	39,273	87,273
W1194		Barstow	Disposal plant	6	48,000	39,272	87,272	87,272
W1196		Sacramento	Memorial building.	5		110,455	110,455	245,455
W1198		do	Street improvement	5		69,840	69,840	155,200
W1201		do	Fire alarm	5		120,703	120,703	268,230

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

CALIFORNIA—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1204		El Monte	School	6	$193,000	$157,909	$350,909	$350,909
W1213		Pittsburg	Waterworks improvement.	6	77,000	63,000	140,000	140,000
W1217		Pacheco Pass	Waterworks	6	177,000	144,818	321,818	321,818
W1219		Kings City	Swimming pool	5		26,897	26,897	59,772
W1222		Fillmore	Waterworks	6	19,000	15,545	34,545	34,545
W1236		Marysville	Record building	6	15,000	12,273	27,273	27,273
W1237		do	Hospital addition.	6	24,000	19,635	43,635	43,635
W1242		Mount Diablo	Fire department	5		9,135	9,136	20,300
W1244		San Pablo	Auditorium	5		8,100	8,100	18,000
W1249		Berkeley	Fire department	5		12,479	12,479	27,731
W1251		Sacramento County.	School addition	6	33,000	27,000	60,000	60,000
W1258		Beaumont	City Hall	6	80,000	65,454	145,454	145,454
W1270		Redding	do	6	110,000	90,000	200,000	200,000
W1275		Richmond	Pier	5		8,852	8,852	19,672
W1279		Whittier	Electric plant	5		298,636	298,636	663,636
W1283		Pleasant Valley	School improvement	6	42,000	34,363	76,363	76,363
W1284		Oxnard	do	6	69,000	56,454	125,454	125,454
W1286		Newport Beach	Municipal improvement.	5		100,035	100,035	222,300
W1288		South Pasadena	School	6	150,000	122,727	272,727	272,727
W1289		Beverly Hills	do	5		203,400	203,400	452,000
W1290		San Diego	do	6	1,285,000	1,051,363	2,336,363	2,336,363
W1291		do	Disposal plant	6	1,100,000	900,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
W1295		Redondo Beach	Breakwater	2	620,000	515,454	1,135,454	1,145,454
W1304		Lawndale	School	5		12,445	12,445	27,657
W1318		San Diego County.	School improvement.	6	1,016,999	832,091	1,849,090	1,849,090
W1327		San Buenaventura.	Wharves	6	165,000	135,000	300,000	300,000
W1330		San Bernardina	Municipal building.	6	152,000	124,363	276,363	276,363
W1333		California, State of.	Waterworks	6	3,740,000	3,060,000	6,800,000	6,800,000
W1345		Wasco	Sanitary sewer	6	75,000	61,363	136,363	136,363
W1364		Montebello	Schools	6	66,000	54,000	120,000	120,000
W1365		do	School	6	85,000	69,545	154,545	154,545
W1370		Parlier	Disposal plant	6	25,000	20,454	45,454	45,454
W1371		Hanford	Fire department	5		9,000	9,000	20,000
W1372		Oakland	Sanitary sewer	5		14,603	14,603	32,459
W1376		Mendocino	Auditorium gymnasium.	5		7,120	7,120	16,267
W1378		Alameda	Yacht harbor	5		33,859	33,859	75,242
W1379		San Francisco	Municipal building.	5		137,400	137,400	305,334
W1389		Jackson	Disposal plant	5		34,474	34,474	76,607
W1394		Talmadge	School	5		3,375	3,375	7,500
W1397		Coronado	Toll bridge	5		2,236,500	2,236,500	4,970,000
W1399		Atwater	Waterworks	6	43,000	35,182	78,182	78,182
W1400		San Francisco	Courthouse	5		1,353,201	1,353,201	3,007,115
W1404		Marin County	Approaches	5		153,000	153,000	340,000
W1413		Lower Lake	Waterworks	5		1,587	1,587	3,527
W1418		Palo Alto	Municipal building.	5		17,280	17,280	38,400
W1419		Watsonville	School	5		71,290	71,290	158,422
W1421		Clovis	Auditorium	5		48,204	48,204	107,121
W1426		Santa Paula	City Hall	6	25,000	20,454	45,454	45,454
W1434		City of Davis	do	5		7,751	7,751	17,224
W1436		Covina	School	5		54,450	54,450	121,000
W1439		Huntington park.	Swimming pool	5		54,000	54,000	120,000
W1442		Barston	School	5		66,272	66,272	147,272
W1443		Stockton	Wharves	5		365,964	365,964	813,254
W1445		Redwood City	Harbor improvement.	5		71,235	71,235	158,300
W1446		Ontario	Auditorium	6	220,000	180,000	400,000	400,000
W1447		Terminous	School	5		10,811	10,811	24,026

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

CALIFORNIA—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1450	----	Crockett	School improvement.	5	----------	$133,526	$133,526	$296,723
W1451	----	Albany	High school	5	----------	28,602	28,602	63,560
W1452	----	Petaluma	School addition	5	----------	11,250	11,250	25,000
W1454	----	Crockett	School	5	----------	40,201	40,201	89,336
W1457	----	Berkeley	School improvement.	5	----------	102,073	102,073	226,829
		Total			$12,510,949	44,295,227	56,806,176	98,913,373

COLORADO

804	----	Colorado, State of.	Highway	6	$5,500,000	$4,500,000	$10,000,000	$10,000,000
5389	----	Pagosa Spring	Waterworks	6	16,000	13,090	29,090	29,090
W1016	----	Walden	Waterworks improvement.	5	----------	12,040	12,040	26,757
W1027	----	Olney Springs	Municipal improvement.	6	11,000	9,000	20,000	20,000
W1029	----	Gunnison	Disposal plant	6	14,000	11,454	25,454	25,454
W1034	----	Grand Lake	School	5	----------	10,280	10,280	22,845
W1036	----	Greeley	School addition	5	----------	35,325	35,325	78,500
W1048	----	Fort Morgan	Fire, police	5	----------	22,725	22,725	50,500
W1054	----	Manzanola	Pump station	6	15,000	1,296	2,796	2,881
W1057	----	Craig	Waterworks	5	----------	9,000	9,000	20,000
W1058	----	Denver	Municipal improvement.	5	----------	25,560	25,560	56,800
W1060	----	Hot Sulphur Springs.	Courthouse	5	----------	33,750	33,750	75,000
W1061	----	Ouray	School	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1065	----	Douglas County.	High school	5	----------	45,000	45,000	100,000
W1068	----	Boulder	Buildings	5	----------	90,000	90,000	200,000
W1073	----	Fairplay	Courthouse	5	----------	36,000	36,000	80,000
W1082	----	Cortes	----do----	5	----------	29,250	29,250	65,000
W1103	----	Fort Lupton	Disposal plant	6	9,500	7,772	17,272	17,272
W1122	----	Boulder	Bridge	5	----------	16,650	16,650	37,000
W1130	----	Westminister	Waterworks	6	6,500	5,318	11,818	11,818
W1132	----	El Paso County.	Bridge	5	----------	23,652	23,652	52,560
W1136	----	Kit Carson	Waterworks	6	11,000	9,000	20,000	20,000
W1137	----	Haxtun	Gymnasium	6	20,000	16,363	36,363	36,363
W1146	----	Denver	Community Building.	5	----------	25,659	25,659	57,020
W1150	----	Brighton	Disposal plant	6	13,500	11,045	24,545	24,545
W1158	----	Gunnison	Teacherage	6	25,000	20,454	45,454	45,454
W1159	----	Idaho Springs	School	5	----------	49,090	49,090	109,090
		Total			5,650,000	5,086,773	10,736,773	11,303,949

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

CONNECTICUT

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1025	----	East Windsor	School improvement.	5	----------	$1,485	$1,485	$3,300
W1033	----	Roxbury	Streets	5	----------	76,139	76,139	169,198
W1045	----	Milford	Street	5	----------	10,350	10,350	23,000
W1055	----	Middlebury	Town hall	5	----------	41,000	41,000	91,125
W1056	98	Ansonia	High school	------	----------	215,181	215,181	478,180
W1090	----	Stamford	Beach improvement.	5	----------	222,175	222,175	493,724
W1107	----	New Fairfield	Street	5	----------	33,472	33,472	74,383
W1112	----	Middletown	Bridge	5	----------	1,800,000	1,800,000	4,000,000
W1124	----	Ansonia	Fire Department.	5	----------	9,810	9,810	21,800
W1129	----	Salem	Street	5	----------	10,568	10,568	23,484
W1131	----	Southbury	Streets	5	----------	13,115	13,115	29,144
W1133	----	Hampton	----do----	5	----------	19,664	19,664	43,698
W1134	----	Bolton	----do----	5	----------	12,362	12,362	27,470
W1146	----	Wolcott	Street improvement.	5	----------	43,128	43,128	95,863
W1149	----	Glastonbury	Streets	5	----------	83,810	83,810	186,245
W1150	----	Colchester	Waterworks improvements.	5	----------	40,023	40,023	88,940
W1151	----	Fairfield County.	Parkway	5	----------	9,000,000	9,000,000	20,000,000
W1153	----	Killingworth	Street	5	----------	23,015	23,015	51,145
W1156	----	Seymour	Disposal plant	5	----------	63,720	63,720	141,600
W1157	----	Thomaston	Streets	5	----------	11,338	11,338	25,196
W1158	----	Preston	----do----	5	----------	19,651	19,651	43,669
W1160	----	Andover	----do----	5	----------	21,428	21,428	47,618
W1166	----	Weston	Highway	5	----------	21,231	21,231	47,182
W1171	----	New Britain	Filtration plant	5	----------	269,550	269,550	599,000
W1174	----	Oxford	Highway	5	----------	21,511	21,511	47,804
W1178	----	Enfield	----do----	5	----------	13,590	13,590	30,200
W1180	----	Trumbull	----do----	5	----------	18,088	18,088	40,197
W1182	----	Norfolk	----do----	5	----------	8,002	8,002	17,781
W1191	----	Canaan	----do----	5	----------	17,276	17,276	38,393
W1192	----	Kensington	Disposal plant	5	----------	41,479	41,479	92,175
W1195	----	Columbia	Highways	5	----------	30,940	30,940	68,757
W1197	----	Litchfield	Streets	5	----------	12,220	12,220	27,158
W1198	----	Farmington	Disposal plant	5	----------	47,250	47,250	105,000
W1199	----	Bethlehem	Street	5	----------	56,545	56,545	125,657
W1205	----	Ashford	Streets	5	----------	45,059	45,059	100,133
W1207	----	Kent	Street	5	----------	26,230	26,230	58,290
W1208	----	Norwalk	Streets	5	----------	28,642	28,642	63,649
W1212	----	Chaplain	----do----	5	----------	11,643	11,643	25,873
W1213	----	Sterling	----do----	5	----------	47,815	47,815	106,255
W1215	----	Manchester	----do----	5	----------	69,324	69,324	154,054
W1217	----	Morris	----do----	5	----------	16,463	16,463	36,586
W1219	----	West Hartford	Library	5	----------	47,331	47,331	105,180
W1223	----	Norwich	Street	5	----------	80,999	80,999	179,998
W1234	----	Mansfield	School	5	----------	13,500	13,500	30,000
W1235	----	Waterford	Bridge	5	----------	16,067	16,067	35,705
W1236	----	Pomfret	Streets	5	----------	16,302	16,302	36,227
W1242	----	New Britain	Paving	5	----------	17,139	17,139	38,087
W1243	----	Monroe	Streets	5	----------	18,089	18,089	40,198
W1245	----	Stamford	Park	5	----------	44,090	44,090	97,972
W1251	----	North Stonington.	Highway	5	----------	58,287	58,287	129,528
W1252	----	Woodstock	----do----	5	----------	21,201	21,201	47,115
W1258	----	Danbury	High school	5	----------	45,000	45,000	100,000
		Total			----------	12,952,297	12,952,297	28,782,936

68551—36——25

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd

DELAWARE

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1006	----	Newark	College	5	----------	$194,973	$194,973	$433,275
W1008	----	Marshalltown	Hospital	5	----------	114,525	114,525	254,500
W1013	----	Farnhurst	Hospital repairing.	5	----------	17,370	17,370	38,600
W1017	----	Laurel	City hall	5	----------	14,122	14,122	31,382
W1019	----	Seaford	Municipal building.	6	$17,000	13,190	13,190	30,900
		Total			$17,000	354,890	371,890	788,657

FLORIDA

2086	----	Sarasota	Waterworks	6	$76,000	$62,181	$138,181	$138,181
W1017	----	Tallahassee	Jail	5	----------	54,000	54,000	120,000
W1066	----	Orlando	Substation	5	----------	68,467	68,467	152,149
W1067	----	do	Transformer	5	----------	14,622	14,622	32,493
W1074	----	Tallahassee	State building	5	----------	81,945	81,945	181,987
W1075	----	do	Office building	5	----------	180,000	180,000	400,000
W1078	----	Palm Beach County.	School repairs	5	----------	31,500	31,500	70,000
W1112	----	West Palm Beach.	Stadium	5	----------	15,300	15,300	34,000
W1114	----	Dade County	Bridges	5	----------	52,947	52,947	117,660
W1136	----	Miami, Key West.	Toll bridge	6	2,112,000	1,728,000	3,840,000	3,840,000
W1137	----	Gainesville	University building.	5	----------	104,318	104,318	231,818
W1138	----	Ocala	Amphitheater	5	----------	18,000	18,000	40,000
W1166	----	Tallahassee	Fire protection	5	----------	112,500	112,500	250,000
W1177	----	Broward County.	Gymnasium	5	----------	22,500	22,500	50,000
W1192	----	Orlando	Power waterworks.	6	338,000	276,000	614,000	614,000
W1230	----	Jacksonville	Street improvement.	5	----------	32,182	32,182	71,517
W1240	----	Chattahoochee	Municipal building.	5	----------	45,000	45,000	100,000
W1264	----	Jacksonville	Municipal improvement.	5	----------	12,272	12,272	27,272
W1269	----	Lake Worth	Electric plant	5	----------	18,000	18,000	40,000
W1276	----	Lake Wales	School addition	6	36,000	29,455	65,455	65,455
		Total			2,562,000	2,959,189	5,521,189	6,576,532

GEORGIA

W8699	----	Fulton	Highways	6	203,000	166,091	369,091	369,091
W8771	----	Fulton County	do	6	151,000	123,545	274,545	274,545
W1011	----	Augusta	Municipal building.	5	----------	109,471	109,471	243,270
W1012	----	Macon	Paving	5	----------	188,780	188,780	419,510
W1037	----	Arlington	City hall, jail	6	8,607	7,043	15,650	15,650
W1051	----	Waycross	Electric plant	5	----------	226,350	226,350	503,000
W1054	----	Macon	Curbs	5	----------	42,300	42,300	94,000
W1079	----	Suwanee	School	6	19,965	16,335	36,300	36,300
W1083	----	Savannah	Jail	5	----------	35,559	35,559	79,020
W1084	----	do	Fire department	5	----------	33,750	33,750	75,000
W1089	----	Thompson	Paving	5	----------	42,750	42,750	95,000
W1090	----	Augusta	County home	5	----------	55,636	55,636	123,636
W1091	----	do	Jail	5	----------	67,500	67,500	150,000
W1093	----	Conyers	Paving	5	----------	11,475	11,475	25,507
W1131	----	Ringgold	Courthouse	6	36,000	29,455	65,455	65,455
W1136	----	Macon	Storm sewers	5	----------	121,188	121,188	269,300
W1146	----	Lyons	Auditorium	6	3,000	2,455	5,455	5,455
W1154	----	St. Marys	Waterworks	5	----------	16,200	16,200	36,000
W1160	----	Columbus	Swiming pool	5	----------	45,000	45,000	100,000
W1162	----	do	Abattoir	5	----------	18,000	18,000	40,000

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

GEORGIA—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1178	----	Portal	Waterworks	6	$7,000	$5,727	$12,727	$12,727
W1181	----	Elberton	Courthouse, jail	5	----------	12,353	12,353	27,450
W1187	----	Rome	Waterworks	5	----------	108,000	108,000	240,000
W1190	----	Grantville	School improvements.	6	19,000	15,545	34,545	34,545
W1197	----	Milledgeville	Courthouse repairs.	5	----------	22,500	22,500	50,000
W1206	----	Stillmore	Waterworks	6	5,300	4,500	9,800	10,000
W1217	----	Sencia	do	6	20,000	16,364	36,364	36,364
W1224	----	Jackson	Jail	5	----------	11,250	11,250	25,000
W1231	----	Griffin	Paving	5	----------	29,250	29,250	65,000
W1241	----	Fitzgerald	Buildings	5	----------	14,400	14,400	32,000
W1245	----	Augusta	City hall	5	----------	11,985	11,985	26,634
W1253	----	Butler	Waterworks	6	12,000	10,227	22,227	22,727
W1259	----	Athens	Civic building	5	----------	14,334	14,334	31,854
W1260	----	Macon	Museum	5	----------	12,636	12,636	28,080
W1261	----	do	Recreation center.	5	----------	14,279	14,279	31,732
W1262	----	do	Sidewalks	5	----------	31,836	31,836	70,746
W1263	----	do	Paving	5	----------	202,500	202,500	450,000
W1264	----	do	Disposal plant	5	----------	79,948	79,948	177,662
W1265	----	do	Swimming pool	5	----------	29,250	29,250	65,000
W1266	----	St. Simons Island.	Yacht harbor	5	----------	17,775	17,775	39,500
W1267	----	Eastman	Courthouse repairs.	6	8,000	6,545	14,545	14,545
W1271	----	Austell	Auditorium	6	2,600	2,127	4,727	4,727
W1272	----	Crawfordville	Waterworks	6	18,000	14,727	32,727	32,727
W1276	----	Augusta	Buildings	5	----------	33,750	33,750	75,000
W1285	----	Union City	Waterworks	6	13,500	11,454	24,954	24,954
W1286	----	Rockmart	Paving	5	----------	15,120	15,120	33,600
W1291	----	Cohutta	School	5	----------	22,090	22,090	49,090
		Total			526,972	2,129,355	2,656,327	4,731,403

IDAHO

W1006	----	Lewiston	Gymnasium	6	$49,000	$40,091	$89,091	$89,091
W1013	----	Weippe	School	5	----------	22,500	22,500	50,000
W1014	----	Kellogg	Gymnasium	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1021	----	Idaho Falls	Paving	5	----------	34,118	34,118	75,818
W1026	----	St. Anthony	High school	5	----------	27,818	27,818	61,818
W1027	----	Pingree	School	5	----------	16,363	16,363	36,363
W1029	----	Idaho Falls	do	5	----------	25,650	25,650	57,000
W1032	----	Boise	Courthouse	5	----------	137,250	137,250	305,000
W1035	----	Soda Springs	Gymnasium	5	----------	17,569	17,569	39,041
W1040	----	Rathdrum	High school	5	----------	31,500	31,500	70,000
W1041	----	Green Creek	do	6	9,000	7,364	16,364	16,364
W1045	----	Emmett	School addition	5	----------	28,636	28,636	63,636
W1047	----	Coeur d'Alene	Hospital	5	----------	54,000	54,000	120,000
W1048	----	Ustick	Gymnasium	5	----------	6,435	6,435	14,300
W1049	----	Payette	School addition	6	43,000	35,182	78,182	78,182
W1050	----	McCall	Disposal plant	6	17,325	14,175	31,500	31,500
W1051	----	Burley	Courthouse	6	43,000	35,182	78,182	78,182
W1052	----	Weiser	Gymnasium	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1054	----	Pegram	School addition	6	15,000	12,272	27,272	27,272
W1055	----	Post Falls	do	6	5,000	4,091	9,091	9,091
W1056	----	St. Maries	Waterworks	6	64,000	52,363	116,363	116,363
W1058	----	Mountpelier	High school	6	88,000	72,000	160,000	160,000
W1063	----	Plummer	do	6	28,000	22,909	50,909	50,909
W1065	----	Boise	Auditorium, gymnasium.	5	----------	22,500	22,500	50,000
W1071	----	Cascade	School	5	----------	13,909	13,909	30,909
W1072	----	Kuna	High school addition.	5	----------	6,545	6,545	14,545
W1073	----	Ucon	Waterworks improvement.	6	11,000	9,000	20,000	20,000
W1074	----	Bonners Ferry	School addition	5	----------	33,545	33,545	74,545
W1075	----	Deary	do	5	----------	6,300	6,300	14,000
W1076	----	Wendell	do	5	----------	12,273	12,273	27,273

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

IDAHO—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1077	----	Weiser	Municipal building.	5	----------	$33,545	$33,545	$74,545
W1078	----	Moscow	High school	5	----------	139,000	139,000	309,000
W1079	----	Jerome	Courthouse	5	----------	22,909	22,909	50,909
W1080	----	Grangeville	Disposal plant	6	$5,000	4,950	9,950	11,000
W1081	----	Sandpoint	Waterworks improvement.	6	48,000	39,273	87,273	87,273
W1083	----	Star	School addition	5	----------	11,700	11,700	26,000
W1086	----	Rigby	Courthouse	5	----------	21,273	21,273	47,273
W1087	----	Mink Creek	School	6	16,000	15,300	31,300	34,000
W1089	----	Emmett	Courthouse	6	25,000	20,455	45,455	45,455
W1092	----	Oxford	Auditorium	6	4,500	4,909	9,409	10,909
W1094	----	Payette	Amphitheater	5	----------	1,620	1,620	3,600
W1095	----	American Falls	Hospital	5	----------	7,364	7,364	16,364
W1096	----	Pocatello	School addition	5	----------	302,727	302,727	672,727
W1098	----	New Plymouth	High school	5	----------	21,273	21,273	47,273
W1099	----	Idaho Falls	Irrigation	5	----------	18,000	18,000	40,000
W1100	----	Priest River	Town hall	6	11,000	9,000	20,000	20,000
W1102	----	Caldwell	Bridges	6	55,000	45,000	100,000	100,000
W1103	----	Murtaugh	School	6	8,000	6,545	14,545	14,545
W1107	----	Rupert	High school addition.	6	22,000	19,632	41,632	43,626
W1109	----	Weiser	Courthouse	6	42,000	34,364	76,364	76,364
W1110	----	Mountain Home.	Street improvements.	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1114	----	Idaho Falls	School addition	5	----------	8,182	8,182	18,182
W1115	----	Hamer	School	5	----------	11,454	11,454	27,854
W1116	----	Shelley	School addition	5	----------	8,182	8,182	18,182
W1118	----	Genesee	Waterworks	5	----------	11,454	11,454	25,454
W1120	----	Clifton	Auditorium	6	6,000	4,909	10,909	10,909
W1121	----	Twin Falls	Bridges	5	----------	18,000	18,000	40,000
W1122	----	Notus	Waterworks	6	4,704	4,387	9,091	9,091
W1123	----	Boise	Disposal plant	5	----------	122,727	122,727	227,727
W1124	----	----do	Municipal improvements.	5	----------	33,956	33,956	75,456
W1125	----	----do	----do	5	----------	102,272	102,272	227,272
W1137	----	Twin Falls	Library	6	26,000	21,273	47,273	47,273
W1139	----	----do	Street improvements.	6	66,000	54,000	120,000	120,000
W1144	----	Ada	Highway improvements.	5	----------	99,000	99,000	220,000
W1145	----	Gooding	School	5	----------	40,909	40,909	90,909
W1146	----	Jerome	----do	5	----------	29,455	29,455	65,455
		Total			772,529	2,200,448	2,972,977	4,846,738

ILLINOIS

3616	----	Riverton	Waterworks	2	$62,000	$23,000	$85,000	$85,000
6342	----	Cisco Platt County.	----do	2	18,800	7,200	26,000	26,000
6722	----	Equality	----do	2	33,000	13,000	46,000	46,000
6924	----	Kewanee	School	6	144,000	117,818	261,818	261,818
8159	----	Cicero	Library	2	90,000	27,000	117,000	117,000
8820	----	Aledo City	Gas plant	2	49,000	18,400	67,400	67,400
W1004	----	Rushville	Waterworks	6	40,000	32,727	72,727	72,727
W1008	----	Ava	----do	6	23,000	18,818	41,818	41,818
W1009	----	Stark County	Highways	6	10,000	158,333	168,333	353,333
W1010	----	Macon County	Highway improvement.	5	----------	101,520	101,520	225,600
W1018	----	Altamont	Electric plant	6	17,000	13,800	30,800	30,800
W1019	----	Girard	Disposal plant	5	----------	59,727	59,727	132,727
W1023	----	East St. Louis	Bridge	5	----------	1,893,272	1,893,272	4,207,272
W1029	----	Ramsey	Sanitary sewer	5	----------	15,954	15,954	35,454
W1066	----	Du Page County.	Highways	5	----------	16,363	16,363	36,363
W1085	----	Pekin	Disposal plant	5	----------	126,818	126,818	281,818
W1089	----	Ogle County	High school	5	----------	71,182	71,182	158,182
W1099	----	Lake Villa	Auditorium, gymnasium.	6	6,000	7,393	13,393	16,363
W1104	----	Morton	Paving	5	----------	51,545	51,545	114,545

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

ILLINOIS—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1112	----	Madison County.	Highways	5	----------	$45,000	$45,000	$100,000
W1113	----	Quincy	Courthouse repairs.	6	$97,000	79,363	176,363	176,363
W1115	----	Chicago	Waterworks improvements.	6	11,275,000	6,117,857	17,392,857	20,392,857
W1120	----	Armstrong	Community building.	5	----------	10,636	10,636	23,500
W1129	----	Mt. Pulaski	Paving	5	----------	26,181	26,181	58,181
W1130	----	Onarga	School addition	6	20,000	16,363	36,363	36,363
W1136	----	Galesburg	Paving	6	332,000	271,636	603,636	603,636
W1140	----	Northfield	City hall	6	10,500	8,590	19,090	19,090
W1159	----	Lincoln	Ward building	5	----------	270,000	270,000	600,000
W1160	----	Oak Park	School addition	5	----------	47,250	47,250	105,000
W1162	----	Moline	Paving	5	----------	15,546	15,546	34,546
W1169	----	Chicago	Bridge	5	----------	1,462,950	1,462,950	2,720,000
W1175	----	Danville	Municipal building.	5	----------	50,727	50,727	112,727
W1176	----	Canton	Disposal plant	6	112,000	91,636	203,636	203,636
W1178	----	Kewanee	School	6	99,000	81,000	180,000	180,000
W1181	----	St. Clair County.	Highways	5	----------	126,000	126,000	280,000
W1182	----	Granite City	Paving	5	----------	29,454	29,454	65,454
W1186	----	Madison City	Highways	5	----------	14,786	14,786	32,857
W1188	----	Chicago	Recreation center.	5	----------	112,500	112,500	250,000
W1190	----	New Baden	Waterworks improvement.	6	18,000	14,727	32,727	32,727
W1197	----	Duquoin	School repairs	5	----------	40,090	40,090	89,090
W1198	----	Belvidere	Bridge	5	----------	12,272	12,272	27,272
W1199	----	Corwin Township.	Highway	5	----------	17,181	17,181	38,181
W1200	----	Warren County.	----do	5	----------	225,000	225,000	500,000
W1201	----	Sterling	Stadium	5	----------	17,751	17,751	39,466
W1203	----	Vermilion County.	Drainage	5	----------	13,090	13,090	29,090
W1204	----	Ofallon	Disposal plant	6	16,000	13,090	29,090	29,090
W1205	----	Centralia	School addition	5	----------	53,181	53,181	118,181
W1206	----	Roberts	----do	5	----------	21,272	21,272	47,272
W1208	----	Elburn	Waterworks improvement.	5	----------	12,272	12,272	27,272
W1209	----	Oglesby	Municipal improvements.	5	----------	13,909	13,909	30,909
W1214	----	Clinton	Waterworks improvement.	5	----------	67,909	67,909	150,909
W1216	----	Coal City	School improvements.	6	5,000	4,090	9,090	9,090
W1217	----	Springfield	Library	5	----------	263,250	263,250	585,000
W1222	----	Lombard	Waterworks	5	----------	22,500	22,500	50,000
W1224	----	Oquawka	School	5	----------	22,909	22,909	50,909
W1228	----	Edwardsville	Paving	5	----------	48,272	48,272	107,272
W1231	----	Tompkins	Street	6	4,000	27,818	31,818	61,818
W1232	----	Floyd	Streets	6	4,000	19,636	23,636	43,636
W1233	----	Lenox	----do	6	5,000	24,545	29,545	54,545
W1234	----	Ellison	Highway	6	4,000	24,545	28,545	54,545
W1235	----	Kelly	----do	6	4,000	15,545	19,545	34,545
W1236	----	Sumner	----do	6	3,000	20,454	23,454	45,454
W1242	----	Williamsfield	Waterworks	6	16,000	13,090	29,090	29,090
W1244	----	Libertyville	School	6	17,000	16,363	33,363	36,363
W1245	----	Decatur	Subway	5	----------	92,454	92,454	205,454
W1247	----	Worth	School addition	6	9,000	9,000	18,000	20,000
W1248	----	Patterson	School	5	----------	11,454	11,454	25,454
W1250	----	East Peoria	Disposal plant	6	145,000	118,636	263,636	263,636
W1251	----	Pekin	Paving	5	----------	40,090	40,090	89,090
W1253	----	Woodstock	Electric plant	5	----------	30,712	30,712	68,250
W1254	----	Chicago	Viaduct	5	----------	420,000	420,000	933,333
W1255	----	----do	Street lights	5	----------	556,714	556,714	1,237,143
W1257	----	----do	Street markers	5	----------	43,200	43,200	96,000
W1258	----	Peoria	Bridges	5	----------	71,550	71,550	159,000
W1262	----	Christian County.	Highway	5	----------	97,363	97,363	216,363

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

ILLINOIS—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No.		Location	Type	Key	Requested amount			Estimated cost
Main	Sub				Loan	Grant	Total	
W1264	----	Henderson County.	Highways	5		$133,363	$133,363	$296,363
W1265	----	Biggsville Township.	Streets	5		20,454	20,454	45,454
W1267	----	Media Township.	do	5		14,727	14,727	32,727
W1268	----	Raritan Township.	do	5		11,863	11,863	26,363
W1270	----	Rozetta	do	5		18,000	18,000	40,000
W1271	----	Stronghurst Township.	do	5		12,600	12,600	28,000
W1272	----	Mackinaw	School addition	5		16,363	16,363	36,363
W1273	----	East Peoria	Municipal building.	5		16,364	16,364	36,364
W1274	----	Perryton	Streets	6	$15,600	12,764	28,364	56,364
W1275	----	North Henderson Township.	do	6	3,000	25,364	28,364	28,364
W1276	----	Ohio Grove Township.	do	6	5,000	24,545	29,545	54,545
W1280	----	East St. Louis	Paving	5		43,071	43,071	95,714
W1283	----	Princeville	Waterworks improvement.	6	5,000	4,090	9,090	9,090
W1291	----	Lewiston	do	6	28,000	22,909	50,909	50,909
W1293	----	Danville	Incinerator	5		13,909	13,909	30,909
W1295	----	Sherrard	School addition	6	4,500	9,000	13,500	20,000
W1296	----	Plymouth	Waterworks	6	26,000	21,272	47,272	47,272
W1297	----	Genessee	School addition	6	5,500	9,818	15,318	21,818
W1299	----	Piper City	Auditorium, gymnasium.	5		30,272	30,272	67,272
W1300	----	Forrest	do	5		22,909	22,909	50,909
W1301	----	East Peoria	School	5		36,000	36,000	80,000
W1303	----	Danville	School addition	5		24,545	24,545	54,545
W1304	----	Elkhart Township.	Highways	5		30,272	30,272	67,272
W1310	----	Arensville	School addition	5		12,272	12,272	27,272
W1311	----	Little York	do	6	8,500	6,954	15,454	15,454
W1314	1	Chestnut	Street improvement.	6	5,000	18,000	23,000	40,000
W1314	2	Maquon	Surfacing	6	5,000	21,272	26,272	47,272
W1314	3	Indian Point	do	6	5,000	27,818	32,818	61,818
W1216	----	Knox County	Highways	5		67,500	67,500	150,000
W1317	----	do	do	5		60,545	60,545	134,545
W1319	----	Highland Park	School improvement.	5		22,500	22,500	50,000
W1320	----	Flossmoor	Disposal plant	6	24,000	19,636	43,636	43,636
W1321	----	Knoxville	Highways	6	5,000	29,454	34,454	65,454
W1322	----	Mount Pulaski	Paving	5		74,454	74,454	165,454
W1323	----	O'Fallon	City Hall	6	11,500	9,409	20,909	20,909
W1324	----	Evansville	Waterworks	6	21,000	17,181	38,181	38,181
W1326	----	Manito	do	6	28,000	22,909	50,909	50,909
W1327	----	Collinsville	Vocational school.	5		16,714	16,714	37,142
W1329	----	Green County	Irrigation	5		13,140	13,140	29,200
W1330	----	Naperville	Municipal improvement.	5		38,571	38,571	85,714
W1332	----	Abingdon	Waterworks improvement.	6	11,000	9,000	20,000	20,000
W1333	----	Central City	School addition	6	12,000	9,818	21,818	21,818
W1334	----	Paris	Disposal plant	5		101,250	101,250	225,000
W1336	----	do	Waterworks improvement.	5		36,000	36,000	80,000
W1337	----	Teutopolis	Waterworks	6	24,000	19,636	43,636	43,636
W1344	----	Lincoln	Paving	5		21,236	21,236	47,191
W1345	----	do	do	5		16,363	16,363	36,363
W1348	----	Marion County.	Highway	5		14,727	14,727	32,727
W1349	----	Avon	Paving	5		17,181	17,181	38,181
W1350	----	Coal City	School addition	5		11,570	11,570	25,714
W1352	----	Collinsville	Library	5		9,000	9,000	20,000
W1356	----	Marseilles	Disposal plant	5		19,500	19,500	43,334
W1358	----	Emden	Waterworks	5		15,545	15,545	34,545
W1364	----	Rock Island	School addition	5		20,455	20,455	45,455

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

ILLINOIS—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No.		Location	Type	Key	Requested amount			Estimated cost
Main	Sub				Loan	Grant	Total	
W1368	----	Moline	Waterworks improvement.	5		$24,750	$24,750	$55,000
W1371	----	Roseville	Streets	6	$5,000	21,272	26,272	47,272
W1373	----	Chester	Waterworks improvement.	5		21,825	21,825	48,500
W1374	----	Sandwich	Disposal plant	6	20,000	16,363	36,363	36,363
W1375	----	Charleston	Electric plant	6	187,000	153,000	340,000	340,000
W1376	----	Adams County	Highways	5		13,090	13,090	29,090
W1377	----	De Witt County.	do	5		135,000	135,000	300,000
W1379	----	Bushnell	Drainage	5		30,272	30,272	67,272
W1380	----	Swan Township.	Streets	6	4,000	20,454	24,454	45,454
W1381	----	Chicago Heights.	School addition	5		32,775	32,775	72,857
W1384	----	Oregon	Waterworks, sewer.	5		31,500	31,500	70,000
W1385	----	Riverside	Paving	5		11,417	11,417	25,370
W1389	----	Elgin	do	5		28,710	28,710	63,800
W1391	----	Sycamore	Municipal building.	6	6,000	6,140	12,140	13,640
W1394	----	Waukegan	Dock	5		24,425	24,425	54,279
W1395	----	do	Paving	5		31,090	31,090	69,090
W1396	----	do	Water mains	5		12,024	12,024	26,720
W1397	----	Oswego	Disposal plant	6	10,000	8,181	18,181	18,181
W1399	----	Maywood	Town hall	5		11,385	11,385	25,300
W1400	----	do	Library addition.	5		11,385	11,385	25,300
W1401	----	do	Swimming pool	5		17,550	17,550	39,000
W1403	----	Chicago	Viaduct	5		197,640	197,640	439,200
W1405	----	do	Pier	5		46,890	46,890	104,200
W1407	----	do	Harbor improvement.	5		49,572	49,572	110,160
W1408	----	do	Wharf	5		55,845	55,845	124,100
W1411	----	Woodstock	Hospital addition.	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1413	----	East Moline	Sidewalks	5		20,454	20,454	45,454
W1421	----	Rantoul	Heating, ventilating.	6	6,500	5,400	11,900	12,000
W1422	----	Peoria	Paving	5		72,300	72,300	160,660
W1423	----	do	do	5		107,680	107,680	239,290
W1432	----	Godfrey	School addition	6	18,000	14,727	32,727	32,727
W1435	----	Chillicothe	Paving	5		14,786	14,786	32,857
W1437	----	Metropolis	Courthouse addition.	5		33,341	33,341	74,092
W1439	----	Harrisburg	High school addition.	6	53,000	43,363	96,363	96,363
W1445	----	Pittsfield	Paving	5		209,087	209,087	464,638
W1446	----	Moline	do	5		13,739	13,739	30,533
W1448	----	West Chicago	Disposal plant	6	44,000	36,000	80,000	80,000
W1452	----	Eminence Township.	Highways	5		21,270	21,270	47,270
W1456	----	Lewiston	Disposal plant	6	28,000	22,910	50,910	50,910
W1458	----	Greenville	do	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1459	----	Centralia	City hall	6	49,000	40,090	89,090	89,090
W1460	----	do	Water tank	6	11,000	9,000	20,000	20,000
W1467	----	Galesburg	Storm sewer	5		76,779	76,779	170,620
W1474	----	Carlyle	Paving	5		20,750	20,750	46,110
W1476	----	Alton	Hospital addition.	5		293,915	293,915	653,144
W1477	----	Anna	do	5		345,911	345,911	768,690
W1479	----	Dixon	do	5		551,250	551,250	1,225,000
W1480	----	Dwight	Reformatory	5		52,331	52,331	116,290
W1484	----	Jacksonville	Hospital	5		158,915	158,915	353,144
W1487	----	Peoria	Hospital addition.	5		203,915	203,915	453,144
W1491	----	Macomb	Industrial building.	5		326,250	326,250	725,000
W1493	----	Urbana	Building	5		245,250	245,250	545,000
W1501	----	Charleston	do	5		285,750	285,750	635,000
W1506	----	Joy	School	6	60,000	49,091	109,091	109,091

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 13, 1936—Contd.

ILLINOIS—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1507	----	Wood River	Combination sewer.	5	----------	$32,700	$32,700	$72,727
W1510	----	Homer	Waterworks	6	$25,000	20,454	45,454	45,454
W1513	----	Mattoon	Disposal plant	6	169,000	138,273	307,273	307,273
W1514	----	Bloomington	High school addition.	6	36,000	29,454	65,454	65,454
W1515	----	Mendon	Auditorium, gymnasium.	5	----------	13,075	13,075	29,000
W1516	----	Hardin	School addition	5	----------	10,000	10,000	25,000
W1517	----	Belleville	Paving	5	----------	55,636	55,636	123,636
W1518	----	Jonesboro	Waterworks	6	27,000	22,090	49,090	49,090
W1519	----	Elkville	Gymnasium	6	10,000	12,272	22,272	27,272
W1520	----	Oneida	School	6	47,000	38,454	85,454	85,454
W1525	----	Elgin	Gymnasium	5	----------	212,465	212,465	472,145
W1527	----	Springfield	Municipal building.	5	----------	763,071	763,071	1,695,714
W1529	----	do	Paving	5	----------	13,742	13,742	41,818
W1537	----	Prairie Township.	Streets	6	4,000	25,363	29,363	56,363
W1538	----	Rock Creek	do	6	5,000	35,100	40,100	78,000
W1539	----	Fountain Green	do	6	2,978	18,000	20,978	40,000
W1540	----	Durham	do	6	3,000	22,090	25,090	49,090
W1545	----	East Alton	Auditorium	5	----------	27,000	27,000	60,000
W1546	----	do	Library	5	----------	13,254	13,254	29,454
W1547	----	Dupo	Fieldhouse	5	----------	40,909	40,909	90,909
W1548	----	Monmouth	School	5	----------	68,931	68,931	153,181
W1551	----	Sangamon County.	Paving	5	----------	106,363	106,363	236,363
W1552	----	Byron	Disposal plant	6	11,500	9,409	20,909	20,909
W1555	----	Pana	Waterworks improvement.	6	14,000	11,454	25,454	25,454
W1560	----	Metamora	Gymnasium	5	----------	16,363	16,363	36,363
W1568	----	Trenton	Paving	5	----------	13,090	13,090	29,090
W1570	----	Roxana	Waterworks	5	----------	17,181	17,181	38,181
W1586	----	Orangeville	Paving	5	----------	24,120	24,120	53,600
W1589	----	Madison County.	School	6	4,000	4,500	8,500	10,000
W1590	----	Jacksonville	Paving	5	----------	58,050	58,050	129,000
W1594	----	Washington Park.	Community building.	6	12,000	9,818	21,818	21,818
W1597	----	Pike County	Bridges	5	----------	22,090	22,090	49,090
W1598	----	Galesburg Township.	Highways	6	5,000	24,545	29,545	54,545
W1600	----	East Moline	Auditorium, gymnasium.	5	----------	40,090	40,090	89,090
W1601	----	Roxana	Community building.	5	----------	27,433	27,433	27,433
W1603	----	Sanagamon	Bridges	5	----------	13,090	13,090	29,090
W1609	----	Plano	Disposal plant	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1610	----	Shelbyville	Community building.	5	----------	33,954	33,954	75,454
W1611	----	Humphrey	Waterworks	6	20,000	16,363	36,363	36,363
W1614	----	Walnut	Storm sewer	6	9,000	7,363	16,363	16,363
W1618	----	Chicago	Traffic signals	5	----------	28,350	28,350	63,000
W1621	----	Skokie Valley	Drainage	5	----------	20,475	20,475	45,500
W1624	----	Taylorville	Disposal plant	5	----------	53,325	53,325	118,500
W1626	----	Olney	do	6	46,000	37,636	83,636	83,636
W1628	----	Argo	High school addition.	5	----------	73,800	73,800	164,000
W1633	----	Deerfield	Disposal plant	5	----------	22,815	22,815	50,700
W1634	----	Wauconda	Waterworks	5	----------	11,501	11,501	25,558
W1635	----	Lake Villa	do	5	----------	15,545	15,545	34,545
W1638	----	Lake Park	Waterworks, sewer.	5	----------	28,636	28,636	63,636
W1640	----	Highland	Paving	5	----------	24,934	24,934	55,410
W1643	----	Rock Island	Pumping station	5	----------	10,638	10,638	23,640
W1646	----	Belleville	Detention home	5	----------	5,036	5,036	11,190
W1647	----	East St. Louis	Bridges	5	----------	54,180	54,180	120,400
W1648	----	Belleville	Park improvement.	5	----------	13,500	13,500	30,000

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

ILLINOIS—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1653	----	East St. Louis	Harbor improvement.	5	----------	28,636	28,636	63,636
W1654	----	Peru	Sanitary sewer	5	----------	26,181	26,181	58,181
W1655	----	Lawrenceville	Hospital	6	53,000	43,363	96,363	96,363
W1656	----	East St. Louis	Streets	5	----------	60,545	60,545	134,545
W1664	----	Wood River	Waterworks improvement.	5	----------	20,583	20,583	45,742
W1670		Wythe Township.	Highways	5	----------	22,073	22,073	49,050
W1671	----	Copley	Streets	6	5,000	17,950	22,950	39,888
W1675	----	Braceville	School	6	7,500	6,136	13,636	13,636
W1687	----	Chicago	Harbor improvement.	5	----------	63,000	63,000	140,000
W1688	----	do	Pier sheds	5	----------	129,272	129,272	227,272
W1692	----	Des Plaines	Municipal building.	5	----------	39,920	39,920	88,710
W1701	----	Pekin	Paving	5	----------	15,546	15,546	34,546
W1704	----	Virden	School addition	5	----------	19,350	19,350	43,000
		Total			14,019,378	22,858,616	36,877,994	57,130,118

INDIANA

5141	----	Marion County	Bridges	2	$850,725	$283,575	$1,134,300	$1,134,300
6885	----	Monticello	Jail	2	18,000	7,000	25,000	25,000
W1009	----	Oil township	School	5	----------	8,385	8,385	19,139
W1018	----	LaFayette	Fieldhouse	5	----------	222,300	222,300	494,000
W1041	----	Patricksburg	School repairs	5	----------	4,500	4,500	10,000
W1058	----	Liberty	Memorial	5	----------	7,146	7,146	15,880
W1060	----	Salem	Disposal plant	6	28,000	22,909	50,909	50,909
W1066	----	Edinburg	Filtration plant	6	42,000	34,363	76,363	76,363
W1073	----	Vince	Cemetery	5	----------	72,945	72,945	162,100
W1074	----	Nappanee	Library	5	----------	15,728	15,728	34,952
W1097	----	Frankfort	City hall	5	----------	47,326	47,326	105,170
W1104	----	Speedway	School	5	----------	41,715	41,715	92,700
W1111	----	Michigan	Auditorium	5	----------	156,480	156,480	347,735
W1114	----	Newcastle	Filtration plant	5	----------	177,000	177,000	393,400
W1120	----	Tell City	Swimming pool	5	----------	9,177	9,177	20,393
W1123	----	White River Township.	School	5	----------	69,000	69,000	153,350
W1124	----	Attica	Paving	5	----------	16,335	16,335	36,300
W1125	----	Greendale	do	5	----------	14,850	14,850	33,000
W1126	----	do	Storm sewer	5	----------	11,250	11,250	25,000
W1129	----	Crawfordsville	Filtration plant	5	----------	80,000	80,000	180,000
W1134	----	Bremen	Electrical plant	5	----------	8,100	8,100	18,050
W1137	----	Francesville	Waterworks	6	19,000	18,000	37,000	40,000
W1151	----	Cambridge City.	Disposal plant	6	27,000	22,090	49,090	49,090
W1152	----	Corydon	do	5	----------	42,750	42,750	95,000
W1153	----	Perry Township.	School	5	----------	55,800	55,800	124,000
W1156	----	Kouts	Waterworks	5	----------	20,715	20,715	46,03
W1159	----	Middletown	School addition.	5	----------	9,450	9,450	21,00
W1166	----	Bicknell	Waterworks improvement.	5	----------	19,937	19,937	44,305
W1170	----	Moscow	School improvement.	5	----------	12,350	12,350	27,444
W1173	----	Vincennes	Park improvement.	5	----------	43,500	43,500	96,700
W1179	----	Bethel Township.	School addition	5	----------	13,443	13,443	29,874
W1181	----	Elletsville	do	5	----------	11,190	11,190	24,868
W1191	----	Vallonia	do	5	----------	17,955	17,955	39,900
W1193	----	Milltown	Gymnasium	5	----------	21,093	21,093	46,875
W1196	----	Noblesville	Courthouse, jail.	5	----------	11,484	11,484	26,100

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

INDIANA—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No.		Location	Type	Key	Requested amount			Estimated cost
Main	Sub				Loan	Grant	Total	
W1205	----	Scott Township.	Auditorium, gymnasium.	5	----------	$14,600	$14,600	$32,444
W1206	----	Goshen	School addition	5	----------	15,950	15,950	35,444
W1207	----	Bloomington	Laboratory	5	----------	181,966	181,966	404,368
W1209	----	East Chicago	School addition	5	----------	180,000	180,000	400,000
W1210	----	Hartford City	Disposal plant	6	$72,000	58,909	130,909	130,909
W1213	----	Shelbyville	Hospital	6	8,000	6,545	14,545	14,545
W1216	----	Aurora	Sanitary sewer	5	----------	18,765	18,765	41,700
W1218	----	Batesville	do	5	----------	75,415	75,415	167,590
W1225	----	Anderson	do	6	687,000	562,091	1,249,091	1,249,091
W1227	----	Terre Haute	do	5	----------	155,317	155,317	345,150
W1231	----	Wabash	Auditorium	5	----------	30,600	30,600	68,000
W1232	----	Huntington	Stadium	5	----------	9,000	9,000	20,000
W1235	----	Washington Township.	School	6	31,000	25,360	56,360	56,360
W1238	----	Vanderburgh County.	Jail	5	----------	46,800	46,800	104,000
W1239	----	Prairie Creek Township.	Heating plant	5	----------	6,136	6,136	13,636
W1253	----	Evansville	Garage	6	45,000	36,818	81,818	81,818
W1255	----	Mishawaka	Street improvement.	5	----------	101,610	101,610	225,800
W1258	----	Spencer	Jail	5	----------	11,900	11,900	26,460
W1264	----	Michigan City	Docks	5	----------	37,800	37,800	84,000
W1266	----	Salamonia Township.	School addition	5	----------	18,324	18,324	40,720
W1268	----	Madison	Jail	6	51,000	41,727	92,727	92,727
W1270	----	Huntington	Filtration plant	6	110,000	90,000	200,000	200,000
W1277	----	Peru	Disposal plant	6	300,000	245,454	545,454	545,454
W1281	----	La Porte	City hall	6	37,000	29,895	66,895	66,895
W1290	----	Richmond	Auditorium	5	----------	90,900	90,900	202,015
W1294	----	East Chicago	Courthouse, jail.	5	----------	112,725	112,725	250,500
W1297	----	Bloomington	School	5	----------	5,813	5,813	12,918
W1299	----	East Chicago	Park improvement.	5	----------	40,950	40,950	91,000
W1300	----	Fremont	Waterworks	6	30,000	24,545	54,545	54,545
W1302	----	Martinsville	Disposal plant	6	65,000	53,181	118,181	118,181
W1303	----	New Albany	do	6	242,000	198,000	440,000	440,000
W1305	----	Delphi	School	5	----------	82,350	82,350	183,000
W1306	----	Terre Haute	University building.	5	----------	107,820	107,820	239,600
W1313	----	Elnora	Waterworks	6	25,000	24,545	49,545	54,545
W1316	----	Highland	Swimming pool	5	----------	41,058	41,058	91,242
W1317	----	Boonville	Waterworks	5	----------	9,000	9,000	20,000
W1322	----	Evansville	Garage	5	----------	16,551	16,551	36,780
W1323	----	Rossville	Waterworks	6	20,000	16,364	36,364	36,364
W1325	----	Mishawaka	Disposal plant	6	381,000	311,727	692,727	692,727
W1334	----	Peru	School	6	11,000	9,000	20,000	20,000
W1339	----	La Porte	Courthouse repairs.	5	----------	20,300	20,300	45,136
W1340	----	Muncie	Bridge	5	----------	379,125	379,125	842,500
W1342	----	Indianapolis	Auditorium	5	----------	900,000	900,000	2,000,000
W1343	----	Whiting	Fire Department.	5	----------	27,450	27,450	61,000
W1344	----	Center Township.	School	5	----------	12,600	12,600	28,000
W1345	----	West LaFayette	University buildings.	5	----------	63,675	63,675	141,500
W1346	----	Charlottesville	School	5	----------	75,780	75,780	168,400
W1347	----	Gary	do	5	----------	69,750	69,750	155,000
W1349	----	Jamestown	do	5	----------	56,340	56,340	125,200
W1350	----	Bloomfield	do	5	----------	5,400	5,400	12,000
W1354	----	Lebanon	Hospital addition.	5	----------	63,000	63,000	140,000
		Total			3,099,725	6,448,772	9,548,497	14,848,19

List of pending non-Feaeral projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

IOWA

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No.		Location	Type	Key	Requested amount			Estimated cost
Main	Sub				Loan	Grant	Total	
W1004	----	Ida County	Highway	5	----------	$76,500	$76,500	$170,000
W1010	----	Sibley	Lighting plant	5	----------	18,000	18,000	40,000
W1015	----	Wapello	Jail	5	----------	11,250	11,250	25,000
W1020	----	Sioux County	Highway	5	----------	160,200	160,200	356,000
W1035	----	Harcourt	Auditorium, gymnasium.	6	$11,500	9,409	20,909	20,909
W1046	----	Washington	Gymnasium	5	----------	45,900	45,900	102,000
W1050	----	Northwood	Highway	5	----------	22,500	22,500	50,000
W1051	----	Cedar Rapids	Underpass	5	----------	9,900	9,900	22,000
W1060	----	Earling	Paving	5	----------	9,000	9,000	20,000
W1066	----	Marshalltown	County home	5	----------	29,700	29,700	66,000
W1070	----	Bancroft	Paving	5	----------	17,181	17,181	38,181
W1071	----	Buffalo Center	do	5	----------	13,050	13,050	29,000
W1085	----	Iowa City	Hospital	5	----------	13,500	13,500	30,000
W1090	----	Ringgold County.	Highways	5	----------	57,600	57,600	128,000
W1092	----	Rock Rapids	Electrical plant plant.	5	----------	109,427	109,427	243,170
W1096	----	Albert City	School addition	5	----------	21,150	21,150	47,000
W1099	----	Turin	School	6	21,000	17,181	38,181	38,181
W1107	----	Adams County	Highways	5	----------	28,800	28,800	64,000
W1108	----	Camp Dodge	Garage	5	----------	14,850	14,850	33,000
W1113	----	Wesley	Water tank	6	4,000	3,272	7,272	7,272
W1121	----	Oelwein	Waterworks improvement.	5	----------	21,150	21,150	47,000
W1122	----	Panama	Street improvement.	5	----------	8,590	8,590	19,090
W1123	----	Newhall	Municipal building.	5	----------	2,863	2,863	6,363
W1124	----	Joice	School addition	6	7,000	5,727	12,727	12,727
W1130	----	Ames	College	5	----------	13,500	13,500	30,000
W1133	----	McIntire	Gymnasium	5	----------	7,772	7,772	17,272
W1140	----	Decorah	Community building.	5	----------	36,000	36,000	80,000
W1143	----	Riverside	Auditorium, gymnasium.	6	12,500	10,227	22,727	22,727
W1144	----	Oxford	Gymnasium	6	10,000	8,151	18,181	18,181
W1147	----	Decorah	Swimming pool	5	----------	16,200	16,200	36,000
W1149	----	Cherokee	Street improvement.	5	----------	18,000	18,000	40,000
W1150	----	Manning	School addition	5	----------	16,200	16,200	36,000
W1154	----	Dunlap	Heating plant	5	----------	3,681	3,681	8,181
W1159	----	Springville	Paving	5	----------	11,700	11,700	26,000
W1161	----	Britt	Waterworks improvement.	6	15,000	12,272	27,272	27,272
W1168	----	Dubuque	Schools	5	----------	384,750	384,750	855,000
W1171	----	Muscatine County.	Highways	5	----------	81,000	81,000	180,000
W1175	----	Ames	Clinic building	5	----------	81,000	81,000	180,000
W1177	----	Cedar Falls	Gymnasium	5	----------	49,050	49,050	109,000
W1178	----	Fairfield	Street improvement.	5	----------	8,182	8,182	18,182
W1179	----	Calamus	Waterworks	5	----------	11,700	11,700	26,000
W1182	----	Tama	Street improvement.	5	----------	4,909	4,909	10,909
W1189	----	Dickinson County.	Highways	5	----------	23,400	23,400	52,000
W1191	----	Knoxville	Street improvement.	5	----------	51,750	51,750	115,000
W1192	----	Clarinda	Hospital	5	----------	54,000	54,000	120,000
W1193	----	Cedar Falls	Amphitheater	5	----------	11,925	11,925	26,500
W1196	----	Des Moines	Paving	5	----------	32,130	32,130	131,400
W1197	----	Mason City	School	5	----------	135,000	135,000	300,000
W1198	----	Maquoketa	Waterworks improvement.	5	----------	18,360	18,360	40,800
W1204	----	Webster City	Paving	5	----------	9,000	9,000	20,000
W1205	----	Oxford	Street improvement.	5	----------	9,409	9,409	20,909
W1207	----	Shenandoah	School	5	----------	67,500	67,500	150,000
W1208	----	Cherokee County.	Highway	5	----------	140,424	140,424	312,000

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

IOWA—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No.		Location	Type	Key	Requested amount			Estimated cost
Main	Sub				Loan	Grant	Total	
W1209	----	Ames	School	5	----------	$225,000	$225,000	$500,000
W1211	----	Spencer	Disposal plant	5	----------	45,450	45,450	101,000
W1212	----	Jefferson	Hospital	5	----------	45,000	45,000	100,000
W1219	----	Osceola	Watermains	5	----------	12,150	12,150	27,000
W1220	----	Des Moines	Park improvements	5	----------	14,400	14,400	32,000
W1222	----	Brooklyn	School addition	5	----------	28,800	28,800	64,000
W1224	----	Postville	Storm sewer	5	----------	11,475	11,475	25,500
W1225	----	Menlo	Waterworks	5	----------	18,000	18,000	40,000
W1228	----	Linn County	Surfacing	5	----------	24,120	24,120	53,600
W1229	----	----do	Bridges	5	----------	30,150	30,150	67,000
W1230	----	----do	Grading	5	----------	41,400	41,400	92,000
W1232	----	Marcus	Street improvement	5	----------	67,500	67,500	150,000
W1233	----	Boone County	Highways	5	----------	27,000	27,000	60,000
W1234	----	Vinton	Dormitory	5	----------	33,750	33,750	75,000
W1235	----	Council Bluffs	Hospital	5	----------	27,000	27,000	60,000
W1236	----	Iowa City	Power, waterworks	5	----------	29,250	29,250	65,000
W1237	----	----do	Building improvement	5	----------	22,950	22,950	51,000
W1238	----	----do	Science building	5	----------	15,750	15,750	35,000
W1239	----	----do	Laboratory	5	----------	27,900	27,900	62,000
W1240	----	Adel	Municipal building	5	----------	18,000	18,000	40,000
W1241	----	Calhoun County	Highway improvement	5	----------	98,325	98,325	218,500
W1243	----	Davenport	Storm sewer	5	----------	161,325	161,325	358,500
W1244	----	----do	Traffic signal	5	----------	17,100	17,100	38,000
W1245	----	Bussey	Auditorium, gymnasium	6	$13,000	10,636	23,636	23,636
W1246	----	Manly	Disposal plants	5	----------	34,200	34,200	76,000
W1247	----	Ames	Light plant	5	----------	35,550	35,550	79,000
W1248	----	Davenport	Paving	5	----------	131,400	131,400	292,000
W1249	----	----do	Disposal plant	5	----------	356,400	356,400	792,000
W1250	----	Centerville	Community building	5	----------	55,350	55,350	123,000
W1252	----	Dysart	----do	5	----------	12,600	12,600	28,000
W1254	----	Waterloo	Disposal plant	6	578,000	472,909	1,050,909	1,050,909
W1255	----	Grafton	Waterworks	5	----------	10,227	10,227	22,727
W1259	----	Johnson County	Highway	5	----------	41,400	41,400	92,000
W1261	----	Fort Dodge	Disposal plant	6	231,000	189,000	420,000	420,000
W1262	----	Fairfield	Waterworks improvement	6	12,500	10,227	22,727	22,727
W1263	----	Cedar Rapids	Water mains	6	79,000	64,636	143,636	143,636
W1265	----	----do	Police station	6	69,000	56,454	125,454	125,454
W1266	----	Delaware County	Highway	5	----------	20,250	20,250	45,000
W1267	----	----do	Bridge	5	----------	11,475	11,475	25,500
W1269	----	Butler	Highways	5	----------	82,800	82,800	184,000
W1270	----	Waverly	Light plant	5	----------	49,500	49,500	110,000
W1274	----	Norway	Municipal building	5	----------	6,525	6,525	14,500
W1276	----	Birmingham	Auditorium, gymnasium	6	6,000	4,909	10,909	10,909
W1277	----	Rock Rapids	Swimming pool	6	12,000	9,818	21,818	21,818
W1278	----	Wayland	Waterworks	5	----------	15,750	15,750	35,000
W1280	----	Marshalltown	Disposal plant	6	255,000	208,636	463,636	463,636
W1281	----	Jefferson County	Highway	5	----------	24,075	24,075	53,500
W1282	----	Des Moines	Street improvements	5	----------	38,250	38,250	85,000
W1284	----	Floyd County	Bridge	5	----------	17,235	17,235	38,300
W1287	----	Essex	Waterworks	6	3,000	2,454	5,454	5,454
W1288	----	Clay County	Jail	5	----------	11,385	11,385	25,300
W1289	----	Franklin County	Highway	5	----------	39,600	39,600	88,000
W1290	----	Warren County	Courthouse	5	----------	58,050	58,050	129,000
W1292	----	Bonaparte	Auditorium, gymnasium	6	4,000	6,300	10,300	14,000

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

IOWA—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No.		Location	Type	Key	Requested amount			Estimated cost
Main	Sub				Loan	Grant	Total	
W1294	----	Oakdale	Dormitory	5	----------	$47,250	$47,250	$105,000
W1296	----	Cherokee	Boiler	5	----------	42,750	42,750	95,000
W1297	----	Clarinda	Dining hall	5	----------	90,000	90,000	200,000
W1298	----	Bremer	Highways	5	----------	14,850	14,850	33,000
W1300	----	Glenwood	School	5	----------	57,150	57,150	127,000
W1303	----	Mason City	Swimming pool	5	----------	14,850	14,850	33,000
W1304	----	O'Brien County	Highway	5	----------	52,650	52,650	117,000
W1306	----	Anthon	School addition	5	----------	9,409	9,409	20,909
W1307	----	Oto	Auditorium, gymnasium	5	----------	12,272	12,272	27,272
W1308	----	Sioux City	Flood control	5	----------	54,000	54,000	120,000
W1310	----	Oakland	Waterworks	6	$7,500	6,136	13,636	13,636
W1313	----	Mapleton	Auditorium, gymnasium	5	----------	14,850	14,850	33,000
W1314	----	Avoca	Waterworks improvement	6	6,500	5,318	11,818	11,818
W1316	----	Scott County	Bridges	5	----------	30,150	30,150	67,000
W1317	----	Walker	School addition	5	----------	12,375	12,375	27,500
W1318	----	Sac County	Highway	5	----------	13,500	13,500	30,000
W1319	----	----do	----do	5	----------	17,325	17,325	38,500
W1320	----	----do	----do	5	----------	26,100	26,100	58,000
W1323	----	Iowa City	School	5	----------	326,250	326,250	725,000
W1328	----	Rockwell	Auditorium, gymnasium	5	----------	8,181	8,181	18,181
W1329	----	Ames	Laboratory	5	----------	19,935	19,935	44,300
W1333	----	Des Moines	Fair buildings	5	----------	17,640	17,640	39,200
W1335	----	----do	Paving	5	----------	52,200	52,200	116,000
W1336	----	----do	----do	5	----------	30,600	30,600	98,000
W1337	----	Le Mars	Electric plant	5	----------	172,000	172,000	382,300
W1339	----	West Bend	Town hall	5	----------	2,610	2,610	5,800
W1340	----	Brandon	Auditorium, gymnasium	6	9,000	7,363	16,363	16,363
W1347	----	Elkader	School	5	----------	37,125	37,125	82,500
		Total			1,366,500	6,378,557	7,745,057	14,264,611

KANSAS

W1011	----	Junction City	Park development	5	----------	$19,995	$19,995	$44,424
W1013	----	Stafford	Community building	5	----------	14,895	14,895	33,100
W1016	----	Ebna	----do	6	$13,500	11,045	24,545	24,545
W1019	----	McPherson	High school addition	5	----------	80,100	80,100	178,000
W1026	----	Bird City	----do	5	----------	14,600	14,600	32,500
W1027	----	Alma	High school	5	----------	42,300	42,300	94,000
W1033	----	White Cloud	Waterworks	6	17,000	14,000	31,000	31,000
W1037	----	Canton	Curbs	5	----------	18,000	18,000	40,000
W1038	----	Herndon	Auditorium, gymnasium	6	15,500	12,500	28,000	28,000
W1045	----	Bendena	High school	6	17,090	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1047	----	Smith Center	School	5	----------	60,000	60,000	135,000
W1051	----	Eudora	Street improvement	5	----------	21,273	21,273	47,273
W1053	----	Russell	High school	5	----------	113,075	113,075	251,278
W1054	----	Emporia	Gymnasium	5	----------	13,500	13,500	30,000
W1056	----	Atchison	Streets	5	----------	21,600	21,600	48,000
W1061	----	Belleville	Recreation center	6	4,000	28,239	32,239	62,753
W1068	----	Nortonville	High school	5	----------	30,272	30,272	67,272
W1069	----	Clearwater	School addition	5	----------	22,837	22,837	50,750
W1074	----	Galva	Disposal plant	5	----------	12,555	12,555	27,900
W1076	----	White City	Waterworks	5	----------	23,629	23,629	52,508
W1077	----	Damar	School	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1078	----	Lebanon	Waterworks improvement	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1079	----	Wakeeney	Municipal building	5	----------	32,175	32,175	71,500
W1082	----	Wichita	University building	5	----------	24,300	24,300	54,000

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

KANSAS—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1083	----	Strong	Waterworks improvement.	5	----------	$15,975	$15,975	$35,500
W1085	----	Leonardville	Waterworks	5	----------	15,686	15,686	34,857
W1088	----	Lincoln Center	Light plant	5	----------	12,825	12,825	28,500
W1091	----	Norwich	Waterworks	5	----------	16,650	16,650	37,000
W1092	----	Great Bend	Street improvement.	5	----------	41,670	41,670	92,600
W1095	----	Rossville	High school	5	----------	38,004	38,004	84,454
W1096	----	Lawrence	School	5	----------	94,500	94,500	210,000
W1100	----	Oswego	Courthouse, jail	5	----------	146,250	146,250	325,000
W1101	----	Herndon	Electric plant	6	$23,000	17,300	40,300	40,300
W1102	----	Fall River	Auditorium	6	15,500	12,681	28,181	28,181
W1105	----	Bunker Hill	Auditorium, gymnasium.	5	----------	16,920	16,920	37,600
W1106	----	Vermillion	----do----	6	10,500	8,591	19,091	19,091
W1107	----	Eudora	Waterworks	6	31,000	25,364	56,364	56,364
W1109	----	Lawrence	Library addition.	5	----------	15,750	15,750	35,000
W1110	----	----do----	Community building.	5	----------	111,600	111,600	248,000
W1113	----	Ozawkie	Auditorium, gymnasium.	6	10,000	8,182	18,182	18,182
W1114	----	Basehor	High school	5	----------	27,000	27,000	60,000
W1115	----	Pittsburg	Building improvement.	5	----------	21,353	21,353	47,450
W1116	----	Wellsville	School addition	5	----------	15,750	15,750	35,000
W1117	----	Ottowa	School	5	----------	81,000	81,000	180,000
W1118	----	Melvern	Waterworks	6	24,000	19,636	43,636	43,636
W1123	----	Dexter	Auditorium, gymnasium.	6	15,000	12,273	27,273	27,273
W1125	----	Norton	School	6	34,000	36,245	70,245	80,545
W1126	----	Topeka	Streets, sewer	5	----------	67,185	67,185	149,300
W1127	----	----do----	Sanitary sewer	5	----------	31,772	31,772	70,605
W1128	----	Wetmore	Waterworks	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1131	----	Hillsboro	School	5	----------	27,000	27,000	60,000
W1132	----	Iola	Jail	5	----------	36,000	36,000	80,000
W1133	----	Mankato	High school	5	----------	49,536	49,536	110,081
W1136	----	Bazine	Disposal plant	6	18,000	14,727	32,727	32,727
W1137	----	Atchison	Street improvement.	5	----------	18,034	18,034	40,076
W1139	----	Winfield	Swimming pool	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1141	----	Lorraine	Waterworks	5	----------	13,149	13,149	29,221
W1142	----	Chapman	Buildings	5	----------	33,750	33,750	75,000
W1143	----	McLouth	Waterworks	6	26,000	21,273	47,273	47,273
W1147	----	Cedar Point	High school addition.	6	12,500	11,970	24,470	26,600
W1148	----	Richmond	Town hall	5	----------	12,706	12,706	26,236
W1149	----	Severy	Waterworks	5	----------	29,835	29,835	66,300
W1150	----	Lawrence	Streets	5	----------	14,463	14,463	32,140
W1151	----	Clifton	Street improvement.	6	2,500	2,045	4,545	4,545
W1152	----	Topeka	School	5	----------	71,775	71,775	159,500
W1153	----	Eureka	Filtration plant	5	----------	63,652	63,652	141,450
W1154	----	Wamego	High school	5	----------	81,000	81,000	180,000
W1155	----	Topeka	Courthouse	5	----------	315,000	315,000	700,000
W1157	----	Ashland	School	5	----------	45,000	45,000	100,000
W1161	----	Arkansas City	Waterworks	6	413,000	337,909	750,909	750,909
W1162	----	Osawatomie	City hall	5	----------	37,080	37,080	92,400
W1163	----	Palso	Waterworks	6	18,000	14,727	32,727	32,727
W1164	----	Andale	Community building.	5	----------	12,600	12,600	28,000
W1165	----	Westphalia	High school addition.	5	----------	16,875	16,875	37,500
W1166	----	Sylvia	Waterworks	5	----------	17,396	17,396	38,658
W1166	----	Isabel	----do----	5	----------	12,755	12,755	28,344
W1170	----	Soldier	----do----	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1171	----	Fredonia	Filtration plant	5	----------	14,459	14,459	32,130
W1173	----	Atchison	School	5	----------	47,455	47,455	105,455
W1175	----	Oskaloosa	Surfacing	6	65,000	53,181	118,181	118,181
W1176	----	----do----	Highway	6	77,000	63,000	140,000	140,000
W1178	----	Valley Falls	Vocational school.	6	4,500	3,681	8,181	8,181
W1180	----	Le Roy	Waterworks	5	----------	25,155	25,155	55,900
W1181	----	West Mineral	School addition	5	----------	11,864	11,864	26,364

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

KANSAS—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1184	----	Dorrance	Waterworks	6	$17,000	$13,909	$30,909	$30,909
W1186	----	Sabetha	Library	6	10,000	21,375	31,375	47,500
W1187	----	Junction City	Jail	6	25,000	20,454	45,454	45,454
W1188	----	Longford	Waterworks	5	----------	16,400	16,400	36,444
W1189	----	Luray	Auditorium, gymnasium.	6	17,000	3,909	30,909	30,909
W1191	----	El Dorado	Waterworks improvement.	5	----------	64,642	64,642	143,650
W1193	----	Ellis	Dam	6	64,000	52,363	116,363	116,363
W1194	----	Lakin	Courthouse	5	----------	43,650	43,650	97,000
W1195	----	Kismet	Waterworks improvement.	6	3,000	2,454	5,454	5,454
W1197	----	Altamont	City hall	6	10,000	8,181	18,181	18,181
W1198	----	Emporia	Municipal building.	5	----------	54,207	54,207	120,460
W1199	----	Mount Hope	Sanitary sewer	5	----------	16,500	16,500	36,666
W1205	----	Irving	School	5	----------	29,250	29,250	65,000
W1206	----	Park	----do----	5	----------	14,319	14,319	31,820
W1207	----	Chanute	Filtration plant	5	----------	19,235	19,235	42,744
W1210	----	Manhattan	School addition	6	3,500	5,400	8,900	12,000
W1213	----	Chanute	Vocational school.	5	----------	56,250	56,250	125,000
W1215	----	Grinnell	Waterworks	6	23,000	18,818	41,818	41,818
W1216	----	Le Roy	Disposal plant	5	----------	18,000	18,000	40,000
W1217	----	Independence	Gymnasium	5	----------	33,750	33,750	75,000
W1220	----	Topeka	Waterworks improvement.	5	----------	98,182	98,182	218,182
W1224	----	Troy	Jail	5	----------	13,500	13,500	30,000
W1226	----	----do----	Farm building	5	----------	16,650	16,650	37,000
W1227	----	Erie	School	5	----------	22,500	22,500	50,000
W1233	----	Coffeyville	Street improvement.	5	----------	12,150	12,150	27,000
W1234	----	Neosho Rapids	High school	6	23,000	18,818	41,818	41,818
W1237	----	Lawrence	Street improvement.	5	----------	23,175	23,175	51,500
W1238	----	Sedan	School	5	----------	45,000	45,000	100,000
W1239	----	Bonner Springs	City hall	5	----------	13,545	13,545	30,100
W1240	----	Parsons	Stadium	6	1,000	63,000	64,000	140,000
W1242	----	St. Paul	Waterworks, sewer.	6	36,000	29,455	65,455	65,455
W1246	----	Clifton	Waterworks improvement.	6	9,500	7,772	17,272	17,272
W1248	----	Lamont	School addition	6	7,000	5,727	12,727	12,727
W1249	----	Garden City	School	5	----------	40,500	40,500	90,000
W1250	----	Sawyer	----do----	5	----------	36,000	36,000	80,000
W1253	----	Larned	Ward building	5	----------	24,210	24,210	53,800
W1255	----	Topeka	Storm sewer	5	----------	12,330	12,330	27,400
W1256	----	Wichita	Schools	5	----------	139,633	139,633	310,296
W1257	----	Augusta	School	5	----------	56,250	56,250	125,000
W1258	----	Syracuse	Courthouse	6	14,000	29,250	43,250	65,000
W1259	----	Columbus	School	5	----------	22,091	22,091	49,091
W1262	----	Topeka	Storm sewer	5	----------	47,250	47,250	105,000
W1265	----	----do----	Combination sewer.	5	----------	46,485	46,485	103,300
W1270	----	Pittsburg	School	5	----------	40,500	40,500	90,000
W1271	----	----do----	----do----	5	----------	117,000	117,000	260,000
W1274	----	Nickerson	Municipal building.	5	----------	14,918	14,918	33,150
W1275	----	Onaga	Auditorium, provement.	6	33,000	27,000	60,000	60,000
W1281	----	Vermillion	Waterworks	5	----------	18,447	18,447	40,993
W1287	----	Abilene	Stadium	6	5,500	4,500	10,000	10,000
W1288	----	Wichita	Incinerator	5	----------	76,950	76,950	171,000
W1289	----	Olathe	Waterworks improvement.	5	----------	10,350	10,350	23,000
W1290	----	Hesston	Gas main	5	----------	8,100	8,100	18,000
W1291	----	Topeka	Jail	5	----------	40,500	40,500	90,000
W1292	----	Hutchinson	Sanitary sewer	5	----------	54,000	54,000	120,000
W1293	----	Merriam	Auditorium, gymnasium.	5	----------	27,000	27,000	60,000
W1295	----	Attica	Disposal plant	5	----------	22,500	22,500	50,000
		Total			1,268,000	4,974,135	6,242,135	11,057,332

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

KENTUCKY

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No.		Location	Type	Key	Requested amount			Estimated cost
Main	Sub				Loan	Grant	Total	
3718	----	Crestwood	Schools	2	$37,000	$30,273	$67,273	$67,273
5830	----	Pendleton County.	do	2	55,000	45,000	100,000	100,000
6146	----	Shelbyville	do	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1006	----	Bridgeport	School	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1009	----	Flatwoods	Waterworks	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1011	----	Richmond	Dormitory	6	83,000	67,000	150,000	150,000
W1019	----	Paris	School	6	43,000	35,181	78,181	78,181
W1024	----	Madisonville	Waterworks improvements.	5		16,200	16,200	36,000
W1039	----	Evarts	School	6	61,000	49,909	110,909	110,909
W1046	----	Bellevue	Stadium	5		27,347	27,347	60,770
W1053	----	Covington	Jail	5		106,650	106,650	237,000
W1059	----	Warsaw	School	6	29,000	31,910	60,910	70,910
W1064	----	Cynthiana	do	6	18,000	14,727	32,727	32,727
W1067	----	Richmond	Filtration plant	6	56,000	45,818	101,818	101,818
W1068	----	Bath County	Schools	6	114,000	93,272	207,272	207,272
W1070	----	Leitchfield	School addition	6	28,000	22,909	50,909	50,909
W1073	----	Catlettsburg	Auditorium, gymnasium.	6	24,000	19,636	43,636	43,636
W1076	----	London	Waterworks improvement.	5		14,400	14,400	32,000
W1077	----	Hartford	do	6	38,000	35,181	73,181	78,181
W1081	----	Brodhead	Waterworks	6	25,000	20,455	45,455	45,455
W1088	----	Belfry	School	6	49,000	40,090	89,090	89,090
W1093	----	Bloomfield	do	6	21,000	17,182	38,182	38,182
W1105	----	Lewisport	do	6	42,000	34,364	76,364	76,364
W1106	----	Winchester	Auditorium, gymnasium.	6	40,000	32,727	72,727	72,727
W1107	----	Lexington	School	6	173,000	141,545	314,545	314,545
W1109	----	Ravenna	do	6	34,000	27,818	61,818	61,818
W1122	----	Lawrenceburg	Disposal plant	6	47,000	38,454	85,454	85,454
W1129	----	Richmond	Sanitary sewer	6	23,000	18,818	41,818	41,818
W1132	----	Covington	School	5		172,636	172,636	383,636
W1134	----	do	do	5		81,000	81,000	180,000
W1138	----	South Fort Mitchel.	Fire department	6	13,500	11,455	24,955	25,455
W1140	----	Ashland	School	6	25,000	20,454	45,454	45,454
W1145	----	Millersburg	Waterworks	6	1,700	1,391	3,091	3,091
W1146	----	Kirksville	School	6	65,000	53,180	118,180	118,180
W1150	----	Irvington	do	6	24,000	19,636	43,636	43,636
W1153	----	Carlisle	Water tank	6	6,000	4,909	10,909	10,909
W1155	----	Trap	School	6	37,000	30,272	67,272	67,272
W1160	----	Cynthiana	Waterworks	6	28,000	22,909	50,909	50,909
W1167	----	Paris	Sanitary sewer	6	42,000	34,363	76,363	76,363
W1176	----	Union County	Schools	6	47,000	38,455	85,455	85,455
W1178	----	Mason County	do	6	38,000	31,090	69,090	69,090
W1179	----	Allensville	City hall jail	6	1,700	1,718	3,418	3,818
W1188	----	Versailles	Disposal plant	5		18,562	18,562	41,250
W1196	----	Pikeville	School	6	69,000	66,273	135,273	147,273
W1198	----	Ghent	do	6	23,000	18,818	41,818	41,818
W1218	----	Elkhorn City	do	6	35,000	28,636	63,636	63,636
W1224	----	Maysville	do	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1232	----	Jefferson County.	Highway bridge	5		31,339	31,339	69,641
W1242	----	Owensboro	Hospital	5		11,948	11,948	26,551
W1245	----	Beattyville	School	6	37,000	30,273	67,273	67,273
W1246	----	Russell	do	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1249	----	Bradfordsville	Waterworks	6	6,500	10,772	17,272	23,939
		Total			1,639,400	1,848,773	3,488,173	4,109,506

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

LOUISIANA

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No.		Location	Type	Key	Requested amount			Estimated cost
Main	Sub				Loan	Grant	Total	
2053	----	Rayne	Waterworks sewer.	2	$122,000	$48,000	$170,000	$170,000
4529	----	New Orleans	Hospital	2	5,700,000	2,300,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
6387	----	Independence	Waterworks	2	5,000	2,000	7,000	7,000
7662	----	Bordelonville	School	2	30,500	11,500	42,000	42,000
7663	----	Simmesport	School addition	2	18,000	7,000	25,000	25,000
8860	----	Delcambre	Waterworks	2	20,000	8,000	28,000	28,000
9188	----	Port Barre	do	2	18,000	7,000	25,000	25,000
9190	----	Iberia Parish	Bridges	2	199,500	77,800	277,300	277,300
9251	----	Baton Rouge	Buildings	2	522,000	208,000	730,000	730,000
9328	----	Bernice	Waterworks	2	32,000	12,000	44,000	44,000
9335	----	Franklinton	Waterworks, sewer.	2	27,000	10,000	37,000	37,000
9341	----	Lake Charles	Disposal plant	2	116,000	44,000	160,000	160,000
9342	----	Cottonport	Sidewalks	2	24,800	6,800	31,600	31,600
9353	----	Morringsport	Waterworks	2	25,000	10,000	35,000	35,000
W1009	----	Shreveport	Auditorium	5		11,250	11,250	25,000
		Total			6,859,800	2,763,350	9,623,150	9,636,900

MAINE

8041	----	Monticello	School	2	$11,400	$4,800	$16,200	$16,200
W1007	----	Calais	Pier	5		94,796	94,796	210,659
W1008	----	do	High school	5		24,988	24,988	55,529
W1017	----	Jonesport	do	6	23,727	29,000	52,727	52,727
W1022	----	Saco	Fire department	6	33,000	27,000	60,000	60,000
W1025	----	Eastport-Perry	Bridge	5		81,000	81,000	180,000
W1026	----	Randolph	Municipal improvements.	6	8,500	6,954	15,454	15,454
W1028	----	Dexter	do	6	23,000	18,818	41,818	41,818
W1031	----	Princeton	School repairs	6	4,000	6,545	10,545	14,545
W1032	----	Sanford	Park improvements.	5		11,835	11,835	26,300
W1037	----	Windham	Water mains	5		72,031	72,031	160,071
W1038	----	Gray	Community building.	6	15,000	12,272	27,272	27,272
W1039	----	Hampden	Sanitary sewers	5		23,571	23,571	52,381
W1041	----	Oakland	Fire department	6	11,000	9,000	20,000	20,000
W1045	----	Kittery	Bridge	5		55,152	55,152	122,500
W1046	----	Rumford Point	do	5		54,450	54,450	121,000
W1049	----	Sullivan	Waterworks	6	21,000	17,181	38,181	38,181
W1050	----	Lyman	Building	6	11,000	9,000	20,000	20,000
W1056	----	Bangor	Municipal improvements.	5		286,650	286,650	637,000
W1058	----	York	Waterworks	5		51,545	51,545	114,545
W1062	----	Liberty	School	5		15,693	15,693	34,875
		Total			161,627	912,281	1,073,908	2,021,171

MARYLAND

W1033	----	Anne Arundel County.	Schools	5		$97,268	$97,268	$215,150
W1036	----	Owings Mills	Power improvements.	5		53,100	53,100	118,000
W1037	----	Crownsville	Staff buildings	5		46,593	46,593	103,540
W1046	----	Aberdeen	Municipal improvements.	6	$39,000	31,909	70,909	70,909
W1057	----	Elkton	High school	5		81,000	81,000	180,000
W1060	----	Washington County.	Municipal building.	5		102,293	102,293	227,315
W1062	----	Tydings-on-Bay	Bulkhead	6	15,000	12,273	27,273	27,273
W1067	----	Riverdale	Municipal improvements.	5		18,000	18,000	40,000
W1070	----	Pikesville	Infirmary	6	51,000	41,727	92,727	92,727
W1071	----	do	Dormitory	6	47,000	38,455	85,455	85,455
W1072	----	Pocomoke City	Municipal building	5		21,062	21,062	46,850
W1074	----	Denton	Streets	5		20,925	20,925	46,500
W1075	----	Calvert	School	5		22,500	22,500	78,100
		Total			152,000	587,125	739,125	1,331,819

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

MASSACHUSETTS

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No.		Location	Type	Key	Requested amount			Estimated cost
Main	Sub				Loan	Grant	Total	
W1004	----	Framingham	Streets	5	----------	$90,000	$90,000	$200,000
W1040	----	Arlington	Library	5	----------	14,400	14,400	32,000
W1055	----	Pittsfield	Paving	5	----------	20,250	20,250	45,000
W1057	----	Harwich	Courthouse	5	----------	55,350	55,350	123,000
W1058	----	Barnstable	---do---	5	----------	89,100	89,100	198,000
W1059	----	Pocasset	Ward Building	5	----------	29,250	29,250	65,000
W1064	----	West Bridgewater.	Fire department	5	----------	12,150	12,150	27,000
W1074	----	Arlington	Municipal Building.	5	----------	14,400	14,400	32,000
W1078	----	Boston	City hall	5	----------	1,125,000	1,125,000	2,500,000
W1105	----	Springfield	Bridge	5	----------	14,670	14,670	32,600
W1107	----	Everett	Garage	5	----------	18,450	18,450	41,000
W1127	----	Somerville	Fieldhouse	5	----------	54,135	54,135	120,300
W1128	----	---do---	Stadium	5	----------	53,865	53,865	119,700
W1133	----	Lawrence	Swimming pool.	5	----------	52,200	52,200	115,600
W1139	----	Taunton	Nurses Home	5	----------	143,595	143,595	319,100
W1141	----	Amherst	Library	5	----------	18,000	18,000	40,000
W1149	----	Northampton	Municipal building.	5	----------	139,599	139,599	310,000
W1158	----	Eastham	School	5	----------	18,090	18,090	40,200
W1159	----	Springfield	Auditorium	5	----------	18,450	18,450	41,000
W1163	----	---do---	Park development.	5	----------	113,850	113,850	253,000
W1166	----	---do---	Municipal improvements.	5	----------	34,650	34,650	77,000
W1167	----	---do---	School	5	----------	446,850	446,850	993,000
W1169	----	Cheshire	Police station	5	----------	20,250	20,250	45,000
W1177	----	Framingham	Reformatory	5	----------	89,325	89,325	198,500
W1187	----	Worcester	Street	5	----------	40,185	40,185	89,300
W1188	----	---do---	---do---	5	----------	18,517	18,517	41,150
W1191	----	---do---	---do---	5	----------	59,400	59,400	132,000
W1192	----	---do---	Streets	5	----------	53,100	53,100	118,000
W1193	----	---do---	---do---	5	----------	24,615	24,615	54,700
W1194	----	---do---	---do---	5	----------	49,224	49,224	109,387
W1195	----	---do---	---do---	5	----------	39,150	39,150	87,000
W1196	----	---do---	---do---	5	----------	44,190	44,190	98,200
W1198	----	Lowell	Street improvement.	5	----------	225,450	225,450	501,000
W1199	----	---do---	Stadium	5	----------	74,250	74,250	165,000
W1204	----	Easthampton	Streets	5	----------	20,700	20,700	46,000
W1214	----	Somerville	Municipal building.	5	----------	119,700	119,700	266,000
W1215	----	---do---	School	5	----------	76,275	76,275	169,500
W1217	----	---do---	Library	5	----------	49,950	49,950	111,000
W1219	----	Needham	Water mains	5	----------	38,790	38,790	86,200
W1224	----	Dedham	Streets	5	----------	23,400	23,400	52,000
W1233	----	Easthampton	---do---	5	----------	11,745	11,745	26,100
W1243	----	Springfield	---do---	5	----------	306,000	306,000	680,000
W1244	----	---do---	---do---	5	----------	204,750	204,750	455,000
W1246	----	Everett	Church	5	----------	13,500	13,500	30,000
W1247	----	---do---	Grade crossing	5	----------	1,477,800	1,477,800	3,284,000
W1254	----	Methuen	Municipal improvements.	5	----------	12,150	12,150	27,000
W1255	----	---do---	---do---	5	----------	12,150	12,150	27,000
W1259	----	Lynnfield	High school	5	----------	54,000	54,000	120,000
W1266	----	Worcester	Library	5	----------	32,625	32,625	72,500
W1267	----	---do---	---do---	5	----------	32,400	32,400	72,000
W1268	----	---do---	---do---	5	----------	32,400	32,400	72,000
W1273	----	---do---	Stadium	5	----------	33,750	33,750	75,000
W1274	----	---do---	Library	5	----------	364,658	364,658	810,350
W1277	----	---do---	School addition	5	----------	35,100	35,100	78,000
W1285	----	New Bedford	Streets	5	----------	81,000	81,000	180,000
W1287	----	Cambridge	Hospital addition.	5	----------	54,000	54,000	120,000
W1290	----	Rehoboth	Municipal improvements.	5	----------	14,850	14,850	33,000
W1295	----	Bellingham	Channel	5	----------	29,250	29,250	65,000
W1298	----	Wakefield	Streets	5	----------	24,030	24,030	53,400
W1300	----	---do---	School	5	----------	163,872	163,872	364,160

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No.		Location	Type	Key	Requested amount			Estimated cost
Main	Sub				Loan	Grant	Total	
W1302	----	Marion	Dredging	5	----------	$12,150	$12,150	$27,000
W1303	----	Chilmark	---do---	5	----------	31,050	31,050	69,000
W1306	----	Gloucester	---do---	5	----------	22,500	22,500	50,000
W1307	----	Plymouth	---do---	5	----------	12,150	12,150	27,000
W1308	----	Tisbury	---do---	5	----------	17,550	17,550	39,000
W1309	----	Wareham	---do---	5	----------	24,750	24,750	55,000
W1310	----	Weymouth	---do---	5	----------	40,950	40,950	91,000
W1311	----	Boston	---do---	5	----------	163,800	163,800	364,000
W1316	----	Hinsdale	School	5	----------	20,250	20,250	48,550
W1329	----	Winthrop	Fire department	5	----------	19,125	19,125	42,500
W1330	----	Somerville	---do---	5	----------	77,796	77,796	172,880
W1336	----	Concord	Bridge	5	----------	26,550	26,550	59,000
W1337	----	---do---	Recreation center.	5	----------	14,625	14,625	32,500
W1341	----	Boston	Garage	5	----------	91,854	91,854	204,120
W1342	----	---do---	---do---	5	----------	232,779	232,779	517,286
W1343	----	Rockland	Water tank	5	----------	46,350	46,350	103,000
W1344	----	Lowell	Waterworks improvement.	5	----------	292,950	292,950	651,000
W1351	----	Abington	Water works	5	----------	7,875	7,875	17,500
		Total			----------	7,787,859	7,787,859	17,309,283

MICHIGAN

1628	----	Breckenridge	Waterworks	2	$28,000	$22,909	$50,009	$50,909
3658	----	Holland	School	2	73,500	60,136	133,636	133,636
4381	----	Sandusky	Disposal plant	2	24,750	8,250	33,000	33,000
4740	----	Beulah	Waterworks	2	25,000	9,000	34,000	34,000
W1002	----	East Lansing	Dormitory	5	----------	254,760	254,760	566,134
W1003	----	---do---	---do---	5	----------	202,500	202,500	450,000
W1011	----	Midland	High school	6	262,000	230,727	512,727	512,727
W1021	----	Jackson	Heating plant	5	----------	13,050	13,050	29,000
W1027	----	Ann Arbor	Filtration plant	5	----------	180,000	180,000	400,000
W1041	----	Crystal Lake township.	Auditorium, gymnasium.	6	30,000	24,545	54,545	55,145
W1045	----	East Lansing	Building improvements.	5	----------	27,585	27,585	61,300
W1054	----	Dearborn	High school addition.	5	----------	12,150	12,150	27,000
W1056	----	Monroe	Municipal building.	5	----------	17,090	17,090	37,977
W1062	----	Milan	Bridge	5	----------	25,638	25,638	56,973
W1064	----	Sturgis	Light plant	5	----------	56,250	56,250	125,000
W1074	----	St Clair County.	Bridges	5	----------	25,728	25,728	57,100
W1084	----	Detroit	Highway	5	----------	309,400	309,400	687,757
W1087	----	Bloomingdale	School addition	5	----------	12,600	12,600	28,000
W1094	----	South Lyon	Disposal plant	6	32,000	26,182	58,182	58,182
W1096	----	Lansing	---do---	6	495,000	405,000	900,000	900,000
W1102	----	Dearborn	Highway bridge	5	----------	22,950	22,950	51,000
W1103	----	---do---	Sidewalks	5	----------	35,190	35,190	78,200
W1104	----	---do---	Municipal improvements.	5	----------	20,250	20,250	45,000
W1106	----	Elsie	Waterworks	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1107	----	Chelsea	Disposal plant	6	33,000	27,000	60,000	60,000
W1108	----	Monroe	Harbor improvements.	5	----------	104,727	104,727	232,727
W1110	----	Ludington	Hospital	6	60,000	49,091	109,091	109,091
W1111	----	Detroit	Highway improvements.	5	----------	41,630	41,630	92,511
W1112	----	Comstock	Auditorium, gymnasium.	6	27,000	22,091	49,091	49,091
W1113	----	Coopersville	Disposal plant	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1116	----	Grand Blanc	Waterworks	6	30,000	24,545	54,545	54,545
W1119	----	Detroit	Highway improvements.	5	----------	65,430	65,430	145,400
W1120	----	---do---	Grade crossing	5	----------	153,334	153,334	340,742
W1122	----	Hillsdale	Surfacing	5	----------	24,754	24,754	55,009
W1123	----	Ann Arbor	Dormitory	5	----------	246,487	246,487	547,748

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

MICHIGAN—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No.		Location	Type	Key	Requested amount			Estimated cost
Main	Sub				Loan	Grant	Total	
W1135	----	Millington	School addition	6	$3,500	$5,809	$9,309	$12,909
W1139	----	Croswell	School improvements.	6	20,000	16,363	36,363	36,363
W1140	----	Detroit	Market repairs	6	273,000	223,363	496,363	496,363
W1144	----	St. Joseph	School	6	165,000	135,000	300,000	300,000
W1145	----	Fostoria	do	6	7,000	13,910	20,910	30,910
W1148	----	Kalamazoo	Reformatory	5		25,605	25,605	56,900
W1152	----	Gladwin	Garage	5		13,427	13,427	29,837
W1153	----	Spring Lake	Disposal plant	6	23,000	18,818	41,818	41,818
W1166	----	Ypsilanti	Asylum	5		409,500	409,500	910,000
W1169	----	Stephenson	School addition	6	27,000	40,000	67,000	89,000
W1178	----	Trenton	Waterworks improvements.	6	13,500	11,045	24,545	24,545
W1197	----	Niles	Disposal plant	6	204,000	166,910	370,910	370,910
W1200	----	East Lansing	Auditorium	5		222,210	222,210	493,800
W1201	----	do	Building	5		42,120	42,120	93,600
W1202	----	do	Hospital	5		81,000	81,000	180,000
W1205	----	Wayne County	Grading	5		202,500	202,500	450,000
W1207	----	Hillsdale County.	Highway improvements.	5		27,675	27,675	61,500
W1209	----	Harrisville	Waterworks	6	19,000	15,545	34,545	34,545
W1212	----	Lansing	School addition	5		139,010	139,010	308,910
W1218	----	Highland Park	Waterworks improvements.	5		83,830	83,830	186,290
W1226	----	Saginaw	School addition	5		60,390	60,390	134,200
W1234	----	Plymouth	Waterworks	6	49,000	40,091	89,091	89,091
W1239	----	Monroe	Water mains	5		61,091	61,091	135,757
W1247	----	Gobles	School addition	6	26,000	21,272	47,272	47,272
W1248	----	Michigan, State of.	Equipment building.	5		213,100	213,100	473,557
W1249	----	Bay City	Electric plant	5		475,650	475,650	1,057,000
W1253	----	Ann Arbor	University building.	5		37,880	37,880	84,178
W1260	----	Flint	Filtration plant	5		224,730	224,730	499,400
W1261	----	do	Disposal plant	6	157,000	128,454	285,454	285,454
W1263	----	Grayling	do	6	11,000	9,000	20,000	20,000
W1267	----	Ypsilanti	Waterworks	5		33,545	33,545	74,545
W1273	----	Ann Arbor	University building.	5		58,500	58,500	130,000
W1275	----	Grosse Pointe (shore).	Streets	6	13,000	10,636	23,636	23,636
W1279	----	St. Clair County.	Bridge	5		17,820	17,820	39,600
W1280	----	do	do	5		16,756	16,756	37,236
W1281	----	Wadhams	do	5		24,235	24,235	53,855
W1283	----	Ecorse	Grade crossing	5		212,708	212,708	472,684
W1292	----	Lawton	Disposal plant	6	23,000	18,818	41,818	41,818
W1293	----	St. Clair	Streets	5		44,010	44,010	97,800
W1296	----	Wyandotte	Warehouse	5		12,160	12,160	27,022
W1300	----	Benton Harbor	City hall	6	28,000	45,859	73,659	101,909
W1301	----	Baroda	School	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1308	----	Eloise	Infirmary	5		253,627	253,627	563,616
W1309	----	do	Hospital improvements.	5		33,536	33,536	74,525
W1311	----	Okemos	School	6	15,000	12,272	27,272	27,272
W1319	----	Coldwater	Disposal plant	5		40,500	40,500	90,000
W1324	----	Ruby	Bridge	5		13,068	13,068	29,040
W1349	----	Dearborn	School addition	5		62,100	62,100	138,000
W1351	----	Benton Harbor	Waterworks improvements.	6	94,000	76,909	170,909	170,909
W1353	----	Bay County	Jail	6	154,000	126,000	280,000	280,000
W1359	----	Detroit	School	5		74,290	74,290	165,092
W1361	----	Holland	Paving	5		25,364	25,364	56,364
W1363	----	Marysville	School	6	69,000	56,454	125,454	125,454
		Total			2,595,250	7,245,353	9,840,603	16,130,299

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

MINNESOTA

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No.		Location	Type	Key	Requested amount			Estimated cost
Main	Sub				Loan	Grant	Total	
W1009	----	Two Harbors	Waterworks improvements.	6	$61,000	$49,909	$110,909	$110,909
W1013	----	Hibbing	Power improvement.	5		51,480	51,480	114,400
W1016	----	Crookston	Sidewalks	5		23,568	23,568	52,374
W1017	----	Hibbing	Paving	5		106,270	106,270	236,155
W1020	----	Two Harbors	High school addition.	5		58,831	58,831	130,735
W1032	----	Litchfield	Municipal improvements.	5		5,175	5,175	11,500
W1036	----	Sherburn	Paving	5		11,932	11,932	26,516
W1041	----	Edgerton	Auditorium, gymnasium.	5		16,650	16,650	37,000
W1042	----	Elmore	Paving	6	12,000	11,160	23,160	24,800
W1043	----	Fosston	Auditorium, gymnasium.	5		29,100	29,100	64,700
W1050	----	Dassel	do	5		16,387	16,387	36,416
W1051	----	Benville County.	do	5		16,312	16,312	36,248
W1053	----	Duluth	Reservoir repairs.	5		72,225	72,225	160,500
W1055	----	Isanti County	Bridge	5		21,735	21,735	48,300
W1056	----	Onamia	School addition	5		30,690	30,690	68,200
W1058	----	Duluth	Municipal improvements.	5		47,880	47,880	106,400
W1066	----	Morningside	do	5		20,080	20,080	44,620
W1069	----	Faribault	Asylum	5		24,500	24,500	54,500
W1072	----	Sandstone	Auditorium, gymnasium.	5		21,015	21,015	46,700
W1075	----	Janesville	do	5		21,150	21,150	47,000
W1076	----	Mountain Lake.	Municipal improvements.	5		20,437	20,437	45,416
W1082	----	St. Louis Park	High school	5		122,400	122,400	272,000
W1091	----	Spring Valley	Municipal improvements.	5		66,868	66,868	148,595
W1097	----	Ely	Community building.	5		83,600	83,600	185,700
W1099	----	Moorhead	School	5		122,715	122,715	272,700
W1101	98	Change Scope	Power improvements.					
W1104	----	New Ulm	Library	5		22,500	22,500	50,000
W1111	----	Moose Lake	Asylum	5		981,675	981,675	2,181,500
W1112	----	Warren	Paving	5		25,360	25,360	56,360
W1122	----	Duluth	do	5		47,763	47,763	106,141
W1128	----	Ruthton	Waterworks	6	10,000	8,165	18,165	18,165
W1131	----	East Grand Forks.	Bridge	6	75,000	61,363	136,363	136,363
W1133	----	Dundas	Community building.	6	6,500	7,936	14,436	17,636
W1136	----	Minnesota, State of.	Grading	5		540,202	540,202	1,200,450
W1137	----	do	Highway improvements.	5		2,835,000	2,835,000	6,300,000
W1141	----	Tracy	Municipal building.	5		28,395	28,395	63,100
W1147	----	Cambridge	Warehouse	5		26,100	26,100	58,000
W1148	----	Le Center	Municipal building.	6	25,000	20,454	45,454	45,454
W1150	----	Glencoe	Electric plant	5		68,799	68,799	152,887
W1151	----	North Mankato.	do	5		78,750	78,750	175,000
W1152	----	Westbrook	do	6	37,000	30,272	67,272	67,272
W1156	----	Austin	Disposal plant	5		146,376	146,376	325,280
W1157	----	do	Hangar	6	4,500	3,681	8,181	8,181
W1158	----	do	Amphitheater	6	7,500	6,136	13,636	13,636
W1159	----	do	Sanitary sewer	6	5,500	4,500	10,000	10,000
W1162	----	do	Boiler	5		68,899	68,899	153,111
W1163	----	Chasta	Courthouse addition.	5		15,300	15,300	34,000
W1164	----	South St. Paul	Swimming pool	5		11,363	11,363	25,250
W1165	----	Buffalo	Disposal plant	6	49,000	40,090	89,090	89,090
W1166	----	Lewiston	do	5		26,775	26,775	59,500
W1167	----	Owatonna	do	5		65,250	65,250	145,000

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

MINNESOTA—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1169	----	Duluth	Storm sewer	5	----------	$87,559	$87,559	$194,575
W1171	----	----do	Disposal plant	5	----------	524,700	524,700	1,166,000
W1174	----	Edina	Community building.	6	$24,000	19,636	43,636	43,636
W1177	----	Spring Grove	Paving	5	----------	22,500	22,500	50,000
W1187	----	Carlton County	Highway	6	13,000	10,636	23,636	23,636
W1189	----	Keewatin	Heating plant	6	55,000	45,000	100,000	100,000
W1191	----	Winnebago	Community building.	5	----------	21,600	21,600	48,000
W1195	----	Adrian	Power repair	5	----------	11,815	11,815	26,255
W1196	----	Bagley	Courthouse	5	----------	29,250	29,250	65,000
W1197	----	Breckenridge	Memorial building.	5	----------	38,250	38,250	85,000
W1201	----	Houston	Disposal plant	5	----------	21,600	21,600	48,000
W1202	----	Sanborn	Auditorium, gymnasium.	6	11,000	9,000	20,000	20,000
W1203	----	Soudan	----do	5	----------	24,793	24,793	55,097
W1208	----	Rochester	Highway	5	----------	97,875	97,875	217,500
W1209	----	Stuntz	Paving	5	----------	23,589	23,589	52,420
W1213	----	Golden Valley	School addition	6	8,440	9,771	18,211	21,714
W1216	----	Dawson	Bridge	5	----------	22,950	22,950	51,000
W1217	----	St. Cloud	Electric plant	6	77,000	63,000	140,000	140,000
W1220	----	Canby	Community building.	5	----------	31,500	31,500	70,000
W1221	----	Stillwater	Waterworks, sewer.	5	----------	26,982	26,982	59,960
W1225	----	Winona	School	5	----------	146,250	146,250	325,000
W1226	----	Austin	----do	6	2,000	1,636	3,636	3,636
W1227	----	Two Harbors	Dock	6	8,000	6,545	14,545	14,545
W1228	----	St. Cloud	Disposal plant	5	----------	189,000	189,000	420,000
W1229	----	----do	Stadium	5	----------	51,750	51,750	115,000
W1230	----	----do	Library	6	45,000	36,820	81,820	81,820
W1231	----	Gilbert	Community building.	5	----------	33,750	33,750	75,000
W1233	----	Hopkins	Electric plant	6	122,000	99,000	221,000	221,000
W1234	----	Hibbing	----do	5	----------	77,614	77,614	172,475
W1236	----	West Concord	Streets	5	----------	8,519	8,519	18,932
W1237	----	St. Charles	----do	5	----------	24,660	24,660	54,800
W1239	----	Austin	School	6	4,000	3,272	7,272	7,272
W1244	----	Minneapolis	Incinerator	5	----------	61,290	61,290	136,200
W1246	----	----do	Sanitary sewer	5	----------	34,702	34,702	77,116
W1248	----	Moorhead	Streets	5	----------	136,941	136,941	304,314
W1252	----	Caledonia	Auditorium	5	----------	25,785	25,785	57,300
W1258	----	International Falls.	Streets, sewer	5	----------	15,120	15,120	33,600
W1259	----	----do	Waterworks	6	103,000	84,272	187,272	187,272
W1260	----	Rochester	Warehouse	5	----------	11,632	11,632	25,848
W1261	----	----do	Streets	5	----------	123,615	123,615	274,700
W1265	----	Mendota	School	5	----------	23,400	23,400	52,000
W1266	----	Mabel	Paving	5	----------	16,611	16,611	36,913
W1272	----	Pine City	Disposal plant	5	----------	12,388	12,388	27,529
W1277	----	Ramsey County.	County building.	6	5,569	4,556	10,125	22,500
W1278	----	Perham	School addition	5	----------	45,360	45,360	100,800
W1279	----	Fillmore County.	School	5	----------	3,429	3,429	7,620
W1280	----	Tracy	School addition	5	----------	29,593	29,593	65,764
		Total		------	771,009	8,692,689	9,463,698	19,330,509

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

MISSISSIPPI

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
5034	----	Lake	Reservoir	2	$3,500	$3,000	$6,500	$6,500
8724	----	New Houlka	Waterworks	2	12,000	5,000	17,000	17,000
W1005	----	Blue Mountain	----do	6	20,000	16,363	36,363	36,363
W1015	----	Batesville	Street improvements.	6	21,000	17,181	38,181	38,181
W1016	----	Pascagoula	Highways	5	----------	10,469	10,469	23,264
W1017	----	Cleveland	Disposal plant	6	125,000	102,273	227,273	227,273
W1024	----	Greenville	Bridges	5	----------	52,040	52,040	115,644
W1030	----	Mathiston	Waterworks	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1033	----	Louise	Waterworks, sewer.	6	10,000	8,182	18,182	18,182
W1036	----	Greenwood	Municipal improvements.	6	199,000	162,000	361,000	361,000
W1046	----	Clarksdale	School	5	----------	8,875	8,875	19,722
W1063	----	Port Gibson	Streets	6	15,000	12,273	27,273	27,273
W1070	----	New Albany	City hall, jail	5	----------	9,002	9,002	20,000
W1073	----	Meridian	Electric plant	6	780,000	637,060	1,417,000	1,417,000
W1082	----	Taylorsville	Waterworks	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1084	----	Yazoo City	Street improvements.	6	23,000	29,700	52,700	66,000
W1085	----	Amory	Swimming pool	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1087	----	Yazoo City	Jail	6	25,000	20,450	45,450	45,450
W1097	----	Shaw	Paving	6	74,000	60,545	134,545	134,545
W1100	----	Gulfport	Well	5	----------	6,770	6,770	15,046
W1105	----	Crystal Springs	Streets, sewer	6	12,000	9,818	21,818	21,818
W1108	----	Meridian	School addition	6	4,000	3,354	7,354	7,454
W1112	----	----do	School	6	12,000	10,227	22,227	22,227
W1118	----	Vicksburg	Paving	5	----------	6,544	6,544	14,543
W1122	----	Raymond	Waterworks improvement.	6	9,000	7,364	16,364	16,364
W1125	----	Liberty	Waterworks	6	16,500	13,500	30,000	30,000
W1127	----	Byhalia	Streets	6	4,500	3,682	8,182	8,182
W1131	----	Shoqualak	Well	6	5,500	4,500	10,000	10,000
W1145	----	Columbus	Jail	6	24,000	19,636	43,636	43,636
W1146	----	Georgetown	Waterworks	6	4,100	3,354	7,454	7,454
W1148	----	Vicksburg	Gymnasium	6	42,000	34,363	76,363	76,363
W1160	----	Hickory	Waterworks, sewer.	6	15,000	12,272	27,272	27,272
W1165	----	Columbia	School addition	6	5,000	4,090	9,090	9,090
W1166	----	Decatur	Dormitories	6	60,000	49,500	109,500	110,000
W1167	----	Forest	Waterworks, improvement.	6	4,400	3,600	8,000	8,000
W1169	----	Leland	Paving	6	14,000	11,454	25,454	25,454
W1172	----	Raymond	Buildings	6	46,000	37,636	83,636	83,636
W1174	----	Clarksdale	Courthouse addition.	5	----------	3,375	3,375	7,500
W1176	----	Moorhead	School	6	55,000	45,000	100,000	100,000
W1178	----	Wesson	Residence	6	44,000	36,000	80,000	80,000
W1180	----	Isola	Well	6	3,000	2,454	5,454	5,454
W1181	----	Kosciusko	Teacherage	5	----------	2,526	2,526	5,614
W1182	----	Meridian	Courthouse, jail	6	91,000	74,863	165,863	166,363
W1183	----	Clinton	Vocational school.	6	5,000	4,090	9,090	9,090
W1184	----	Edwards	Auditorium, gymnasium.	6	14,500	11,863	26,363	26,363
W1185	----	Forest Hill	----do	6	33,000	27,000	60,000	60,000
W1186	----	Utica	School addition	6	38,000	31,090	69,090	69,090
W1187	----	Liberty Grove	Auditorium, gymnasium.	6	14,500	11,863	26,363	26,363
W1188	----	Byram	School	6	27,500	22,500	50,000	50,000
W1189	----	Terry	----do	6	38,000	31,090	69,090	69,090
W1194	----	Ellisville	Well	6	4,500	3,682	8,182	8,182
W1195	----	Raymond	School	6	42,000	34,364	76,364	76,364
W1198	----	Bolton	Teacherage	6	3,000	2,454	5,454	5,454
W1199	----	Poplarville	City hall	6	8,500	7,200	15,700	16,000
W1200	----	Hernando	Paving	6	16,000	13,090	29,090	29,090
W1202	----	Pickens	Waterworks	6	3,500	2,864	6,364	6,364
W1204	----	Coxburg	School	6	20,000	17,590	37,590	39,090
W1207	----	State Line	----do	6	25,000	21,272	46,272	46,272
		Total		------	2,127,500	1,848,065	3,975,565	4,113,497

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd

MISSOURI

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
8358		Monett	Electric plant	6	$101,000	$39,000	$140,000	$140,000
W1004		St. Charles	High school addition.	5		60,750	60,750	135,000
W1009		Cape Girardeau	Highway improvements.	5		56,250	56,250	125,000
W1010		Kansas City	Waterworks	6	145,000	237,272	382,272	527,272
W1012		West Plains	School addition	6	4,500	3,682	8,182	8,182
W1017		Jackson County.	School improvements.	6	13,500	10,800	24,300	24,300
W1021		Cassville	Disposal plant	6	24,145	19,755	43,900	47,900
W1022		Parkville	School addition	6	10,000	7,900	17,900	17,900
W1027		Clayton	do	5		188,181	188,181	418,181
W1031		Archie	do	6	19,000	15,400	34,400	34,400
W1033		Halfway	High school	6	10,500	8,591	19,091	19,091
W1035		Hardin	Waterworks	6	28,000	22,090	50,090	50,090
W1036		Edina	School addition	5		12,000	12,000	27,000
W1037		Fulton	Schools	6	136,000	111,273	247,273	247,273
W1038		Lamar	Disposal plant	5		29,948	29,948	66,555
W1040		Weston	School	6	40,000	32,727	72,727	72,727
W1041		Milan	Courthouse jail	6	60,000	49,090	109,090	109,090
W1043		Overland	Disposal plant	5		135,000	135,000	300,000
W1044		Clayton	School	5		21,890	21,890	48,645
W1046		Nevada	Hospital	5		27,450	27,450	61,000
W1047		Jefferson City	Schools	5		231,919	231,919	520,847
W1048		Belle	Waterworks, sewer.	5		33,545	33,545	74,545
W1051		Sullivan	City hall	5		16,200	16,200	36,000
W1061		McKnight	Sanitary sewer	5		64,125	64,125	142,500
W1062		Sikeston	School	1		18,818	18,818	41,818
W1063		Bethany	Courthouse	5		48,690	48,690	108,200
W1064		Missouri, State of.	Highways	5		2,092,500	2,092,500	4,650,000
W1067		Braymer	Waterworks	6	38,000	31,090	69,090	69,090
W1068		do	Disposal plant	6	27,000	22,091	49,091	49,091
W1069		Gallatin	High school	2	34,000	27,818	61,818	61,818
W1071		Ironton	Courthouse	2	70,000	57,273	127,273	127,273
W1074		Clarksdale	City hall	6	8,000	6,545	14,545	14,545
W1076		Independence	Viaduct	5		8,466	8,466	18,814
W1079		Hayti	Disposal plant	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1081		St. Joseph	Structure improvements.	5		6,035	6,035	14,900
W1088		St. Louis	Municipal building.	5		13,140	13,140	29,200
W1092		Columbia	Power waterworks.	5		126,450	126,450	281,000
W1093		Mount View	Waterworks	5		23,727	23,727	52,727
W1094		Fornfelt	do	6	27,000	22,091	49,091	49,091
W1100		Mound City	School	6	20,000	16,363	36,363	36,363
W1104		Randolph County.	Highway	6	41,000	33,545	74,545	74,545
W1106		Adrian	Auditorium, gymnasium.	5		10,350	10,350	23,000
W1107		Aurora	Auditorium	5		21,060	21,060	46,799
W1111		Vandalia	Waterworks improvements.	2	67,000	54,818	121,818	121,818
W1116		Newburg	do	6	26,000	21,273	47,273	47,273
W1118		Missouri, State of.	Highway improvements.	5		1,224,225	1,224,225	2,720,500
W1120		Marceline	Waterworks	6	67,000	54,818	121,818	121,818
W1121		Parnell	Auditorium, gymnasium.	5		11,862	11,862	26,360
W1122		St. Joseph	Courthouse	5		450,000	450,000	1,000,000
W1123		do	Paving	5		42,750	42,750	95,000
W1124		do	Sanitary sewer	5		416,366	416,366	925,257
W1125		Kirksville	Structure improvements.	6	250,000	204,545	454,545	454,545
W1126		St. Joseph	Schools	6	495,000	405,000	900,000	900,000
W1128		Canton	School improvements.	5		1,508	1,508	3,350
W1129		Joplin	Disposal plant	5		113,175	113,175	251,500
W1130		St. Joseph	School addition	2	18,000	14,727	32,727	32,727
W1131		Oregon	High school	5		30,015	30,015	66,700
W1132		Stanberry	Electric plant	5		32,500	32,500	71,607
W1133		Bethany	Waterworks	5		18,861	18,861	41,913
W1135		Clayton	Library	6	55,000	45,000	100,000	100,000

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 13, 1936—Contd.

MISSOURI—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1136		Bismarck	Disposal plant	6	$23,000	$24,453	$47,453	$54,340
W1137		Perryville	do	6	69,000	56,453	125,453	125,453
W1139		Cape Girardeau	School	5		45,000	45,000	100,000
W1140		Kirkwood	Schools	5		188,100	188,100	418,000
W1143		Grand pass	Auditorium	6	9,000	7,364	16,364	16,364
W1144		Marion County	Pumping plant	5		27,000	27,000	60,000
W1145		Brookfield	Paving	5		31,950	31,950	71,000
W1146		Bowling Green	Highway	6	24,000	19,636	43,636	43,636
W1147		Keytesville	do	6	36,000	29,454	65,454	65,454
W1150		Boonville	Buildings	5		105,300	105,300	234,000
W1151		Rosendale	School	5		20,925	20,925	46,500
W1152		Camden point	School addition	5		12,285	12,285	27,300
W1165		University City	Sanitary sewer	5		7,227	7,227	16,060
W1174		East Prairie	Dam	5		22,909	22,909	50,909
W1176		do	Sanitary sewer	6	15,000	12,273	27,273	27,273
W1178		Clayton	Heating, ventilating.	5		1,602	1,602	3,560
W1179		St. Louis County.	Asylum	5		3,869	3,869	8,597
W1180		Washington	School	6	30,000	24,545	54,545	54,545
W1185		Marshall	Auditorium	5		24,480	24,480	54,399
W1186		Fayette	Gymnasium	6	68,000	56,048	124,048	124,550
W1189		Brookfield	Hospital	5		22,833	22,833	50,740
W1190		Osceola	School	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1192		Coffey	School addition	6	9,000	7,363	16,363	16,363
W1193		St. Joseph	Sanitary sewer	5		2,031	2,031	4,513
W1194		do	Municipal improvement.	5		124,426	124,426	276,504
W1196		East Prairie	Waterworks	6	15,000	12,272	27,272	27,272
W1197		St. Louis	Highway bridge	5		1,815,545	1,815,545	4,034,545
W1198		Carrollton Township.	Highways	6	51,000	41,727	92,727	92,727
W1203		Clayton	Garage	6	10,500	8,591	19,091	19,091
W1205		Warrensburg	Disposal plant	6	83,000	76,909	159,909	159,909
W1206		Monett	Electric plant	5		65,342	65,342	145,205
W1207		Harrisburg	School	5		18,034	18,034	40,075
W1210		Blackwater	do	5		5,278	5,278	11,730
W1211		Madison	School addition	5		11,522	11,522	25,604
W1213		Webb City	School	5		14,580	14,580	32,400
W1215		Sedalia	Jail	6	36,000	29,455	65,455	65,455
W1219		Hillsboro	Courthouse, jail	5		118,575	118,575	263,500
W1220		Macon	Courthouse	5		90,000	90,000	200,000
W1221		Versailles	Jail	5		9,900	9,900	22,000
W1223		Doniphan	High school addition.	6	12,000	9,818	21,818	21,818
W1225		Hillsboro	School	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1226		Hallsville	Auditorium, gymnasium.	6	8,500	8,590	17,090	19,090
W1227		Golden City	Waterworks	6	29,000	23,726	52,726	52,726
W1231		Lexington	Auditorium	5		27,000	27,000	60,000
W1232		Sedalia	Municipal building.	6	103,300	84,273	187,273	187,273
W1234		Webster Grove	Sanitary sewer	5		92,655	92,655	205,900
W1240		Mountain Grove.	Electric plant	5		57,690	57,690	128,200
W1242		Van Buren	School addition	6	10,500	8,590	19,090	19,090
W1243		Sheldon	Waterworks	6	20,000	16,364	36,364	36,364
W1244		Mexico	Paving	5		14,740	14,740	32,755
W1248		Bucklin	Waterworks	6	39,000	31,909	70,909	70,909
W1250		Cabool	Light plant	5		24,705	24,705	54,900
W1255		Shelbina	Electric plant	5		16,425	16,425	36,500
W1256		Guilford	Schools	5		13,909	13,909	30,909
W1257		Jamesport	Auditorium, gymnasium.	5		6,970	6,970	15,490
W1258		Quitman	School	5		18,000	18,000	40,000
W1259		Cuba	do	6	11,000	9,000	20,000	20,000
W1262		Vienna	Courthouse	5		32,715	32,715	72,700
W1264		Rich Hill	Community building.	5		16,285	16,285	36,189
W1265		Dogwood	School	6	700	819	1,519	1,819
W1266		St. Louis	Fire department	5		115,830	115,830	257,400
W1267		do	do	5		224,955	224,955	499,900
W1269		Liberal	High school	5		20,609	20,609	45,798
		Total			2,602,845	11,278,984	3,881,829	25,119,261

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

MONTANA

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
5975	----	Three Forks	Water main	6	$32,000	$26,181	$58,181	$58,181
W1012	----	Butte	Streets	5	----------	19,665	19,665	43,700
W1016	----	Stevensville	High school addition.	5	----------	16,650	16,650	37,000
W1017	----	Helena	Office building	5	----------	49,500	49,500	110,000
W1018	----	Ismay	School addition	6	21,000	17,182	38,182	38,182
W1020	----	Helena	Office building	5	----------	62,100	62,100	138,00
W1022	----	Missoula	University building.	6	99,000	81,000	180,000	180,000
W1023	----	Cut Bank	High school	6	55,000	45,000	100,000	100,000
W1031	----	East Helena	Sanitary sewer	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1032	----	Joliet	Waterworks	5	----------	22,910	22,910	50,911
W1033	----	Thompson Falls	----do	5	----------	30,497	30,497	67,800
W1037	----	Cohagen	Dormitory	5	----------	6,385	6,385	14,189
W1039	----	Missoula	University building.	6	138,000	112,909	250,909	250,909
W1042	----	Stevensville	Reservoir	5	----------	20,615	20,615	45,810
W1044	----	Great Falls	Courthouse repair.	5	----------	9,269	9,269	20,597
W1064	----	Comrad	Courthouse	6	55,000	45,000	100,000	100,000
W1066	----	Lewistown	Gymnasium	5	----------	37,195	37,195	82,655
W1067	----	Fort Benton	High school	6	48,000	39,273	87,273	87,273
W1068	----	Great Falls	School addition	6	132,000	108,000	240,000	240,000
W1071	----	Columbus	Waterworks	5	----------	13,500	13,500	30,000
W1074	----	Hobson	School addition	5	----------	12,150	12,150	27,000
W1075	----	Fort Shaw	----do	6	12,000	9,818	21,818	21,818
W1080	----	Great Falls	Hospital	6	97,000	79,364	176,364	176,364
W1087	----	----do	Municipal building.	5	----------	19,705	19,705	43,788
W1090	----	Kalispell	School	5	----------	26,100	26,100	58,000
W1093	----	Bozeman	Building	6	163,000	133,364	296,364	296,364
W1097	----	Montana, State of.	River improvements.	5	----------	62,000	62,000	138,000
W1108	----	Yellowstone County.	Irrigation	6	18,000	14,727	32,727	32,727
W1119	----	Butte	University building.	5	----------	112,500	112,500	250,000
W1125	----	Lewistown	Water main	6	131,000	107,182	238,182	238,182
W1133	----	Dutton	High school	5	----------	15,051	15,051	33,448
W1135	----	Malta	City hall	5	----------	17,346	17,346	38,548
W1137	----	Hogeland	School	5	----------	12,105	12,105	26,902
W1146	----	Boulder	Waterworks	6	16,000	13,091	29,091	29,091
W1149	----	Billings	Water mains	5	----------	25,783	25,783	57,294
W1154	----	Helena	School	6	38,000	31,090	69,090	69,090
		Total			1,077,000	1,472,207	2,549,207	3,271,823

NEBRASKA

2832	----	Dormitory	Dormitory	1	----------	$63,675	$63,675	$141,500
W1007	----	Richardson County.	Canal improvement.	5	----------	113,727	113,727	252,727
W1020	----	Brewster	School	5	----------	675	675	1,500
W1025	----	Campbell	Water mains	6	$5,500	4,500	10,000	10,000
W1036	----	Imperial	Sanitary sewer	6	36,000	29,454	65,454	65,454
W1044	----	Grant	Street improvement.	5	----------	17,775	17,775	39,500
W1059	----	Douglas	School	5	----------	15,252	15,252	33,894
W1062	----	Weeping Water	----do	5	----------	48,474	48,474	107,720
W1068	----	Omaha	Gas equipment	5	----------	18,000	18,000	40,000
W1073	----	Nebraska City	Swimming pool	6	19,000	15,545	34,545	34,545
W1089	----	Wolbach	Sanitary sewer	6	18,000	14,727	32,727	32,727
W1093	----	Sarpy County	School	6	11,000	9,000	20,000	20,000
W1097	----	Lincoln	Library	5	----------	54,515	54,515	121,144
W1102	----	Fremont	School	5	----------	114,484	114,484	254,408
W1103	----	Lincoln	Disposal plant	5	----------	46,000	46,000	102,222
W1104	----	Saunders County.	Flood control	5	----------	15,368	15,368	51,244
W1106	----	Oneill	Paving	6	10,000	8,182	18,182	18,182

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

NEBRASKA—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1109	----	Sutton	Street improvement.	5	----------	$12,273	$12,723	$27,273
W1110	----	----do	Auditorium, gymnasium.	6	$18,000	16,522	34,522	36,715
W1137	----	South Sioux City.	Toll bridge	6	1,096,000	896,727	1,992,727	1,992,727
W1141	----	Cedar Rapids	Drainage	6	3,000	2,454	5,454	5,454
W1143	----	Kearney	City hall	5	----------	58,500	58,500	130,000
W1149	----	Columbus	Storm sewer	5	----------	33,591	33,591	74,647
W1152	----	Sargent	Disposal plant	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1154	----	Aurora	Hospital	5	----------	27,000	27,000	60,000
W1161	----	Omaha	Combination sewer.	5	----------	484,650	484,650	1,077,000
W1167	----	Overton	Waterworks	6	8,500	6,955	15,455	15,455
W1169	----	Utica	Streets	6	7,000	5,727	12,727	12,727
W1171	----	Kearney	Dormitory	5	----------	67,500	67,500	150,000
W1173	----	Chadron	Water mains	6	50,000	40,909	90,909	90,909
W1185	----	Blaine County	School	6	600	491	1,091	1,091
W1192	----	McCook	Power improvement.	6	186,452	153,818	340,270	341,818
W1193	----	Madrid	Pump	6	1,000	819	1,819	1,819
W1196	----	Elwood	Courthouse	6	42,000	34,363	76,363	76,363
W1203	----	Adams	Disposal plant	6	16,000	13,091	29,091	29,091
W1204	----	Benkelman	Streets	6	5,000	4,091	9,091	9,091
W1214	----	Cuming County.	School	6	2,500	2,045	4,545	4,545
W1215	----	Westpiont	----do	6	4,500	3,682	8,182	8,182
W1218	----	Kearney	Recreation center.	5	----------	21,600	21,600	48,000
W1226	----	McCook	Disposal plant	6	33,000	27,000	60,000	60,000
W1228	----	Bancroft	School addition	6	15,000	12,272	27,272	27,272
W1232	----	Stockville	Courthouse	6	28,000	22,909	50,909	50,909
W1239	----	Sidney	Curbs	6	11,500	9,409	20,909	20,909
W1241	----	Tamora	Auditorium	6	4,000	3,272	7,272	7,272
W1249	----	Omaha	City hall	5	----------	1,350,000	1,350,000	3,000,000
W1250	----	Wakefield	Street improvement.	5	----------	56,122	56,122	124,715
W1251	----	Curtis	----do	5	----------	63,512	63,512	141,138
W1253	----	Madison	Water main	5	----------	20,250	20,250	45,000
W1255	----	----do	Swimming pool	6	13,000	10,636	23,636	23,636
W1258	----	Louisville	Street improvement.	6	8,500	6,955	15,455	15,455
W1267	----	Scottsbluf County.	School addition	6	700	572	1,272	1,272
W1269	----	Falls City	Reservoir	5	----------	47,295	47,295	105,100
W1270	----	Wayne	Hospital	5	----------	27,000	27,000	60,000
W1279	----	Elgin	School repairs	5	----------	12,690	12,690	28,200
		Total			1,675,752	4,164,055	5,839,807	9,270,552

NEVADA

W1002	----	Reno	Courthouse, jail.	6	$157,000	$128,455	$285,455	$285,455
W1004	----	Austin	Gymnasium	5	----------	8,100	8,100	18,000
W1007	----	North Las Vegas.	Waterworks	6	19,000	15,545	34,545	34,545
W1012	----	Reno	Bridge	6	33,000	27,000	60,000	70,909
W1015	----	----do	----do	6	38,000	31,090	69,090	69,090
W1022	----	Beatty	High school	6	5,500	4,500	10,000	10,000
W1029	----	Las Vegas	Electric plant	6	138,000	112,909	250,909	250,909
W1033	----	Winnemucca	----do	5	----------	54,370	54,370	120,800
		Total			390,500	381,969	772,469	859,708

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1004	----	Concord	Library	5		$86,972	$86,972	$193,270
W1006	----	Conway	Waterworks	5		18,000	18,000	40,000
W1010	----	North Haverhill.	Jail repairs	5		17,950	17,950	39,888
W1016	----	Concord	Municipal improvements.	5		11,430	11,430	25,400
W1017	----	Portsmouth	City hall	5		157,500	157,500	350,000
W1022	----	North Haverhill.	Waterworks	5		22,097	22,097	49,105
W1031	----	Berlin	Municipal improvements.	5		102,272	102,272	227,272
W1038	----	Stratford	do	6	$19,000	15,545	34,545	34,545
W1040	----	Concord	State building	5		94,177	94,177	209,192
W1043	----	do	Street improvements.	5		25,061	25,061	55,692
W1046	----	Hooksett	Waterworks	5		41,953	41,953	93,230
		Total			19,000	592,957	611,957	1,317,594

NEW JERSEY

4321	----	Pine Beach	Gymnasium pool.	3	$55,000		$55,000	$75,000
6852	----	Haledon	Waterworks	2	34,500	$11,500	46,000	46,000
8207	----	Lakeland	Electric plant	6	215,000	175,909	390,909	390,909
W1016	----	Scotch Plains	School addition	6	102,000	83,455	185,455	185,455
W1039	----	Mount Holly Township.	School	6	262,000	214,364	476,364	476,364
W1052	----	Roselle	Library	6	25,000	20,455	45,455	45,455
W1055	----	Green Brook	School	6	36,000	29,454	65,454	65,454
W1058	----	Marlboro	Boiler	5		26,550	26,550	59,000
W1059	----	North Plainfield.	Municipal building.	6	52,000	42,545	94,545	94,545
W1060	----	Franklin	School	6	46,000	37,636	83,636	83,636
W1061	----	Deal	Pier	6	176,000	144,000	320,000	320,000
W1066	----	Leesburg	Boiler	5		1,935	1,935	4,300
W1069	----	Bergen County	Highways	6	457,000	373,909	830,909	830,909
W1076	----	Union	School addition	6	57,000	46,636	103,636	103,636
W1077	----	Union Township.	High school	6	104,000	85,090	189,090	189,090
W1078	----	do	School	6	229,000	187,363	416,363	416,363
W1081	----	Rocky Hill	Waterworks	6	31,000	25,363	56,363	56,363
W1088	----	Caldwell	Town hall	6	14,000	11,454	25,454	25,454
W1091	----	Linden City	Paving	6	68,000	55,636	123,636	123,636
W1097	----	Woodbridge	Grade crossing	5		434,543	434,543	960,000
W1098	----	Iselin	do	5		91,305	91,305	202,900
W1099	----	Woodbridge	do	5		86,175	86,175	190,100
W1100	----	Elizabethport	do	5		1,751,130	1,751,130	3,891,400
W1101	----	Newark	do	5		136,125	136,125	302,500
W1102	----	Colonia	do	5		90,000	90,000	200,000
W1103	----	Woodbridge	do	5		49,635	49,635	110,300
W1104	----	Ocean Township.	School addition	5		51,953	51,953	115,450
W1105	----	Middlesex Borough.	Disposal plant	6	303,000	247,909	550,909	550,909
W1117	----	Wallington	School addition	5		135,000	135,000	300,000
W1120	----	Carteret	Stadium	6	11,000	9,000	20,000	20,000
W1126	----	Belvidere	High school	5		96,750	96,750	215,000
W1127	----	Brick Township.	School addition	6	14,000	11,454	25,454	25,454
W1142	----	Tabernacle	do	6	11,000	9,000	20,000	20,000
W1143	----	Morris Plains	School	6	24,000	19,636	43,636	43,636
W1148	----	Mantoloking	Bridge	6	107,000	87,545	194,545	194,545
W1154	----	Bordentown	High school addition.	5		23,152	23,152	51,450
W1157	----	Old Tappan	School addition	6	26,000	21,272	47,272	47,272
W1158	----	Wantage Township.	School	5		81,000	81,000	180,000
W1161	----	Bloomingdale	School addition	6	61,000	49,909	110,909	110,909
W1169	----	Hopatcong	School	6	26,000	21,273	47,273	47,273

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

NEW JERSEY—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1173	----	Millville	High school addition.	6	$28,000	$22,909	$50,909	$50,909
W1174	----	Hasbrouck Heights.	Recreation center.	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1179	----	Jersey City	Hospital addition.	6	756,000	618,545	1,374,545	1,374,545
W1180	----	do	Nurses home	6	1,143,000	935,181	2,078,181	2,078,181
W1187	----	Hasbrouck Heights.	Disposal plant	6	88,000	72,000	160,000	160,000
W1190	----	Hillsdale	School addition	5		97,200	97,200	216,000
W1192	----	Saddle River	Municipal building.	6	32,000	26,181	58,181	58,181
W1195	----	Wanaque Borough.	Waterworks	6	10,000	8,181	18,181	18,181
W1198	----	Greenwood Lake.	Bridge	6	15,000	12,273	27,273	27,273
W1199	----	Butler Borough	High school addition.	5		90,900	90,900	202,000
W1203	----	Westwood	Disposal plant	6	11,000	9,000	20,000	20,000
W1205	----	New Jersey, State of.	Highways	5		3,046,500	3,046,500	6,700,000
W1207	----	Rahway	Sanitary sewer	5		186,300	186,300	414,000
W1208	----	Irvington	Civic building	6	350,000	286,363	636,363	636,363
W1209	----	Milltown Borough.	Streets	6	33,000	27,000	60,000	60,000
W1210	----	North Bergen Township.	do	5		74,455	74,455	165,455
W1221	----	Belmar	Recreation pier	6	102,000	83,454	185,454	185,454
W1230	----	Hillside Township.	High school	6	292,000	244,309	536,309	542,909
W1248	----	Camden	School addition	6	30,000	24,545	54,545	54,545
W1250	----	Hampton Township.	School	6	25,000	20,454	45,454	45,454
W1259	----	Moorestown	Sanitary sewer	6	20,000	16,363	36,363	36,363
W1269	----	Paterson	School	6	313,000	317,454	630,454	705,454
W1270	----	Ringwood	do	6	70,000	57,272	127,272	127,272
		Total			5,886,500	11,371,859	17,258,359	25,289,206

NEW MEXICO

8636	----	Carlsbad	Disposal plant	2	$25,000	$9,000	$34,000	$34,000
W1005	----	Las Cruces	Courthouse	6	100,000	81,818	181,818	181,818
W1020	----	Silver City	Hospital	6	42,000	34,364	76,364	76,364
W1024	----	Portales	Courthouse jail	5		66,000	66,600	148,000
W1035	----	Santa Fe	City hall jail	6	66,000	54,000	120,000	120,000
W1038	----	Gallup	Courthouse jail.	6	110,000	90,000	200,000	200,000
W1052	----	Santa Rosa	do	6	38,000	31,090	69,090	69,090
W1058	----	Fort Sumner	Disposal plant	6	31,000	25,364	56,364	56,364
W1059	----	Boswell	Buildings	5		45,000	45,000	100,000
		Total			412,000	437,236	849,236	985,636

NEW YORK

539	----	Syracuse	Fair grounds	5		$270,000	$270,000	$600,000
5312	----	Mt. Vernon	Stadium repairs	2	$28,500	9,500	38,000	38,000
6504	----	do	Library addition.	6	165,000	135,000	300,000	300,000
7153	----	New York City	Hospital equipment.	6	50,000	40,909	90,909	90,909
7415	----	Bronx	College	6	2,715,500	2,221,772	4,937,272	4,937,272
8518	98	South Fallsburg.	School addition			2,300	2,300	2,300
8577	----	Andes	School	2	106,875	35,625	142,500	142,500
9000	----	New York City	Garage	6	87,000	71,181	158,181	158,181
9168	----	do	Hospital	6	67,000	54,818	121,818	121,818
9237	----	do	Nurses home	6	178,500	146,045	324,545	324,545
9241	----	do	Courthouse	6	10,175,000	8,325,000	18,500,000	18,500,000

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

NEW YORK—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No.		Location	Type	Key	Requested amount			Estimated cost
Main	Sub				Loan	Grant	Total	
9248		New York City	Community building	6	$33,000	$27,000	$60,000	$60,000
9249		do	Municipal building	2	6,600,000	5,400,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
W1001		Schenectady	Housing	5		751,374	751,374	1,669,720
W1005		Woodstock	School	5		101,250	101,250	225,000
W1008		Watertown	Reservoir	6	2,086,000	1,706,727	3,792,727	3,792,727
W1014		Lake Ronkonkoma	Highways	5		31,500	31,500	70,000
W1016		Suffolk County	do	5		19,800	19,800	44,000
W1020		Indian Lake	Waterworks	6	61,000	49,909	110,909	110,909
W1025		Chappaqua	Town Hall	6	30,000	24,545	54,545	54,545
W1035		Mt. Vernon	School	6	204,000	166,909	370,909	370,909
W1037		Haverstraw	Street improvement.	6	64,000	52,363	116,363	116,363
W1038	98	Clymer	School			44,987	44,987	99,971
W1047		Bedford	Street improvement.	6	123,545	101,455	225,000	225,455
W1048		do	do	6	91,000	74,455	165,455	165,455
W1049		do	do	6	88,000	72,000	160,000	160,000
W1050		do	do	6	31,000	25,364	56,364	56,364
W1059		Spencerport	Town hall	5		31,500	31,500	70,000
W1060		Brooklyn	Courthouse	6	756,000	618,545	1,374,545	1,374,545
W1065		Lake George	Sanitary sewer	5		87,750	87,750	195,000
W1070		Hempstead	Garage	5		15,075	15,075	33,500
W1082		Sayville	School	5		256,050	256,050	569,000
W1084		Canisteo	do	5		135,000	135,000	300,000
W1090		Queens	Courthouse	5		2,175,930	2,175,930	4,835,400
W1091		Cairo	County home	5		43,353	43,353	96,340
W1104		Mamaroneck	Waterworks	5		188,446	188,446	418,770
W1110		Iroquois	Dormitory	5		16,363	16,363	36,363
W1111		West Haverstraw	Hospital repairs	5		69,545	69,545	154,545
W1112		Rome	Ward building	5		245,454	245,454	545,454
W1119		Yorkville	Street improvement.	6	25,000	20,454	45,454	45,454
W1124		Viola	County home	5		31,445	31,445	69,878
W1129		Rochester	Incinerator	5		135,000	135,000	300,000
W1135		Peekskill	Streets	6	160,000	130,909	290,909	290,909
W1136		Yonkers	Street improvement.	6	47,000	38,455	85,455	85,455
W1140		Rye	Buildings	6	482,000	394,363	876,363	876,363
W1142		Mineola	Courthouse	6	1,224,000	1,001,454	2,225,454	2,225,454
W1146		New York	Fire boat	5		340,425	340,425	756,500
W1148		Brooklyn	Heat plant	5		36,818	36,818	81,818
W1149		Schenectady	Armory	5		315,000	315,000	700,000
W1150		Elmira	Reformatory	5		202,500	202,500	450,000
W1158		Tonawanda	School	5		590,445	590,445	1,312,100
W1163		Cornwell	School addition	5		34,200	34,200	76,000
W1165		Newark	Farm buildings	5		40,905	40,905	90,900
W1167		Beacon	Hospital improvement.	5		135,000	135,000	300,000
W1168		Cattaraugus	Street improvements.	6	30,000	24,545	54,545	54,545
W1172		Eden	School	5		135,000	135,000	300,000
W1174		Salamanca	Disposal plant	6	167,000	136,636	303,636	303,636
W1177		West Hampton Beach	School	5		213,750	213,750	475,000
W1182		Bronx	School additions	5		135,225	135,225	300,500
W1185		Yaphank	Infirmary	5		54,698	54,698	121,552
W1186		do	County home	5		139,050	139,050	309,000
W1191		Angola	Water mains	5		11,911	11,911	26,470
W1192		Niagara Falls	Fire alarm	5		22,860	22,860	50,800
W1193		Claverack	Fire department	6	7,500	6,136	13,636	13,636
W1195		Mohawk	Disposal plant	5		12,122	12,122	26,939
W1197		Rochester	Fire, police	5		83,408	83,408	185,353
W1202		Lynbrook	High school	5		371,250	371,250	825,000
W1206		Queens	Clinic	5		141,300	141,300	314,000
W1207		Brooklyn	do	5		181,575	181,575	403,500
W1208		Manhattan	do	5		141,300	141,300	314,000
W1209		Queens	do	5		181,575	181,575	403,500
W1210		Bronx	do	5		141,300	141,300	314,000

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

NEW YORK—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No.		Location	Type	Key	Requested amount			Estimated cost
Main	Sub				Loan	Grant	Total	
W1211		Manhattan	Clinic	5		$181,575	$181,575	$403,500
W1212		Brooklyn	do	5		141,300	141,300	314,000
W1213		Manhattan	do	5		141,300	141,300	314,000
W1214		Brooklyn	Underpass	5		223,650	223,650	497,000
W1215		Utica	Street improvement.	5		199,810	199,810	444,023
W1216		Herkimer	Garage	5		19,439	19,439	43,199
W1217		Beacon	School	5		225,000	225,000	500,000
W1219		Westbury	School addition	5		90,000	90,000	200,000
W1222		West Seneca	Municipal building.	6	$13,000	10,636	23,636	23,366
W1223		Albany	Pier sheds	5		90,000	90,000	200,000
W1224		New York	Library	5		675,000	675,000	1,500,000
W1225		Cedarhurst	Drains	6	11,000	9,000	20,000	20,000
W1229		Hadley	School	5		207,450	207,450	461,000
W1232		New Fane	School addition	5		55,074	55,074	122,388
W1237		Grand Island	Waterworks	6	76,000	62,181	138,181	138,181
W1238		do	Disposal plant	5		18,000	18,000	40,000
W1239		Cornwall	do	5		90,276	90,276	200,615
W1241		Ballston Spa	Waterworks	6	42,000	34,363	76,363	76,363
W1242		Gardens	Park improvements.	5		147,825	147,825	328,500
W1243		Islip	Fire department	5		28,192	28,192	62,650
W1246		Steuben County	Highways	5		63,000	63,000	140,000
W1247		Riverhead	Sanitary sewer	5		31,799	31,799	70,665
W1249		Croton on Hudson.	Storm sewer	6	25,000	20,454	45,454	45,454
W1252		Hinsdale	School	5		73,805	73,805	164,013
W1253		Pittsford	School addition	6	82,000	67,090	149,090	149,090
W1262		Ithaca	Paving	5		77,696	77,696	172,658
W1263		Warsaw	Filtration plant	5		21,545	21,545	47,878
W1264		do	Disposal plant	5		29,929	29,929	66,510
W1265		Lakawanna	School addition	5		177,464	177,464	394,365
W1271		New Rochelle	Bath house	5		19,350	19,350	43,000
W1272		do	Garage	5		19,350	19,350	43,000
W1273		Clarkstown	Waterworks	5		247,500	247,500	550,000
W1275		Babylon	Community building.	6	39,000	31,909	70,909	70,909
W1279		Rome	Paving	5		36,693	36,693	81,540
W1280		Johnstown	Street improvements.	5		39,537	39,537	87,861
W1282		Buffalo	Jail	5		326,250	326,250	725,000
W1283	98	Troy	School		786,000		786,000	
W1284		Stillwater	Waterworks	6	39,000	31,909	70,909	70,909
W1286		Middletown	School	5		359,201	359,201	798,225
W1287		Colden	do	6	11,000	9,000	20,000	20,000
W1288		Norfolk	Waterworks, sewer.	6	100,000	81,818	181,818	181,818
W1290		Corning	Bridge	5		180,000	180,000	400,000
W1291		Watertown	Courthouse	5		339,165	339,165	753,702
W1294		Carthage	Swimming pool	5		13,545	13,545	30,102
W1295		Pittsford	Waterworks	6	12,000	9,818	21,818	21,818
W1298		Colonie	Disposal plant	6	135,000	110,454	245,454	245,454
W1299		Port Byron	Waterworks	6	55,000	45,000	100,000	100,000
W1305		Chaumont	School	6	78,000	63,818	141,818	141,818
W1306		Queens Borough.	Hospital	5		1,317,825	1,317,825	2,928,500
W1307		Brooklyn	Museum	5		662,850	662,850	1,473,000
W1312		Dobbs Ferry	Street improvements.	6	42,000	34,363	76,363	76,363
W1317		Gloversville	Paving	5		46,846	46,846	104,103
W1318		Poughkeepsie	Incinerator	5		28,573	28,573	63,496
W1320		Schnectady	Disposal plant	5		102,645	102,645	228,100
W1323		Elma	Waterworks	5		27,279	27,279	60,621
W1324		Lackawanna	Courthouse	5		33,750	33,750	75,000
W1328		East Bloomfield.	School addition	5		119,048	119,048	264,552
W1330		Brant	Waterworks	5		19,485	19,485	43,300
W1331		Albany	Fire alarm	5		62,687	62,687	139,305
W1334		Holland	Sanitary sewers	5		22,896	22,896	50,880
W1337		Endicott	Municipal improvements.	6	61,000	49,909	110,909	110,909

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

NEW YORK—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1338	----	Evans Mills	Watermains	6	$33,000	$27,000	$60,000	$60,000
W1339	----	Niagara Falls	do	5		106,943	106,943	237,653
W1341	----	Glens Falls	Fire department	5		22,796	22,796	50,658
W1344	----	Utica	Disposal plant	5		510,616	510,616	1,134,704
W1346	----	do	City hall	5		86,121	86,121	191,381
W1348	----	Amherst	Incinerator	6	16,000	13,090	29,090	29,090
W1349	----	Marlboro	School	5		45,000	45,000	100,000
W1350	----	Hamburg	Reservoir	6	67,000	54,818	121,818	121,818
W1352	----	Fair Haven	School addition	5		39,938	39,938	88,751
W1353	----	Cuba	do	5		59,850	59,850	133,000
W1356	----	Plattsburg	Disposal plant	5		153,000	153,000	340,000
W1357	----	Dunkirk	School addition	5		23,850	23,850	53,000
W1358	----	Penfield	Waterworks	5		20,403	20,403	45,340
W1359	----	Coxsackie	Vocational school	5		103,000	103,000	229,000
W1361	98	Alden	School addition			8,707	8,707	19,350
W1362	----	Gabriels	School	6	36,000	29,454	65,454	65,454
W1363	----	Lockport	do	5	386,100	386,100	386,100	858,000
W1364	----	Killbuck	Disposal plant	5		15,750	15,750	35,000
W1365	----	Lackawana	Library addition	5		22,500	22,500	50,000
W1366	----	Greece	Disposal plant	5		499,500	499,500	1,110,000
W1367	----	Bayville	Watermains	6	25,000	20,454	45,454	45,454
W1369	----	Schenectady	Incinerator	5		60,277	60,277	133,950
W1372	----	Smithtown	Library addition	6	18,000	14,727	32,727	32,727
W1373	----	Hempstead	Sanitary sewer	6	377,000	308,454	685,454	685,454
W1377	----	Frankfort	Municipal building	5		15,826	15,826	35,170
W1378	----	Ithaca	Library	5		80,100	80,010	178,000
W1379	----	Binghamton	Waterworks	5		422,335	422,335	938,524
W1382	----	Cortlandt	do	5		17,100	17,100	38,000
W1384	----	Beacon	Disposal plant	6	83,000	67,909	150,909	150,909
W1385	----	Whitesboro	do	5		30,375	30,375	67,500
W1386	----	Altamont	School addition	6	47,000	38,454	85,454	85,454
W1394	----	Manhattan	Hospital	5		2,616,750	2,616,750	5,815,000
W1395	----	St. George, Staten Island	Courthouse addition	5		104,339	104,339	231,863
W1396	----	Whitesboro	Municipal building	5		916,650	916,650	2,037,000
W1397	----	Manhattan	Pier	5		370,215	370,215	882,700
W1398	----	New York City	Garages	5		1,333,800	1,333,800	2,964,000
W1400	----	Yorktown	Waterworks	6	8,000	6,545	14,545	14,545
W1401	----	Gouverneur	Filtration plant	5		51,120	51,120	113,600
W1402	----	Staten Island	Grade crossing	5		961,200	961,200	2,136,000
W1408	----	Queens	Bridge	5		925,650	925,650	2,057,000
W1412	----	Johnstown	Paving	5		19,702	19,702	43,782
W1413	----	Olean	Municipal building	5		89,100	89,100	198,000
W1414	----	do	Waterworks	5		64,800	64,800	144,000
W.415	----	Niagara Falls	Municipal building	5		67,500	67,500	150,000
W1417	----	do	Bridge	5		29,430	29,430	65,400
W1418	----	Peekskill	Reservoir	6	28,000	22,909	50,909	50,909
W1420	----	Caledonia	School	5		99,900	99,900	222,000
W1438	----	Steuben County	Highway improvement	5		45,675	45,675	101,500
W1439	----	Buffalo	Fire department	5		13,252	13,252	29,450
W1440	----	Ilion	Municipal improvement	6	39,000	31,909	70,909	70,909
W1446	----	Brooklyn	School	5		346,275	346,275	769,500
W1447	----	Queens	School addition	5		220,725	220,725	490,500
W1449	----	Brooklyn	do	5		156,825	156,825	348,500
W1450	----	Bronx	do	5		174,825	174,825	388,500
W1452	----	Brooklyn	do	5		156,825	156,825	348,500
W1454	----	Queens	do	5		125,100	125,100	278,000
W1459	----	Brooklyn	Library	5		2,250,000	2,250,000	5,000,000
W1460	----	do	Museum	5		106,875	106,875	237,500
W1461	----	Manhattan	do	5		221,175	221,175	491,500
W1462	----	Brooklyn	do	5		435,000	435,000	968,000
W1464	----	Saranac Lake	Paving	6	7,000	5,727	12,727	12,727
W1467	----	Esopus	Waterworks improvement	5		56,250	56,250	125,000

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

NEW YORK—Continued

4 [NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1468	----	Tarrytown	Bulkhead	5		$31,602	$31,602	$70,227
W1470	----	Groenburgh	Schools	5		135,000	135,000	300,000
W1471	----	Centre Island	Watermains	5		25,200	25,200	56,000
W1472	----	Buffalo	Bridge	6	$271,000	221,727	492,727	492,727
W1478	----	Buffalo City	do	6	385,000	315,000	700,000	700,000
W1480	----	Ithaca	Hospital addition	5		45,900	45,900	102,000
W1482	----	Olcott	Waterworks	5		51,660	51,660	114,800
W1483	----	Verplanck	Watermains	6	46,000	37,636	83,636	83,636
W1485	----	Port Byron	School	5		225,000	225,000	500,000
		Total			28,976,420	53,550,959	82,527,379	119,139,711

NORTH CAROLINA

6201	----	Waynesville	Sanitary sewer	6	$122,500	$100,227	$222,727	$222,727
7031	----	Raleigh	Courthouse	2	66,500	26,500	93,000	93,000
7219	----	Sladesville	School	6	26,000	21,273	47,273	47,273
W1014	----	North Carolina, State of	School busses	5		450,000	450,000	1,000,000
W1016	----	Raleigh	Fair buildings	5		12,270	12,270	27,270
W1017	----	Denton	Waterworks, sewer	6	48,000	39,273	87,273	87,273
W1019	----	Long View	Waterworks	6	33,000	27,000	60,000	60,000
W1023	----	Claremont	do	6	21,000	17,181	38,181	38,181
W1037	----	Rocky Mount	Paving	6	29,000	23,727	52,727	52,727
W1038	----	do	Municipal building	6	48,000	39,272	87,272	87,272
W1040	----	Chapel Hill	Municipal improvements	6	26,000	21,272	47,272	47,272
W1041	----	Caldwell County	Schools	6	99,000	81,000	180,000	180,000
W1044	----	Wentworth	Courthouse addition	6	21,000	17,181	38,181	38,181
W1046	----	Winston Salem	Municipal improvements	5		85,500	85,500	190,000
W1047	----	Smithfield	Municipal building	6	23,000	18,818	41,818	41,818
W1048	----	Catawba County	Schools	6	79,000	64,427	143,427	143,427
W1049	----	Ellenboro	Waterworks	6	20,000	16,363	36,363	36,363
W1050	----	Creedmoor	do	6	38,000	31,090	69,090	69,090
W1058	----	Lillington	Municipal buildings	6	30,000	24,545	54,545	54,545
W1059	----	Kings Mountain	Municipal improvements	6	53,000	43,363	96,363	96,363
W1061	----	Sampson County	Schools	6	44,000	36,000	80,000	80,000
W1064	----	Cabarrus County	Buildings	6	68,000	55,636	123,636	123,636
W1069	----	Durham	Civic buildings	5		19,630	19,630	43,630
W1073	----	Landis	Waterworks, sewer	6	97,000	79,363	176,363	176,363
W1076	----	Wayne County	Buildings	6	147,000	120,272	267,272	267,272
W1077	----	Nashville	Waterworks, sewer	6	32,000	26,181	58,181	58,181
W1081	----	Rockingham County	Schools	6	192,000	157,090	349,090	349,090
W1082	----	Cornelius	Waterworks	6	21,000	17,181	38,181	38,181
W1084	----	Pitt County	Office building	6	24,000	19,636	43,636	43,636
W1086	----	Valdese	Waterworks, sewer	6	58,000	47,454	105,454	105,454
W1087	----	Kenansville	Buildings	6	91,000	74,454	165,454	165,454
W1091	----	Goldsboro	Fire department	6	27,000	22,090	49,090	49,090
W1094	----	Battleboro	Waterworks, sewer	6	28,000	22,909	50,909	50,909
W1095	----	Louisburg	Courthouse addition	5		14,950	14,950	33,230
W1096	----	Benton Heights	Sanitary sewer	6	20,000	16,363	36,363	36,363
W1098	----	Cleveland	Buildings	6	117,000	95,727	212,727	212,727

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1099	98	Burlington	Municipal improvements.	----	$251,000	$160,363	$411,363	$356,363
W1103	----	Thomasville	Municipal building.	6	56,000	45,818	101,818	101,818
W1105	----	Graham	Jail	6	44,000	36,000	80,000	80,000
W1107	----	Charlotte	Streets	6	374,000	306,000	680,000	680,000
W1108	----	Four Oaks	Waterworks, sewer.	6	44,000	36,000	80,000	80,000
W1110	----	Greene County	Schools	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1111	----	Hazelwood	Municipal improvements.	6	20,000	16,363	36,363	36,363
W1116	----	Greensboro	Hospital	6	156,000	127,636	283,636	283,636
W1117	----	Roanoke Rapids.	Street improvements.	6	120,000	98,181	218,181	218,181
W1118	----	Greensboro	School	6	284,000	232,364	516,364	516,364
W1123	----	Chapel Hill	Municipal building.	6	20,000	16,363	36,363	36,363
W1125	----	Tarboro	Hospital	6	38,000	31,909	69,909	69,909
W1127	----	Durham County.	School	6	207,000	169,363	376,363	376,363
W1143	----	Rural Hall	Sanitary sewer	6	40,000	32,727	72,727	72,727
W1145	----	Washington	Municipal improvements.	6	54,000	44,181	98,181	98,181
W1150	----	Wake County	School	6	83,000	67,909	150,909	150,909
W1158	----	Asheboro	Waterworks, sewer.	6	45,000	36,818	81,818	81,818
W1159	----	Concord	Disposal plant	6	106,000	88,545	194,545	194,545
W1161	----	Oxford	Courthouse addition.	5	----------	12,272	12,272	27,272
W1165	----	Reidsville	Street improvements.	6	121,000	99,000	220,000	220,000
W1168	----	Fayetteville	Community building.	5	----------	21,458	21,458	47,685
W1174	----	High Point	Schools	6	174,000	142,363	316,363	316,363
W1176	----	Rocky Mount	Electric plant	6	382,000	163,454	545,454	545,454
W1179	----	Fuquay	Waterworks, sewer.	6	63,000	51,545	114,545	114,545
W1180	----	Burgaw	Sanitary sewer	6	24,000	19,636	43,636	43,636
W1183	----	Whiteville	County home	6	30,000	24,545	54,545	54,545
W1187	----	Rockwell	Waterworks, sewer.	6	44,000	36,000	80,000	80,000
W1188	----	Albemarle	Town hall	6	33,000	27,000	60,000	60,000
W1189	----	Morganton	Courthouse, jail	6	14,000	11,454	25,454	25,454
W1190	----	Burke County	School improvements.	6	114,000	93,272	207,272	207,272
W1191	----	New Hanover	Schools	6	281,000	229,909	510,909	510,909
W1192	----	Lincolnton	Municipal improvements.	6	34,000	27,818	61,818	61,818
W1194	----	High Point	Hospital	6	220,000	180,000	400,000	400,000
W1195	----	Tryon	Disposal plant	6	55,000	45,000	100,000	100,000
W1196	1	Wilson	Swimming pool	5	----------	19,637	19,637	43,637
W1196	2	----do	Municipal building.	6	70,000	57,272	127,272	127,272
W1198	----	Winston-Salem	----do	5	----------	14,574	14,574	32,387
W1200	----	Elizabeth City	Jail	6	36,000	29,454	65,454	65,454
W1201	----	Sparta	Municipal improvement.	6	28,000	22,909	50,909	50,909
W1203	----	Robersonville	----do	6	53,000	43,363	96,363	96,363
W1204	----	Winterville	Waterworks, sewer.	6	34,000	27,818	61,818	61,818
W1207	----	Pikeville	----do	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1208	----	Garner	Waterworks	6	19,000	15,545	34,545	34,545
W1209	----	Mecklenburg County.	Schools	6	152,000	124,363	276,363	276,363
W1210	----	Fair Bluff	Waterworks, sewers.	6	42,000	34,363	76,363	76,363
W1211	----	Lumberton	Waterworks improvement.	6	19,000	15,545	34,545	34,545
W1212	----	Pembroke	Waterworks, sewers.	6	31,000	25,363	56,363	56,363
W1213	----	Whiteville	Street improvement.	6	28,000	22,909	50,909	50,909
W1215	----	Kenly	Municipal improvement.	6	61,000	49,909	110,909	110,909

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost mmmmmm
W1221	----	Hoke County	Sanitarium	5	----------	$77,850	$77,850	$173,000
W1223	----	North Carolina, State of.	Prison	5	----------	450,000	450,000	1,000,000
W1226	----	Matthews	Waterworks	6	$20,000	16,363	36,363	36,363
W1227	----	Washington	Power, water	6	80,000	64,500	144,500	144,500
W1228	----	Conover	Municipal building.	6	12,000	9,818	21,818	21,818
W1229	----	Asheboro	Community building.	5	----------	36,448	36,448	80,995
W1233	----	Albemarle	Disposal plant	6	154,000	126,000	280,000	280,000
W1234	----	China Grove	Street improvement.	6	14,000	11,544	25,544	25,654
W1245	----	New Bern	Auditorium	5	----------	49,829	49,829	110,730
W1246	----	Hickory	Abattoir	6	8,000	6,545	14,545	14,545
W1252	----	Morganton	Disposal plant	6	66,000	54,000	120,000	120,000
W1256	----	Weldon	Community building.	6	14,000	11,454	25,454	25,454
W1258	----	Greenville	Street improvement.	6	57,000	46,636	103,636	103,636
W1259	----	Union County	Schools	5	----------	49,909	49,909	110,909
W1260	----	Durham	Library	5	----------	22,500	22,500	50,000
W1263	----	Candor	Waterworks	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1270	----	Shelby	Electric plant	5	----------	132,300	132,300	294,000
W1272	----	Cherryville	High school	6	33,000	27,000	60,000	60,000
W1273	----	Kinston	Heating, ventilating.	5	----------	17,591	17,591	39,090
W1274	----	Boone	Power, heat	5	----------	14,850	14,850	33,000
W1278	----	Wilmington	Hospital	5	----------	45,000	45,000	100,000
W1280	----	-----do	Street improvement.	6	55,000	45,000	100,000	100,000
W1281	----	-----do	City hall	6	55,000	45,000	100,000	100,000
W1283	----	Pochet Township.	School	6	25,000	20,454	45,454	45,454
W1288	----	Oakboro	Waterworks, sewer.	6	33,000	27,000	60,000	60,000
W1294	----	Wilson	-----do	6	428,000	350,181	778,181	778,181
W1295	----	Hickory	Disposal plant	6	119,000	97,363	216,363	216,363
W1297	----	Enfield	Municipal improvement.	6	16,000	13,082	29,082	29,082
W1298	----	Middlesex	-----do	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
		Total		------	7,115,000	7,147,452	14,262,452	16,097,829

NORTH DAKOTA

9654	----	Palermo	School	2	$33,300	$13,300	$46,600	$47,000
W1002	----	Langdon	Paving	6	26,000	21,273	47,273	47,273
W1019	----	Grand Forks	High school	6	163,000	132,750	295,750	295,750
W1037	----	Dickinson	Street improvement.	5	----------	58,275	58,275	129,501
W1055	----	Flaxton	School addition	5	----------	8,181	8,181	18,181
W1057	----	Valley City	Bridge	5	----------	13,050	13,050	29,000
W1061	----	Lakota	Courthouse	6	66,000	54,000	120,000	120,000
W1064	----	Jamestown	Paving	6	29,000	23,727	52,727	52,727
W1065	----	-----do	Filtration plant	6	48,000	39,272	87,272	87,272
W1069	----	Bowman County.	School repairs	6	1,500	1,227	2,727	2,727
W1074	----	Jamestown	Auditorium	6	97,000	79,364	176,364	176,364
W1079	----	Fargo	-----do	6	330,000	270,000	600,000	600,000
W1080	----	-----do	Paving	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1083	----	Langdon	Courthouse	6	66,000	54,000	120,000	120,000
W1104	----	Rugby	Paving	5	----------	16,692	16,692	47,692
W1123	----	Fargo	-----do	6	29,000	23,727	52,727	52,727
W1139	----	Bismarck	-----do	5	----------	76,050	76,050	169,000
W1145	----	Streeter	Town hall	6	9,500	7,772	17,272	17,272
W1146	----	Manvel	School addition	6	6,500	5,318	11,818	11,818
W1149	----	Beach	Street improvement.	6	2,000	1,636	3,636	3,636
W1150	----	-----do	Reservoir	6	2,000	1,636	3,636	3,636
		Total		------	925,800	915,159	1,840,959	2,062,485

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

OHIO

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No.		Location	Type	Key	Requested amount			Estimated cost
Main	Sub				Loan	Grant	Total	
2387	----	Toledo	Water mains	5		$43,772	$43,772	$97,272
2388	----	do	Sanitary sewer	5		84,681	84,681	88,181
5265	----	Bedford	Disposal plant	2	$116,000	40,000	156,000	156,000
7145	----	Oakwood	Combination sewer.	2	16,000	13,090	29,090	29,090
8086	----	Girard	City hall	2	49,500	40,500	90,000	90,000
8165	----	Edon	Waterworks	2	30,000	12,000	42,000	42,000
8553	----	Wellsville	do	6	106,000	86,727	192,727	192,727
9214	----	Ripley	Manufacturing plant.	2	14,300	5,800	20,100	20,100
W1004	----	Marion	Municipal building.	6	186,000	152,182	338,182	338,182
W1009	----	Kenton	do	6	12,671	10,368	23,039	23,039
W1010	----	Tiffin	do	5		56,250	56,250	125,000
W1028	----	Fayetteville	School addition	6	27,000	29,700	56,700	66,000
W1032	----	Ashland	High school addition.	5		45,029	45,029	100,064
W1050	----	Cincinnati	Library	5		1,350,000	1,350,000	3,000,000
W1076	----	Toledo	High school	5		731,455	731,455	1,625,455
W1077	----	do	do	5		387,000	387,000	860,000
W1096	----	Hicksville	do	5		51,975	51,975	115,500
W1097	----	Delphus	Auditorium, gymnasium.	5		21,600	21,600	48,000
W1101	----	Hopedale	do	6	48,000	39,273	87,273	87,273
W1105	----	Canton Township.	School addition	5		93,600	93,600	208,000
W1106	----	Washington Courthouse.	do	5		45,000	45,000	100,000
W1118	----	Olmsted Falls	Auditorium, gymnasium.	6	45,000	38,099	83,099	84,665
W1126	----	Perrysburg	Waterworks, improvements.	6	29,000	23,728	52,728	52,728
W1134	----	Wellington	School addition	5		72,000	72,000	160,000
W1137	----	West Jefferson	School	5		34,959	34,959	80,686
W1146	----	Willoughby	School addition	5		14,166	14,166	31,480
W1148	----	Green Springs	School	5		56,250	56,250	125,000
W1151	----	Akron	School improvements.	6	2,895,000	2,368,636	5,263,636	5,263,636
W1154	----	Port Clinton	High school addition.	5		58,500	58,500	130,000
W1155	----	Willoughby	do	5		111,100	111,100	246,900
W1156	----	do	School addition	5		37,080	37,080	82,400
W1157	----	do	do	5		30,625	30,625	68,055
W1159	----	Fostoria	Buildings	5		189,000	189,000	420,000
W1160	----	Trenton	School addition	5		28,134	28,134	62,519
W1167	----	Reily	School	5		18,271	18,271	40,602
W1170	----	Rossford	School addition	6	36,000	29,454	65,454	65,454
W1171	----	Minerva	do	5		85,500	85,500	190,000
W1172	----	Wheelersburg	do	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1173	----	Akron	Grade crossing	6	103,000	84,273	187,273	187,273
W1175	----	Oak Harbor	School addition	5		72,000	72,000	160,000
W1178	----	Washington Township.	do	5		14,400	14,400	32,000
W1184	----	Mount Healthy	do	6	30,000	24,545	54,545	54,545
W1186	----	Weston	Auditorium, gymnasium.	5		13,500	13,500	30,000
W1196	----	Strongsville	School addition	5		27,000	27,000	60,000
W1201	----	Piqua	Dam	6	26,000	21,273	47,273	47,273
W1202	----	Berlin Heights	Auditorium gymnasium.	5		27,563	27,563	61,250
W1209	----	Orange Township.	School	5		49,050	49,050	109,000
W1210	----	South Amherst	School addition	5		27,000	27,000	60,000
W1214	----	Waynesfield	School	5		32,715	32,715	72,700
W1215	----	Blue Ash	do	5		38,845	38,845	86,322
W1217	----	Ross Township	do	5		72,000	72,000	160,000
W1222	----	Bolivar	Municipal building.	6	3,000	2,700	5,700	6,000
W1223	----	New Springfield	School addition	5		18,900	18,900	42,000
W1225	----	Clyde	High school	5		90,000	90,000	200,000
W1226	----	Garfield	Waterworks	5		19,636	19,636	43,636
W1228	----	Lyme Township.	School	6	32,000	26,182	58,182	58,182
W1229	----	Solon	do	5		33,750	33,750	75,000

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

OHIO—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No.		Location	Type	Key	Requested amount			Estimated cost
Main	Sub				Loan	Grant	Total	
W1232	----	Rising Sun	School	5		$29,700	$29,700	$66,000
W1233	----	Jerusalem Township.	do	5		49,050	49,050	109,000
W1234	----	Addyston	do	6	$50,000	81,644	131,644	181,431
W1236	----	Walbridge	Auditorium, gymnasium.	5		22,905	22,905	50,900
W1243	----	Columbiana	High school	5		89,438	89,438	198,750
W1244	----	Leetonia	do	5		83,519	83,519	185,597
W1245	----	Clarkson	do	5		66,002	66,002	146,670
W1251	----	Akron	Reservoir	6	233,000	190,636	423,636	453,636
W1252	----	do	Sanitary sewers	6	90,000	73,637	163,637	163,637
W1259	----	Bridgetown	School	5		21,366	21,366	47,479
W1260	----	Columbia Park	High school addition.	6	40,000	32,727	72,727	72,727
W1262	----	Hamilton County.	School	6	6,500	5,318	11,818	11,818
W1263	----	do	do	5		39,274	39,274	88,275
W1265	----	Galion	do	6	54,000	44,182	98,182	98,182
W1270	----	Allen Township	Schools	5		42,948	42,948	95,440
W1271	----	Lancaster	Disposal plant	5		159,300	159,300	354,000
W1274	----	Blue Ash	School	6	38,000	31,090	69,090	69,090
W1276	----	Delphos	Library addition.	5		19,350	19,350	43,000
W1282	----	Southeast rural school district	School	5		111,060	111,060	246,800
W1283	----	Mechanicsburg	School addition	5		56,250	56,250	125,000
W1284	----	Amanda	do	5		17,884	17,884	39,742
W1285	----	Springfield	School	5		58,500	58,500	130,000
W1288	----	DeGraff	Waterworks	6	33,000	27,000	60,000	60,000
W1289	----	Circleville	School addition	5		36,900	36,900	82,000
W1292	----	La Grange	do	6	33,000	27,000	60,000	60,000
W1295	----	Salem	Municipal building.	6	48,000	39,273	87,273	87,273
W1296	----	Miami County	High school	6	98,000	80,181	178,181	178,181
W1297	----	Hanover Township.	School	5		11,469	11,469	25,487
W1300	----	Youngstown	Hospital addition.	6	87,000	71,182	158,182	158,182
W1301	----	Russia Village	School	5		16,200	16,200	36,000
W1305	----	St. Clairsville	Disposal plant	6	65,000	85,090	150,090	189,090
W1306	----	Turtle Creek	School	5		22,050	22,050	49,000
W1307	----	Elmwood	Waterworks, sewer.	5		66,600	66,600	148,000
W1309	----	Lakewood	Waterworks	5		733,010	733,010	1,628,910
W1310	----	Canton	Auditorium	5		147,150	147,150	327,000
W1311	----	do	Combination sewer.	5		58,500	58,500	130,000
W1314	----	Ashley	School addition	5		29,250	29,250	65,000
W1319	----	Youngstown	Hospital	6	71,000	58,093	129,093	129,093
W1323	----	Amity	High school	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1326	----	Carey	Disposal plant	5		73,800	73,800	164,000
W1327	----	Athens	Dormitories	5		49,110	49,110	109,134
W1328	----	do	School addition	6	33,000	27,000	60,000	60,000
W1329	----	do	Stadium	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1330	----	Chesrer Township.	School addition	6	24,000	19,636	43,636	43,636
W1331	----	Centralia school district.	do	5		25,573	25,573	56,830
W1332	----	Athens	do	6	19,500	16,364	35,864	36,364
W1333	----	Peebles	High school	5		40,500	40,500	90,000
W1335	----	Roundhead	School	5		43,485	43,485	96,635
W1336	----	Ross County	do	5		104,653	104,653	232,555
W1337	----	Clay Township	High school	5		29,710	29,710	66,022
W1339	----	Athens	High school addition.	6	63,000	51,545	114,545	114,545
W1341	----	Salineville	High school	5		55,575	55,575	123,500
W1342	----	Fairfield Township.	High school addition.	5		27,111	27,111	60,246
W1343	----	Lykens Township.	School addition	5		30,506	30,506	67,792
W1349	----	Cincinnati	School	5		232,000	232,000	515,556
W1350	----	do	do	6	517,647	423,529	941,176	941,176
W1351	----	do	High school addition.	5		94,480	94,480	209,955

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

OHIO—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No.		Location	Type	Key	Requested amount			Estimated cost
Main	Sub				Loan	Grant	Total	
W1353	----	West Lafayette	Municipal building.	6	$4,500	$3,682	$8,182	$8,182
W1362	----	Xenia City	Child's home	5	----------	16,365	16,365	36,368
W1363	----	Xenia	School	5	----------	82,683	82,683	183,740
W1366	----	Huntington Township.	School addition	5	----------	16,498	16,498	36,662
W1367	----	Eden Township.	Auditorium, gymnasium.	5	----------	15,030	15,030	33,400
W1369	----	Coalton	School addition	5	----------	19,125	19,125	42,500
W1370	----	Cincinnati	Vocational school	5	----------	309,632	309,632	688,070
W1371	----	Elyria	City hall	6	127,000	103,910	230,910	230,910
W1372	----	do	Fire alarm	6	42,000	34,364	76,364	76,364
W1373	----	Cincinnati	School	5	----------	315,000	315,000	700,000
W1374	----	Piqua	Transportation line.	5	----------	18,450	18,450	41,000
W1375	----	Cincinnati	High school addition.	5	----------	242,432	242,432	538,739
W1376	----	do	School	5	----------	371,258	371,258	825,040
W1379	----	Wakeman	do	6	55,000	45,000	100,000	100,000
W1381	----	Camden Township.	School addition	5	----------	29,250	29,250	65,000
W1384	----	Zanesville	High school	5	----------	315,000	315,000	700,000
W1385	----	Cincinnati	School	5	----------	180,045	180,045	400,100
W1387	----	Newton	do	6	32,000	26,182	58,182	58,182
W1388	----	Bowling Green	Auditorium	5	----------	56,250	56,250	125,000
W1389	----	do	Stadium	5	----------	18,000	18,000	40,000
W1390	----	do	Swimming pool	5	----------	112,500	112,500	250,000
W1397	----	Struthers	School addition	6	88,000	72,000	160,000	160,000
W1398	----	Coshocton County.	Schools	5	----------	40,500	40,500	90,000
W1399	----	Oxford	Laboratory	5	----------	54,184	54,184	120,408
W1401	----	Wayne Township.	School	6	66,000	54,000	120,000	120,000
W1416	----	Steubenville	Fire department	6	35,000	28,636	63,636	63,636
W1417	----	Seville	School addition	5	----------	42,412	42,412	94,248
W1418	----	Sebring	do	6	39,000	31,910	70,910	70,910
W1419	----	Canton	do	5	----------	630,000	630,000	1,400,000
W1421	----	Woodsfield	Disposal plant	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1423	----	Steubenville	Courthouse, jail	6	428,000	350,182	778,182	778,182
W1424	----	Newark	Library	6	82,000	67,852	149,852	150,782
W1425	----	Pickaway	Courthouse addition.	5	----------	23,198	23,198	51,550
W1428	----	Summerfield	School addition	5	----------	12,150	12,150	27,000
W1431	----	East Liverpool	Electrical plant	6	733,000	598,700	1,331,700	1,331,700
W1432	----	Bethel Township.	School	5	----------	21,375	21,375	47,500
W1433	----	Ostrander	do	6	33,000	27,000	60,000	60,000
W1438	----	Buffalo	High school addition.	5	----------	27,000	27,000	60,000
W1440	----	Lucas	School addition	5	----------	38,700	38,700	86,000
W1443	----	Tuscarawas	School	5	----------	33,750	33,750	75,000
W1445	----	Barnesville	Schools	5	----------	52,650	52,650	117,000
W1447	----	Salem	High school addition.	6	30,000	24,545	54,545	54,545
W1455	----	Webster Township.	Auditorium, gymnasium.	5	----------	18,000	18,000	40,000
W1456	----	Ironton	School	6	83,500	68,727	1,522,227	152,727
W1458	----	Akron	Paving	6	23,000	18,818	41,818	41,818
W1460	----	Huron	Disposal plant	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1465	----	Fairport Harbor.	Electrical plant	6	86,000	69,000	155,000	155,000
W1468	----	Newark	Combination sewers.	6	111,000	91,636	202,636	203,636
W1469	----	do	City hall	6	138,000	112,909	250,909	250,909
W1470	----	Kilbourne	School addition	5	----------	17,550	17,550	39,000
W1471	----	Sunbury	do	5	----------	18,000	18,000	40,000
W1473	----	Perry Township.	High school addition.	6	17,182	21,000	38,182	38,182
W1474	----	Cincinnati	School	5	----------	417,690	417,690	928,200
W1475	----	do	High school	5	----------	356,208	356,208	791,843
W1480	----	Wooster	Fair grounds	5	----------	43,634	43,634	96,964
		Total		------	7,766,300	17,310,622	25,076,922	38,486,431

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

OKLAHOMA

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No.		Location	Type	Key	Requested amount			Estimated cost
Main	Sub				Loan	Grant	Total	
2691	----	Noble	Community building.	2	$6,300	$2,150	$8,450	$8,458
W1006	----	Bethany	City hall	6	25,000	20,455	45,455	45,455
W1007	----	Maysville	School addition	5	----------	20,455	20,455	45,455
W1020	----	Fittstown	School	5	----------	29,025	29,025	64,500
W1022	----	Ardmore	City hall, jail	5	----------	45,180	45,180	100,400
W1025	----	Temple	Building	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1027	----	Cache	High school	6	16,000	13,091	29,091	29,091
W1030	----	Goodwell	School addition	6	14,000	11,454	25,454	25,454
W1032	----	Burbank	School	5	----------	4,500	4,500	10,000
W1034	----	Canton	School addition	6	14,000	11,454	25,454	25,454
W1035	----	Hammon	School	6	2,500	6,024	8,524	13,357
W1037	----	Lawton	Courthouse, jail	6	110,000	90,000	200,000	200,000
W1038	----	do	Paving	5	----------	65,570	65,570	145,711
W1039	----	El Reno	School	5	----------	51,750	51,750	115,000
W1042	----	Custer City	Community building.	5	----------	8,182	8,182	18,182
W1043	----	Arapaho	School	6	25,000	20,454	45,454	47,455
W1047	----	Marlow	Waterworks improvement.	6	17,000	12,650	29,650	29,650
W1048	----	do	Electrical distribution.	6	3,500	2,800	6,300	6,300
W1049	----	Pawnee	Courthouse, jail	5	----------	7,126	7,126	15,836
W1051	----	Prague	City hall	5	----------	6,316	6,316	14,036
W1054	----	Chickasha	do	6	110,000	90,000	200,000	200,000
W1055	----	New Cordell	School	5	----------	24,545	24,545	64,545
W1059	----	Hinton	Fire department	5	----------	1,822	1,822	4,049
W1060	----	Lawton	School addition	5	----------	12,272	12,272	27,272
W1061	----	do	Residence	5	----------	1,001	1,001	2,224
W1062	----	Tulsa	High school	6	1,556,000	1,273,091	2,829,091	2,829,091
W1063	----	Indiahoma	Waterworks	6	14,000	11,455	25,455	25,455
W1064	----	Lawton	Paving	5	----------	3,273	3,273	7,273
W1065	----	Sterling	School	6	6,000	4,910	10,910	10,910
W1069	----	Beaver	Municipal building.	6	35,000	28,636	63,636	63,636
W1070	----	Mill Creek	School	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	32,009
W1077	----	Oklahoma City	High school	5	----------	265,500	265,500	590,000
W1081	----	Goodwell	Buildings	5	----------	11,075	11,075	24,612
W1083	----	Alva	Electric plant	6	193,000	157,000	350,000	350,000
W1085	----	Arnett	School addition	6	9,500	7,773	17,273	17,273
W1093	----	Orlando	do	5	----------	4,091	4,091	9,091
W1094	----	Washita	School	6	3,000	2,455	5,455	5,455
W1095	----	Stillwater, Oklahoma.	Municipal buildings.	5	----------	36,945	36,945	82,101
W1096	----	do	School	5	----------	75,275	75,275	167,250
W1098	----	Oklahoma, State of.	Municipal improvements.	5	----------	22,745	22,745	50,545
W1100	----	Bryant	School repairs	6	3,000	2,455	5,455	5,455
W1101	----	Vamoosa	School	6	16,000	13,100	29,100	29,100
W1103	----	Kaw City	Waterworks improvement.	6	61,000	49,909	110,909	110,909
W1105	----	Nowata	Auditorium, gymnasium.	6	28,000	22,909	50,909	50,909
W1106	----	Snyder	School repairs	5	----------	3,636	3,636	8,055
W1109	----	Osage	Waterworks improvement.	6	16,000	13,090	29,090	29,090
W1111	----	Cushing	High school addition.	6	25,000	20,454	45,454	45,454
W1115	----	Ponca City	School addition	6	145,000	167,564	312,564	372,364
W1118	----	Fairview	Highway improvements.	5	----------	99,000	99,000	220,000
W1120	----	Lincoln County	Drains	5	----------	32,355	32,355	71,900
W1122	----	Chickasha	School addition	6	42,000	34,400	76,400	76,400
W1124	----	Duncan	Auditorium	6	69,000	56,500	125,500	125,500
W1125	----	Okeene	Waterworks improvement.	6	46,000	37,700	83,700	83,700
W1126	----	McAlester	do	6	106,000	86,727	192,727	192,727
W1128	----	Wagoner	Waterworks	6	25,000	20,455	45,455	45,455
W1129	----	Stillwater	Water main	5	----------	94,500	94,500	210,001
W1130	----	do	Paving	5	----------	15,014	15,014	33,360
W1131	----	do	Office building	5	----------	20,219	20,219	44,934
W1133	----	Vinita	Reservoir	6	34,000	27,818	61,818	61,818

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

OKLAHOMA—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1134	----	School district 42.	School	6	$8,500	$6,954	$15,454	$15,454
W1137	----	Pauls Valley	do	6	2,000	1,637	3,637	3,637
W1140	----	Vinita	Swimming pool	6	24,000	19,636	43,636	43,636
W1142	----	Millwood	School addition	6	6,500	7,137	13,637	15,573
W1144	----	Jones City	Sanitary sewer	6	14,500	11,864	26,364	26,364
W1146	----	Grant	School	5		11,127	11,127	24,727
W1148	----	Eagle City	Auditorium, gymnasium.	5		4,909	4,909	10,909
W1149	----	Blackwell	School repairs	5		6,013	6,013	13,363
W1150	----	Nowata	Electric plant	6	122,000	99,500	221,500	221,500
W1153	----	Guthrie	Hospital	6	110,000	90,000	200,000	200,000
W1158	----	Ada	Incinerator	5		15,840	15,840	35,200
W1159	----	do	Fire department	5		30,420	30,420	67,600
W1160	----	do	City hall	5		14,760	14,760	32,800
W1161	----	do	Storm sewer	5		57,600	57,600	128,000
W1163	----	Chandler	Disposal plant	6	20,000	16,364	36,364	36,364
W1166	----	Shawnee	School	6	50,000	40,910	90,910	90,910
W1168	----	Lawton	Paving	5		4,500	4,500	10,000
W1171	----	Tulsa	Incinerator	6	69,000	56,455	125,455	125,455
W1172	----	Strong City	Waterworks	6	3,000	2,454	5,454	5,454
W1173	----	Vinita	City hall	6	29,000	23,727	52,727	52,727
W1175	----	Carter	School busses	5		675	675	1,500
W1177	----	Vinita	Disposal plant	6	24,000	19,637	43,637	43,637
W1180	----	Guthrie	Municipal building.	6	30,000	24,545	54,545	54,545
W1182	----	Dewey	School addition	6	7,000	5,727	12,727	12,727
W1185	----	Enid	Community building.	5		11,250	11,250	25,000
W1186	----	Canadian	School addition	6	12,000	9,800	21,800	21,800
W1187	----	Goltry	Waterworks	6	16,000	13,090	29,090	29,090
W1188	----	Antlers	Jail	5		4,090	4,090	9,090
W1189	----	Newkirk	Swimming pool	6	6,500	5,500	12,000	12,000
W1190	----	Broken Bow	City Hall	5		7,450	7,450	16,550
W1191	----	Coltry	School	6	8,000	6,545	14,545	16,545
W1192	----	Woodward	do	6	26,000	21,273	47,273	50,573
W1193	----	Chickasha	Waterworks improvement.	5		22,090	22,090	49,090
W1194	----	do	Bridges	5		12,272	12,272	27,272
W1195	----	Hughes County.	Drainage	5		37,636	37,636	83,636
W1196	----	Caddo	Bridge	5		3,035	3,035	6,734
W1197	----	Randlett	School addition	5		4,086	4,086	9,081
W1199	----	Addington	School	5		20,455	20,455	45,455
W1200	----	Noble	do	5		4,582	4,582	10,182
W1201	----	Tulsa	Municipal building	5		35,159	35,159	78,129
		Total			3,397,800	4,098,827	7,496,627	9,133,264

OREGON

W1064	----	Oakridge	Bridge	5		$11,564	$11,564	$25,699
W1091	----	Eugene	Heating plant	5		9,450	9,450	21,000
W1107	----	Toledo	Waterworks	6	71,000	580.92	129,092	129,092
W1113	----	Huntington	Municipal improvement.	6	6,000	4,909	10,909	10,909
W1119	----	Marion County.	Highway	5		38,598	38,598	85,774
W1152	----	Brookings	School	6	5,100	16,757	21,857	37,237
W1153	98	North Powder	Auditorium, gymnasium.			900	900	2,000
W1155	----	Canby	Municipal building.	5		5,318	5,318	11,818
W1156	----	Portland	School	5		13,909	13,909	30,909
W1157	----	Junction City	do	5		22,500	22,500	50,000
		Total			82,100	181,997	264,097	404,438

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

PENNSYLVANIA

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
7861	----	Northumberland County.	Municipal improvements.	2	$45,000	$15,000	$60,000	$60,000
W1017	----	Lewistown	Schools	5		164,772	164,772	366,160
W1029	----	Zelienople	High school additions.	6	34,000	27,818	61,818	61,818
W1035	----	Shenandoah	Auditorium, gymnasium.	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1040	----	North Avalon	Viaduct	5		27,000	27,000	60,000
W1053	----	Centerville	High school	5		70,020	70,020	155,600
W1056	----	Bellevue	do	5		270,000	270,000	600,000
W1065	----	Richland	School addition	6	10,050	8,591	19,091	19,091
W1070	----	Chester	School	5		13,500	13,500	30,000
W1075	----	South Whitehall Township.	School addition	5		25,472	25,472	56,606
W1076	----	Schuylkill Haven.	High school addition.	6	45,000	36,818	81,818	81,818
W1098	----	Scranton	Paving	5		65,122	65,122	144,715
W1103	----	Slatington	School	6	76,000	62,182	138,182	138,182
W1113	----	Charleroi	Stadium	6	45,000	36,818	81,818	81,818
W1117	----	Ambridge	School	6	180,000	147,273	327,273	327,273
W1118	----	McAdoo	do	6	15,000	20,455	35,455	45,455
W1131	----	State College	Street	5		24,545	24,545	54,545
W1134	----	Kenhorst	Street improvements.	6	6,000	4,909	10,909	10,909
W1137	----	Hollidaysburg	High school	5		117,818	117,818	261,818
W1145	----	Lebanon County.	do	5		81,630	81,630	181,400
W1146	----	Latrobe	do	6	108,000	88,364	196,364	196,364
W1148	----	Weatherly	Boilers	6	18,000	14,727	32,727	32,727
W1153	----	St. Clair	High school	5		106,364	106,364	236,364
W1160	----	Mount Carmel Township.	High school additions.	6	237,000	193,909	430,909	430,909
W1169	----	Trucksville	do	6	26,000	21,273	47,273	47,273
W1173	----	Pittsburgh	School	5		154,980	154,980	344,400
W1175	----	Monaca	Streets	5		37,948	37,948	84,329
W1188	----	Cheltenham	Building	5		65,166	65,166	144,814
W1194	----	Lansford	Stadium	6	20,000	16,364	36,364	36,364
W1195	----	Freeburg	Auditorium, gymnasium	6	12,500	11,045	23,545	24,545
W1198	----	Turbotville	School	5		31,909	31,909	70,909
W1204	----	Lehigh County	High school	6	111,000	90,818	201,818	201,818
W1205	----	Coopersburg	do	6	106,000	86,727	192,727	192,727
W1215	----	Jenner	School addition	6	18,000	14,727	32,727	32,727
W1217	----	Bloss Township	School	5		9,593	9,593	21,318
W1224	----	Fountain Hill	High school	6	126,000	103,091	229,091	229,091
W1226	----	Retreat	Ward building	6	127,000	103,909	230,909	230,909
W1232	----	Scranton	Street improvements.	5		160,124	160,124	355,832
W1243	----	Bloomsburg	do	5		110,025	110,025	244,500
W1244	----	Brooklyn	High school addition.	6	12,500	10,227	22,727	22,727
W1252	----	Tarentum	Street improvements.	5		12,375	12,375	27,500
W1259	----	Dealsburg	High school	6	24,000	21,272	45,272	47,272
W1269	----	Morristown	do	5		487,086	487,086	1,082,414
W1270	----	Bridgeport	High school addition.	5		39,060	39,060	86,800
W1273	----	Donora	Park improvement.	6	105,000	86,909	190,909	190,909
W1289	----	Elders Ridge	School	5		16,200	16,200	37,500
W1307	----	Reading	School addition	5		48,298	48,298	107,330
W1308	----	do	do	5		35,614	35,614	79,142
W1311	----	do	School improvement.	5		55,167	55,167	122,593
W1316	----	Pittsburgh	School	5		176,693	176,693	392,652
W1334	----	Reading	School repairs	5		56,270	56,270	125,044
W1354	----	Baden	Municipal building.	5		25,412	25,412	56,472

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No.		Location	Type	Key	Requested amount			Estimated cost
Main	Sub				Loan	Grant	Total	
W1366	----	Allegheny County.	Highway	5	----------	$212,472	$212,472	$472,160
W1367	----	Allegheny	do	5	----------	110,070	110,070	244,600
W1369	----	Northumberland County Park.	do	5	----------	49,872	49,872	110,827
W1370	----	Allegheny County.	do	5	----------	61,364	61,364	136,365
W1398	----	Clifton Heights	High school addition.	6	$27,000	22,091	49,091	49,091
W1402	----	Allegheny	Highway	5	----------	364,950	364,950	811,000
W1404	----	McCandless	do	5	----------	62,757	62,757	139,460
W1423	----	Blawnox	Asylum	5	----------	1,155,150	1,155,150	2,567,000
W1426	----	Pittsburgh	Highway	5	----------	128,970	128,970	286,600
W1427	----	McKeesport	Bridge	5	----------	813,019	813,019	1,806,710
W1432	----	Allegheny	Street	5	----------	579,420	579,420	1,287,600
W1433	----	East McKeesport.	Highway	5	----------	149,148	149,148	331,440
W1443	----	Allegheny County.	Bridges	5	----------	171,372	171,372	380,826
W1448	----	East Pittsburgh	Bridge	5	----------	324,967	324,967	722,148
W1454	----	Mercersburg	High school additions.	5	----------	39,510	39,510	87,800
W1461	----	Exeter	School	6	38,000	31,091	69,091	69,091
W1462	----	Wilkes-Barre	Bridge	6	792,000	648,000	1,440,000	1,440,000
W1470	----	McKeesport	Paving	6	37,000	30,273	67,273	67,273
W1474	----	Lower Burrell Township.	School	6	14,000	11,455	25,455	25,455
W1490	----	Westmoreland	High school addition.	6	35,000	34,927	69,927	77,616
W1491	----	Towanda	do	6	64,000	52,464	116,464	116,464
W1496	----	Lykens	Municipal building.	6	18,000	14,727	32,727	32,727
W1502	----	Allegheny County.	Highways	5	----------	114,361	114,361	254,150
W1504	----	McKeesport	Sewer, street improvements.	5	----------	388,350	388,350	863,000
W1509	----	Dormont	Swimming pool	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1518	----	Cairnbrook	High school addition.	6	42,000	34,364	76,364	76,364
W1519	----	Chester	do	5	----------	225,000	225,000	500,000
W1535	----	Pittsburgh	Municipal building.	5	----------	258,750	258,750	575,000
W1536	----	Violet Hill	School	5	----------	12,499	12,499	27,775
W1539	----	Myerstown	Electric plant	5	----------	68,715	68,715	152,700
W1541	----	Pittsburgh	School	5	----------	154,706	154,706	343,792
W1542	----	do	School addition	5	----------	393,817	393,817	875,150
W1543	----	Jefferson Township.	School	6	50,000	40,909	90,909	90,909
		Total			2,668,500	10,505,929	13,174,429	23,374,576

RHODE ISLAND

6780	----	North Kingstown.	Bridge	6	$1,120,000	$1,080,000	$2,200,000	$2,400,000
W1074	----	Johnston	Buildings	5	----------	61,200	61,200	136,000
W1098	----	North Smithfield.	Streets	5	----------	22,500	22,500	50,000
W1099	----	do	Waterworks	5	----------	45,000	45,000	100,000
W1103	----	Pawtucket	Fire alarm	5	----------	87,300	87,300	194,000
W1104	----	do	Filter plant	5	----------	180,000	180,000	400,000
W1123	----	do	Paving	5	----------	336,750	336,750	815,000
W1125	----	Westerly	Waterworks	5	----------	50,850	50,850	113,000
		Total			1,120,000	1,863,600	2,983,600	4,208,000

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

SOUTH CAROLINA

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No.		Location	Type	Key	Requested amount			Estimated cost
Main	Sub				Loan	Grant	Total	
W1011	----	Ricky River	Electric plant	6	$240,000	$195,000	$435,000	$435,000
W1013	----	Tucapau	Waterworks, sewer.	6	45,000	36,818	81,818	81,818
W1020	----	St. George	Courthouse, jail	5	----------	14,535	14,535	32,300
W1021	----	Greenville	Highway improvement.	6	229,000	187,363	416,363	416,363
W1025	----	Dillon	Waterworks, sewer.	6	16,000	13,090	29,090	29,090
W1038	----	Columbia	Residence	6	165,000	135,000	300,000	300,000
W1041	----	Charleston	Wharves	5	----------	54,540	54,540	121,000
W1052	----	Greenville	Disposal plant	5	----------	19,533	19,533	43,408
W1055	----	Charleston	School	6	155,000	126,818	281,818	281,818
W1057	----	do	Auditorium, gymnasium.	6	52,000	42,545	94,545	94,545
W1065	----	Walterboro	Paving	6	33,000	27,000	60,000	60,000
W1066	----	do	Sidewalks	6	35,000	28,636	63,636	63,636
W1070	----	Darlington	Disposal plant	6	41,000	33,545	74,545	74,545
W1075	----	Lancaster County.	Highway improvement.	6	130,000	106,363	236,363	236,363
W1076	----	Honea Path	Municipal improvement.	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1090	----	Newberry	Fire department	5	----------	22,500	22,500	50,000
W1094	----	Orangeburg	Waterworks	5	----------	36,000	36,000	80,000
W1104	----	Walterboro	Courthouse repair.	5	----------	24,750	24,750	55,000
W1108	----	Charleston	Jail repair	5	----------	72,000	72,000	160,000
W1120	----	Rockhill	City hall, jail	5	----------	45,818	45,818	101,818
W1125	----	Darlington	Jail	5	----------	27,000	27,000	60,000
W1135	----	Greenville	High school	5	----------	219,600	219,600	488,000
W1139	----	Barnwell	Hospital	5	----------	24,750	24,750	55,000
W1141	----	Denmark	Waterworks, sewer.	6	12,000	9,818	21,818	21,818
W1148	----	Leesville	Filtration plant	6	30,000	24,545	54,545	54,545
W1154	----	North Charleston.	Waterworks improvement.	6	37,000	30,272	67,272	67,272
W1161	----	Simpsonville	Buildings	5	----------	22,909	22,909	50,909
W1182	----	Camden	Jail	5	----------	29,565	29,565	65,700
W1185	----	Columbia	Heating plant	5	----------	18,135	18,135	40,300
W1187	----	Ninety Six	Paving	5	----------	11,700	11,700	26,000
W1190	----	Gaffney	Incinerator	6	16,000	13,090	29,090	29,090
W1200	----	Olar	Waterworks	6	15,000	12,273	27,273	27,273
W1202	----	Loris	Disposal plant	6	32,000	26,181	58,181	58,181
		Total			1,305,000	1,709,692	3,014,692	3,800,792

SOUTH DAKOTA

W1002	----	Britton	Street improvement.	6	$18,000	$22,909	$40,909	$40,909
W1003	----	Lemmon	do	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1008	----	Corsica	Auditorium, gymnasium.	6	8,000	6,300	14,300	14,300
W1009	----	Conde	School improvement.	6	23,000	18,818	41,818	41,818
W1011	----	Bowdle	School addition	6	10,000	8,182	18,182	18,182
W1018	----	Aberdeen	Auditorium	6	124,000	101,455	225,455	225,455
W1019	----	Sioux Falls	Paving	5	----------	26,000	26,000	58,000
W1020	----	Carthage	Auditorium	6	9,500	7,770	17,270	17,270
W1021	----	Flandreau	City hall, library.	5	----------	16,500	16,500	36,500
W1023	----	Mound City	Courthouse	5	----------	38,000	38,000	84,000
W1024	----	Pollock	School	6	35,000	28,636	63,636	63,636
W1027	----	Martin	do	6	30,000	24,545	54,545	54,545
W1033	----	Plankinton	Power, waterworks.	5	----------	22,500	22,500	67,280
W1034	----	Alexandria	Auditorium, gymnasium.	6	16,000	13,090	29,090	29,090
W1037	----	De Smet	Municipal building.	6	28,000	22,909	50,909	50,909
W1041	----	Brookings Township.	School	6	2,200	1,800	4,000	4,000

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1042	----	Lead	Municipal building.	6	$39,000	$31,909	$70,909	$70,909
W1049	----	Canton	Waterworks	6	11,000	9,000	20,000	20,000
W1055	----	Whitewood	do	6	15,000	12,272	27,272	27,272
W1058	----	Sioux Falls	Streets	5	----------	87,300	87,300	194,000
W1066	----	Warner	School addition	6	15,000	12,273	27,273	27,273
W1071	----	Huron	Waterworks	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1073	----	Armour	Park development.	6	2,200	1,800	4,000	4,000
W1076	----	Watertown	Sanitary sewers	6	25,000	20,455	45,455	45,455
W1081	----	Burke	School	6	27,000	22,091	49,091	49,091
W1082	----	Lennox	Waterworks	6	11,500	9,409	20,909	20,909
W1084	----	Parker	do	6	10,500	8,590	19,090	19,090
W1086	----	Sioux Falls	School	5	----------	64,732	143,850	143,850
W1089	----	Watertown	Street improvement.	6	12,000	9,818	21,818	21,818
W1090	----	do	Sanitary sewer	6	4,000	3,272	7,272	7,272
W1092	----	Canton	Street improvement.	6	20,000	16,363	36,363	36,363
W1094	----	Watertown	Sanitary sewer	6	4,700	3,845	8,545	8,545
W1096	----	Madison	Waterworks	6	15,000	12,273	27,273	27,273
W1102	----	Huron	Auditorium	6	166,000	135,818	301,818	301,818
W1106	----	Watertown	Sidewalks	6	4,400	3,600	8,000	8,000
W1113	----	Sioux Falls	Reservoir	5	----------	33,514	33,514	74,477
W1114	----	do	Streets	5	----------	44,062	44,062	125,246
W1131	----	Canton	Park improvement.	6	4,300	2,245	6,545	6,545
W1145	----	Faulkton	Disposal plant	6	10,000	8,182	18,182	18,182
W1154	----	Clark	Auditorium	6	29,000	23,727	52,727	52,727
W1162	----	Rapid City	Waterworks	6	69,000	56,454	125,454	125,454
		Total		------	832,300	1,020,236	1,852,536	2,303,281

TENNESSEE

2592	----	Bruceton	Disposal plant	2	$26,000	$21,272	$47,272	$47,272
7033	----	Manchester	School addition	2	6,000	2,500	8,500	8,500
8295	----	Jellico	Street	6	10,500	8,590	19,090	19,090
W1010	----	Smyrna	Waterworks	6	25,000	20,455	45,455	45,455
W1028	----	Hamilton County.	County building	5	----------	302,727	302,727	672,727
W1037	----	Athens	School	6	25,000	20,455	45,455	45,455
W1042	----	Gallatin	Courthouse, jail	5	----------	78,750	78,750	175,000
W1055	----	Woodbury	Courthouse	5	----------	31,876	31,876	70,838
W1056	----	Brownsville	School addition	6	21,000	17,182	38,182	38,182
W1067	----	Collierville	Disposal plant	6	39,000	31,909	70,909	70,909
W1071	----	Englewood	Waterworks	6	35,000	28,636	63,636	63,636
W1078	----	Milan	High school	5	----------	41,728	41,728	92,728
W1079	----	Carthage	Sanitary sewer	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1085	----	White Bluff	Municipal building.	6	12,000	9,818	21,818	21,818
W1086	----	Waverly	Waterworks, sewer.	6	42,000	34,364	76,364	76,364
W1090	----	Chattanooga	Street improvement.	5	----------	61,902	61,902	137,562
W1091	----	Knoxville	Power equipment.	5	----------	90,000	90,000	200,000
W1100	----	Gallatin	Disposal plant	6	74,000	60,545	134,545	134,545
W1102	----	Jasper	Waterworks	6	32,000	26,181	58,181	58,181
W1105	----	Chattanooga	Electric plant	6	2,382,000	1,948,000	4,330,000	4,330,000
W1106	----	Hohenwald	Sanitary sewer	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1107	----	Memphis	Electric plant	6	3,780,000	3,092,000	6,872,000	6,872,000
W1112	----	do	Street improvement.	5	----------	36,353	36,353	80,784
W1113	----	do	Streets	5	----------	37,669	37,669	83,709
W1114	----	do	Street improvement.	5	----------	160,835	160,835	357,412
W1115	----	do	Street	5	----------	50,262	50,262	111,693
W1121	----	Union City	Municipal improvement.	6	18,000	14,727	32,727	32,727

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

TENNESSEE—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1123	----	Ripley	Recreation center.	6	$62,000	$50,727	$112,727	$112,727
W1125	----	Huntingdon	Sanitary sewer	6	25,000	20,455	45,455	45,455
W1126	----	Ripley	Jail	5	----------	29,250	29,250	65,000
W1129	----	Hartsville	Disposal plant	6	23,000	18,818	41,818	41,818
W1133	----	Henry County	School	5	----------	67,500	67,500	150,000
W1135	----	Murfreesboro	Courthouse improvement.	5	----------	32,727	32,727	72,727
W1141	----	Knoxville	College	5	----------	370,305	370,305	$22,900
W1143	----	Union City	Disposal plant	6	23,000	18,818	41,818	41,818
W1144	----	Bradley County	School addition	6	44,000	36,000	80,000	80,000
W1153	----	Lewis County	Courthouse	5	----------	34,364	34,364	76,364
W1157	----	Marion County	Schools	6	90,000	73,636	163,636	163,636
W1160	----	Chattanooga	Street improvement.	5	----------	98,994	98,994	219,987
W1163	----	Springfield	City hall	5	----------	33,750	33,750	75,000
W1167	----	Tullahoma	Municipal improvement.	6	52,000	42,545	94,545	94,545
W1178	----	Knoxville	Buildings	5	----------	53,181	53,181	118,181
W1181	----	Brownsville	Street improvement.	5	----------	35,182	35,182	78,181
W1187	----	Hagwood County.	Jail	6	15,000	12,273	27,273	27,273
W1191	----	Madisonville	High school	6	19,000	15,545	34,545	34,545
W1198	----	Clarksville	Waterworks improvement.	5	----------	49,500	49,500	110,000
W1199	----	Lewisburg	Waterworks, sewer.	5	----------	11,813	11,813	26,250
W1200	----	Tellico Plains	School	6	61,000	49,909	110,909	110,909
W1201	----	Lenoir	School addition	5	----------	19,636	19,636	43,636
W1202	----	Loudon County.	Courthouse repairs.	5	----------	13,909	13,909	30,909
W1206	----	Nashville	Recreation center.	5	----------	72,000	72,000	160,000
W1211	----	Memphis	Community building.	5	----------	29,918	29,918	66,483
W1212	----	Sullivan County.	Schools	5	----------	40,873	40,873	90,828
W1213	----	Kingston	Courthouse additions.	6	15,000	12,273	27,273	27,273
W1216	----	Rockwood	Waterworks	6	39,000	31,909	70,909	70,909
W1218	----	Franklin	Courthouse	5	----------	32,750	32,750	72,777
W1219	----	Wilson County	Schools	5	----------	100,170	100,170	222,601
W1220	----	Lebanon	do	5	----------	60,739	60,739	134,976
		Total		------	7,034,500	7,830,114	14,864,614	17,405,205

TEXAS

222	----	Port Arthur	Dam	6	$6,798,000	$5,562,000	$12,360,000	$12,360,000
1682	----	Matagorda County.	Highways	2	79,800	24,700	104,500	104,500
2544	----	Encinal	School	2	15,000	12,273	27,273	27,273
4555	----	Port Arthur	Bridge	6	410,000	335,454	745,454	1,026,377
4597	----	Burleson County.	Highway	6	15,500	12,681	28,181	28,181
4813	----	Hidalgo County	Sanitary sewer	2	16,000	13,090	29,090	29,090
5944	----	Presidio	Waterworks	3	26,000	----------	26,000	26,000
6798	----	Kosse	do	2	41,000	16,000	57,000	57,000
8114	----	Teague	Gymnasium	6	7,000	8,775	15,775	19,500
8180	----	Big Lake	Gas distribution	6	15,500	12,682	28,182	28,182
8231	----	Rio Grande City.	Courthouse	2	50,000	40,909	90,909	90,909
9087	----	Winters	Auditorium, gymnasium.	2	10,300	4,000	14,300	14,300
9107	----	Austin	Dormitory	2	57,000	46,636	103,636	103,636
9125	----	Spearman	Electrical plant	5	----------	40,455	40,455	89,900
9169	----	Amarillo	Library	6	11,000	9,000	20,000	20,000
9267	----	Wheeler	Waterworks	2	33,000	27,000	60,000	60,000
9329	----	Edcouch	High school	2	42,700	17,300	60,000	60,000

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

TEXAS—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935

Docket No.		Location	Type	Key	Requested amount			Estimated cost
Main	Sub				Loan	Grant	Total	
9324	----	Blue Ridge	School	2	$13,500	$11,045	$24,545	$24,545
9399	----	Goose Creek	Electrical distribution.	6	124,000	100,000	224,000	224,000
9426	----	Collin County	Highway	3	60,000	----------	60,000	60,000
W1001	----	Pecos	Courthouse	6	95,000	78,091	173,091	173,091
W1005	----	Gilmer	Courthouse, jail	5	----------	67,500	67,500	150,000
W1007	----	Alpine	Dormitory	6	83,000	67,909	150,909	150,909
W1009	----	Houston	Wharf	5	----------	72,555	72,555	160,535
W1010	----	Denton	Buildings	6	315,000	257,727	572,727	572,727
W1019	----	Lubbock	School	5	----------	28,636	28,636	63,636
W1029	----	San Diego	Waterworks, sewer	6	87,000	71,182	158,182	158,182
W1038	----	Commerce	Dormitory	6	128,000	104,727	232,727	232,727
W1040	----	Nacogdoches	do	6	104,000	85,090	189,090	189,090
W1048	----	Paris	Paving	6	72,000	58,909	130,909	130,909
W1052	----	Kress	Gymnasium	6	8,000	6,300	14,300	14,300
W1055	----	May	do	5	----------	6,597	6,597	14,660
W1061	----	Huntsville	College	6	71,000	58,090	129,090	129,090
W1065	----	Lubbock	Dormitory	6	193,000	157,909	350,909	350,909
W1069	----	Canyon	Library	5	----------	81,000	81,000	180,000
W1078	----	Odell	Auditorium, gymnasium.	6	16,500	13,500	30,000	30,000
W1085	----	Wharton County	Highway improvements.	5	----------	1,705,000	1,705,000	3,790,000
W1096	----	Galveston	Paving	5	----------	26,100	26,100	58,000
W1100	----	Victoria	do	5	----------	162,000	162,000	360,000
W1102	----	Blue Ridge	Waterworks	6	16,000	13,090	29,090	29,090
W1104	----	Flomot	Auditorium, gymnasium.	5	----------	9,000	9,000	20,000
W1106	----	Borger	Recreational center.	5	----------	8,181	8,181	8,181
W1108	----	Huntsville	School	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1110	----	Longview	City hall	5	----------	50,400	50,400	112,000
W1112	----	Wichita Falls	Drainage	6	190,000	155,454	345,454	345,454
W1114	----	Farmers Valley	Gymnasium	6	10,000	8,000	18,000	18,000
W1118	----	Rochester	High school addition.	6	13,000	10,640	23,640	23,640
W1126	----	Detroit	Auditorium, gymnasium.	6	8,000	6,546	14,546	14,546
W1132	----	Lubbock	High school	5	----------	36,900	36,900	82,000
W1135	----	Wink	Sanitary sewer	6	28,000	22,909	50,909	50,900
W1138	----	Thalia	School addition	6	10,000	9,000	19,000	20,009
W1140	----	Cleburne	Jail	6	42,000	34,364	76,364	76,364
W1143	----	Quitman	do	5	----------	14,400	14,400	32,000
W1151	----	Birdville	School addition	6	28,000	22,909	50,909	50,909
W1169	----	Conroe	do	5	----------	99,818	99,818	221,818
W1172	----	Haskell	Hospital	6	55,000	45,000	100,000	100,000
W1173	----	Fort Worth	High school	5	----------	69,750	69,750	215,000
W1175	----	Lakeview	School	6	5,500	4,786	10,286	10,636
W1176	----	Dumas	School improvement.	5	----------	1,080	1,080	2,400
W1178	----	Fort Worth	Dormitory	6	2,000	9,672	11,672	21,495
W1184	----	Dallas	School	6	10,000	8,182	18,182	18,182
W1185	----	Fort Worth	City hall	5	----------	225,000	225,000	500,000
W1188	----	Houston	Street improvement.	5	----------	405,090	405,000	900,000
W1190	----	Martinsville	School	6	1,500	8,550	10,050	19,000
W1196	----	Claude	School addition	6	30,000	24,545	54,545	54,545
W1204	----	Dallas	School	5	----------	14,850	14,850	33,000
W1205	----	Gilmer	Paving	6	98,000	80,180	178,180	178,180
W1206	----	Walker County	Bridges	6	55,000	45,000	100,000	100,000
W1207	----	Jones and Fisher Counties.	Gymnasium	5	----------	12,273	12,273	27,273
W1210	----	Sulphur Springs	Street improvement.	5	----------	13,091	13,091	29,091
W1211	----	Kountze	Highways	5	----------	717,300	717,300	1,594,000
W1213	----	Tenaha	Waterworks, sewer.	6	21,000	17,182	38,182	38,182
W1217	----	Fort Worth	Library	6	220,000	180,000	400,000	400,000
W1218	----	Kilgore	Paving	5	----------	135,000	135,000	300,000
W1225	----	Decatur	Swimming pool	5	----------	5,318	5,318	11,838
W1226	----	Sonora	Waterworks	6	49,000	40,090	89,090	89,090
W1227	----	League City	Building	5	----------	25,364	25,364	56,364

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

TEXAS—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No.		Location	Type	Key	Requested amount			Estimated cost
Main	Sub				Loan	Grant	Total	
W1234	----	Pilot Point	Waterworks	6	$15,000	$12,272	$27,272	$27,272
W1238	----	Dallas County	Building	5	----------	17,100	17,100	38,000
W1239	----	Anton	Recreational center.	6	7,500	6,136	13,636	13,636
W1240	----	Dallas	Waterworks	5	----------	100,000	100,000	222,222
W1242	----	Kilgore	Swimming pool	5	----------	16,200	16,200	36,000
W1244	----	Terrell	Asylum	5	----------	92,925	92,925	206,500
W1245	----	Bledsoe	Building	6	12,000	12,272	24,272	27,272
W1251	----	Temple	Gymnasium	5	----------	85,207	85,207	189,350
W1253	----	Edgewood	do	6	25,000	20,454	45,454	45,454
W1256	----	Kenedy	Municipal building.	5	----------	22,500	22,500	50,000
W1258	----	Palestine	Gymnasium	5	----------	27,818	27,818	61,818
W1259	----	Bangs	Waterworks, sewer.	5	----------	13,909	13,909	30,909
W1261	----	Austin	Cottage	5	----------	11,610	11,610	25,800
W1262	----	Highland Park	Waterworks	5	----------	128,250	128,250	285,000
W1264	----	do	Paving	5	----------	117,900	117,900	262,000
W1265	----	Galveston	Hospital	5	----------	100,620	100,620	223,600
W1268	----	Tehuacana	Waterworks	6	9,000	7,363	16,363	16,363
W1269	----	Hempstead	Sanitary sewer	6	28,000	22,909	50,909	50,909
W1271	----	Denton	Stadium	5	----------	5,400	5,400	12,000
W1275	----	Wheeler	Waterworks	6	53,000	43,363	96,363	96,363
W1276	----	Texarkana	Electrical plant	6	300,000	245,000	545,000	454,000
W1279	----	Big Springs	Waterworks	6	275,000	225,000	500,000	500,000
W1282	----	Petrolia	Waterworks, sewer.	6	27,000	22,090	49,090	49,090
W1286	----	Wichita Falls	Athletic field	5	----------	9,000	9,000	20,000
W1288	----	Hamilton	Swimming pool	5	----------	6,525	6,525	14,500
W1289	----	Seymour	Waterworks, sewer.	6	36,000	29,454	65,454	65,454
W1291	----	Tyler	School improvement.	5	----------	207,000	207,000	460,000
W1292	----	Lefors	Waterworks, sewer.	6	42,000	34,363	76,363	76,363
W1293	----	Midland	Paving	5	----------	180,000	180,000	400,000
W1296	----	New Diana	School	5	----------	26,363	26,363	58,585
W1299	----	Sherman	Auditorium	6	55,000	45,000	100,000	100,000
W1303	----	Memphis	Gymnasium	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1316	----	Detroit	Waterworks, sewer.	6	53,000	43,364	96,364	96,364
W1322	----	Mesquite	do	6	14,000	11,454	25,454	25,454
W1325	----	Richland Springs	High-school addition.	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1327	----	Fort Worth	Paving	5	----------	21,465	21,465	47,700
W1332	----	Claude	Waterworks, sewer.	6	25,000	20,454	45,454	45,454
W1333	----	Houston	Paving	5	----------	83,520	83,520	185,600
W1335	----	Grandfalls	High school	5	----------	38,700	38,700	86,000
W1337	----	Fieldton	Auditorium, gymnasium.	6	12,500	10,227	22,727	22,727
W1338	----	Wichita Falls	Hospital	5	----------	102,150	102,150	227,000
W1346	----	Mineola	Building	5	----------	9,122	9,122	20,272
W1347	----	Calvert	Disposal plant	6	12,500	10,227	22,727	22,727
W1355	----	Ganado	Waterworks	6	29,000	24,136	53,136	53,636
W1357	----	Kenedy	Highway improvement.	5	----------	90,000	90,000	200,000
W1358	----	Houston	Waterworks improvement.	5	----------	450,000	450,000	1,000,000
W1361	----	do	Recreational center.	5	----------	265,950	265,950	591,000
W1362	----	Lancaster	Waterworks	6	11,500	9,409	20,909	20,909
W1363	----	Longview	Buildings	5	----------	36,000	36,000	80,000
W1364	----	Oakwood	Waterworks, sewer.	6	19,000	15,545	34,545	59,365
W1368	----	De Kalb	Gymnasium	5	----------	6,300	6,300	14,000
W1369	----	Ladonia	do	5	----------	6,750	6,750	15,000
W1370	----	Prosper	Waterworks	6	10,000	8,181	18,181	18,181
W1371	----	Sherwood	Courthouse, jail	6	44,000	36,000	80,000	80,000
W1377	----	Austin	Highway	5	----------	123,075	123,075	273,500
W1378	----	do	do	5	----------	139,132	139,132	309,183
W1379	----	do	do	5	----------	99,000	99,000	220,000

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

TEXAS—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1385	----	Eagle Lake	Gymnasium	6	$4,500	$5,318	$9,818	$11,818
W1389	----	Milano	School	5	----------	20,520	20,520	45,600
W1390	----	Pasadena	----do	5	----------	159,750	159,750	355,000
W1393	----	Iowa Park	Waterworks	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1394	----	Medina	School	5	----------	11,250	11,250	25,000
W1397	----	Thornton	Swimming pool	6	7,000	5,727	12,727	12,727
W1402	----	Cleveland	Waterworks, sewer.	6	66,000	54,000	120,000	120,000
W1403	----	Missouri City	School addition	5	----------	7,087	7,087	15,750
W1405	----	Kyle	Waterworks	6	21,000	17,181	38,181	38,181
W1411	----	Waco	Courthouse, jail	6	330,000	270,000	600,000	600,000
W1414	----	----do	Gymnasium	6	28,000	22,909	50,909	50,909
W1415	----	----do	Auditorium	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1418	----	Houston	Zoo	5	----------	21,272	21,272	47,272
W1420	----	Crews	Gymnasium	5	----------	6,545	6,545	14,545
W1421	----	Teague	Library	6	2,500	2,045	4,545	4,545
W1422	----	Delwin	Gymnasium	5	----------	18,000	18,000	40,000
W1429	----	Rankin	Waterworks	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1430	----	Lubbock	Courthouse	5	----------	9,000	9,000	20,000
W1432	----	Tyler	Street improvement.	6	61,000	148,909	209,909	330,909
W1433	----	----do	Municipal building	6	143,000	117,000	260,000	260,000
W1437	----	Trent	High school	5	----------	13,909	13,909	30,909
W1438	----	Galena Park	High school addition.	5	----------	40,365	40,365	89,700
W1441	----	Fort Worth	Hospital	6	273,000	223,363	496,363	496,363
W1442	----	Choate	School	6	9,500	7,772	17,272	17,272
W1443	----	Dallas	----do	6	23,000	18,818	41,818	41,818
W1446	----	La Porte	----do	5	----------	44,280	44,280	98,400
W1447	----	Rosedale	----do	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1448	----	Lindale	----do	5	----------	10,227	10,227	22,727
W1451	----	South Vernon	Gymnasium	5	----------	6,136	6,136	13,636
W1452	----	Waco	Airport improvements.	5	----------	18,000	18,000	40,000
W1453	----	----do	Market	5	----------	27,000	27,000	60,000
W1458	----	----do	Hospital	5	----------	68,727	68,727	152,727
W1459	----	----do	Gymnasium	5	----------	21,600	21,600	48,000
W1462	----	Gordon	School	5	----------	11,454	11,454	25,454
W1464	----	Sudan	Community building.	6	15,000	12,272	27,272	27,272
W1465	----	White Deer	Waterworks	6	5,000	4,090	9,090	9,090
W1466	----	Sudan	Sanitary sewer	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1467	----	Lazbuddie	School	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1468	----	Eagle Lake	Paving	5	----------	11,454	11,454	25,454
W1472	----	Childress	Courthouse repairs.	6	33,000	27,000	60,000	60,000
W1475	----	Goodrich	Waterworks	5	----------	13,500	13,500	30,000
W1478	----	Bay City	Electric al plant	6	101,000	81,500	182,500	182,500
W1480	----	Grove Creek	School	6	1,000	1,227	2,227	2,727
W1484	----	Fairbanks	----do	5	----------	16,363	16,363	20,000
W1490	----	Center Point	Gymnasium	6	11,000	9,000	20,000	20,000
W1491	----	Wortham	----do	6	7,000	5,727	12,727	12,727
W1492	----	Balmorhea	----do	5	----------	20,700	20,700	46,000
W1493	----	Higgins	Hospital	5	----------	9,000	9,000	20,000
W1494	----	Winters	Waterworks	6	46,000	37,636	83,636	83,636
W1495	----	Rock Springs	Gymnasium	6	14,000	11,454	25,454	25,454
W1497	----	San Angelo	Municipal building.	5	----------	16,200	16,200	36,000
W1498	----	Dallas	Heating equipment.	5	----------	11,863	11,863	26,363
W1501	----	Wichita Falls	Waterworks	6	825,000	675,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
W1502	----	Amarillo	Hospital improvements.	6	138,000	112,909	250,909	250,909
W1504	----	Wharton	Paving	5	----------	39,464	39,464	87,698
W1507	----	Tarrant County	Underpass	5	----------	21,600	21,600	48,000
W1508	----	Smithville	Electrical plant	5	----------	79,364	79,364	176,364
W1509	----	----do	Waterworks	5	----------	83,454	83,454	185,454
W1511	----	Thornton	Municipal building.	6	8,500	6,954	15,454	15,454
W1516	----	Bee County	Highway	6	75,000	61,363	136,363	136,363
W1516	98	----do	----do		75,000	613	75,613	1,363

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

TEXAS—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1517	----	Austin	Observatory	5	----------	$18,000	$18,000	$40,000
W1518	----	----do	Economics building.	5	----------	9,818	9,818	21,818
W1519	----	----do	Museum	5	----------	56,250	56,250	125,000
W1520	----	----do	----do	5	----------	405,000	405,000	900,000
W1523	----	Greedmore	School	6	$2,500	2,045	4,545	4,545
W1525	----	Redon	Gymnasium	5	----------	3,681	3,681	8,181
W1527	----	Galena	Sanitary sewer	6	34,000	27,818	61,818	61,818
W1529	----	----do	Waterworks	6	40,000	32,727	72,727	72,727
W1530	----	Sherman	Swimming pool	6	70,000	65,454	135,454	145,454
W1531	----	Karnes City	Highway	5	----------	24,543	24,543	54,545
W1532	----	Dublin	School	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1536	----	Coolidge	----do	6	83,000	67,909	150,909	150,909
W1537	----	Victoria	Waterworks improvements.	5	----------	33,264	33,264	73,920
W1541	----	Moody	School	6	39,000	31,909	70,909	70,909
W1542	----	Groesbeck	----do	6	10,000	8,181	18,181	18,181
W1543	----	Matagorda	----do	6	5,500	4,500	10,000	10,000
W1544	----	Raymondville	----do	5	----------	6,136	6,136	13,636
W1545	----	Kerens	----do	6	30,000	24,545	54,545	54,545
W1550	----	Sabinal	Electrical plant	5	----------	38,250	38,250	85,000
W1553	----	Beaumont	Dock, warehouse	5	----------	135,000	135,000	300,000
W1554	----	Taft	Highway	5	----------	200,454	200,454	445,454
W1556	----	Clarksville	Hospital	5	----------	33,750	33,750	75,000
W1557	----	Hubbard	Municipal building.	5	----------	7,200	7,200	16,000
W1566	----	Carson County	Surfacing	5	----------	33,545	33,545	74,549
W1568	----	Sterling	Gymnasium	5	----------	12,272	12,272	27,272
W1569	----	Hempstead	Stadium	5	----------	2,045	2,045	4,545
W1570	----	El Campo	----do	5	----------	2,454	2,454	5,454
W1574	----	Dallas	School	5	----------	295,875	295,875	657,500
W1575	----	----do	Sanitary sewer	5	----------	225,000	225,000	500,000
W1576	----	----do	Disposal plant	5	----------	369,000	369,000	820,000
W1577	----	Paris	Gymnasium	5	----------	22,909	22,909	50,909
W1581	----	Lexington	Waterworks	6	19,000	15,545	34,545	34,545
W1582	----	Eula	School	5	----------	7,772	7,772	17,260
W1584	----	Greenville	Community building.	5	----------	3,150	3,150	7,000
W1585	----	Sterling County	Courthouse	6	48,999	40,091	89,090	89,090
W1586	----	Tomball	Jail	5	----------	2,925	2,925	6,500
W1588	----	Austin	Sanitarium	5	----------	132,660	132,660	294,800
W1589	----	Commerce	Waterworks improvement.	5	----------	1,227	1,227	2,727
W1591	----	Lipscomb	Highway improvement.	6	33,000	27,000	60,000	60,000
W1596	----	Schulenburg	Gymnasium	6	28,000	22,909	50,909	50,909
W1597	----	Baird	----do	6	6,119	5,006	11,125	11,125
W1598	----	Dangerfield	Waterworks, sewer.	6	37,000	30,272	67,272	67,272
W1599	----	Grapevine	Waterworks improvement.	6	5,500	4,500	10,000	10,000
W1602	----	Baird	Gymnasium	6	8,000	7,220	15,220	16,045
W1603	----	San Marcos	Auditorium	5	----------	22,090	22,090	49,090
W1605	----	Galveston	Paving	5	----------	23,047	23,047	51,216
W1606	----	----do	Drains	5	----------	15,545	15,545	34,545
W1612	----	Johnson City	School	6	24,000	19,636	43,636	43,636
W1614	----	Hallsville	Waterworks	6	25,000	20,454	45,454	45,454
W1615	----	Spur	Gymnasium	5	----------	13,090	13,090	29,090
W1619	----	Marlin	Bridge	6	58,000	47,454	105,454	105,454
W1620	----	San Marcos	Jail	5	----------	13,363	13,363	36,363
W1624	----	Alice	Waterworks	6	54,000	44,181	98,181	98,181
W1626	----	Freeport	River improvement.	5	----------	19,687	19,687	43,750
W1633	----	Uvalde	Hospital	6	23,000	18,818	41,818	41,818
W1641	----	Barstow	Waterworks	6	30,000	24,545	54,545	54,545
W1643	----	Bedias	Gymnasium	5	----------	8,181	8,181	18,181
W1644	----	Darrouzett	----do	6	10,000	8,181	18,181	18,181
W1646	----	Paris	Abattoir	6	20,000	16,363	36,363	36,363
W1648	----	Huntsville	Paving	5	----------	61,425	61,425	136,500
W1654	----	Lewisville	Waterworks improvement.	6	3,000	2,454	5,454	5,454
W1656	----	Fredericksburg	Courthouse, jail	6	80,000	65,454	145,454	145,454
W1660	----	North Zulch	Gymnasium	5	----------	9,409	9,409	20,909
W1661	----	Comanche	----do	6	10,000	8,181	18,181	18,181

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd

TEXAS—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No.		Location	Type	Key	Requested amount			Estimated cost
Main	Sub				Loan	Grant	Total	
W1665	----	Denison	Street improvement.	5	----------	$19,656	$19,636	$43,636
W1666	----	Temple	Paving	5	----------	486,000	486,000	1,080,000
W1667	----	Alpine	Waterworks	6	$5,500	4,500	10,000	10,000
W1668	----	Pleasanton	---do---	6	25,000	20,454	45,454	45,454
W1669	----	Riviera	School	5	----------	2,863	2,863	6,363
W1671	----	Kingsville	---do---	6	10,000	8,181	18,181	18,181
W1672	----	Port Arthur	Paving	5	----------	15,354	15,354	34,120
W1674	----	---do---	Swimming pool	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1680	----	Iola	Gymnasium	5	----------	10,287	10,287	22,860
W1683	----	Cushing	Waterworks, sewer.	6	33,000	27,000	60,000	60,000
W1684	----	Pecan Gap	---do---	6	12,000	9,818	21,818	21,818
W1685	----	Trenton	Waterworks	6	15,100	12,172	27,272	27,272
W1687	----	Galveston	Paving	5	----------	27,000	27,000	60,000
W1688	----	---do---	Highways	5	----------	12,600	12,600	28,000
W1689	----	Woodsboro	Paving	6	33,000	27,000	60,000	60,000
W1690	----	Canyon	Dormitory	6	47,000	38,454	85,454	85,454
W1696	----	Conroe	Swimming pool	5	----------	13,950	13,950	31,000
W1697	----	Kingsville	Building	6	11,000	9,000	20,000	20,000
W1699	----	Galveston	Memorial Building.	5	----------	32,727	32,727	72,727
W1704	----	Fort Stockton	Community building.	5	----------	12,500	12,500	27,778
W1706	----	Garrison	Waterworks	6	19,000	15,555	34,555	34,555
W1707	----	Lampasas	Gymnasium	6	27,000	22,090	49,090	49,090
W1708	----	Muleshoe	---do---	5	----------	11,115	11,115	24,700
W1710	----	Bay City	Highway	5	----------	27,000	27,000	60,000
W1712	----	Freeport	Paving	6	10,500	8,590	19,090	19,090
W1713	----	Bay City	Highways	5	----------	34,837	34,837	77,416
W1717	----	Rice	Waterworks, sewer.	6	25,000	20,454	45,454	45,454
W1719	----	Plano	Gymnasium	6	15,000	16,200	31,200	36,000
W1721	----	Dundee	---do---	6	7,500	6,136	13,636	13,636
W1731	----	Goliad	Memorial building.	5	----------	40,905	40,905	90,900
W1733	----	Henderson	Highways	5	----------	582,885	582,885	1,295,300
W1735	----	Livingston	Jail	6	35,000	28,636	63,636	63,636
W1736	----	Goodrich	Buildings	5	----------	45,000	45,000	100,000
W1737	----	Benavides	Waterworks, sewer.	6	49,000	40,090	89,090	89,090
W1739	----	Eastland	Poor farm	5	----------	2,520	2,520	5,600
W1743	----	Hamlin	Waterworks	5	----------	65,454	65,454	145,454
W1744	----	Corpus Christi	Docks	6	199,000	162,818	361,818	361,818
W1745	----	Galveston	School	5	----------	224,505	224,505	498,900
W1746	----	---do---	---do---	5	----------	84,600	84,600	188,000
W1747	----	---do---	School addition	5	----------	47,700	47,700	106,000
W1749	----	Sierra Blanca	Gymnasium	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1750	----	Texas City	---do---	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1752	----	Kossee	Waterworks, sewer.	6	34,000	27,818	61,818	61,818
W1753	----	Fort Stockton	Highways	5	----------	45,000	45,000	100,000
W1754	----	Mount Pleasant.	School	5	----------	17,181	17,181	38,181
W1765	----	Rhome	Watermains	6	14,000	11,454	25,454	25,454
W1768	----	Mount Pleasant.	Filtration plant	6	31,000	25,363	56,363	56,363
W1771	----	Bynum	Gymnasium	6	18,000	14,727	32,727	32,727
W1775	----	Levelland	High-school addition.	5	----------	11,925	11,925	26,500
W1780	----	Elm Mott	School	6	14,000	11,454	25,454	25,454
W1781	----	East Bernard	Auditorium, gymnasium.	6	18,000	14,727	32,727	32,727
W1783	----	Davilla	Teacherage	6	3,300	2,700	6,000	6,000
W1788	----	Chester	High school	6	25,000	20,454	45,454	45,454
W1790	----	Ellis Co	Highways	5	----------	35,181	35,181	78,181
W1792	----	Liberty	Highway	6	99,000	81,000	180,000	180,000
W1797	----	Corpus Christi	---do---	5	----------	927,000	927,000	2,060,000
W1798	----	Olton	Stadium	5	----------	1,227	1,227	2,727
W1802	----	Troup	City hall	6	6,500	5,318	11,818	11,818
W1805	----	Waskom	Waterworks	5	----------	33,545	33,545	74,545
W1806	----	Bryson	School addition	6	16,000	13,000	29,000	29,090

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd

TEXAS—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No.		Location	Type	Key	Requested amount			Estimated cost
Main	Sub				Loan	Grant	Total	
W1807	----	Waskon	Sanitary sewer	5	----------	$18,000	$18,000	$40,000
W1811	----	Nocona	Paving	5	----------	81,818	81,818	181,818
W1813	----	La Grange	Gymnasium	5	----------	13,500	13,500	30,000
W1814	----	Eustace	Water mains	6	$14,000	11,454	25,454	25,454
W1818	----	Flat	School	5	----------	3,681	3,681	8,181
W1821	1	San Diego	---do---	6	59,000	48,272	107,272	107,272
W1823	----	Loop	Schools	5	----------	409	409	909
W1824	----	El Paso	Swimming pool	5	----------	13,815	13,815	30,700
W1825	----	Martins Mills	School	5	----------	15,300	15,300	34,000
W1828	----	Vernon	Municipal improvements.	6	142,000	116,181	258,181	258,181
W1832	----	El Paso	Paving	5	----------	90,000	90,000	200,000
W1834	----	Barry	Gymnasium	6	9,000	7,363	13,363	16,363
W1835	----	Waco	Comfort station	5	----------	4,500	4,500	10,000
W1836	----	---do---	Water main	6	3,500	2,863	6,363	6,363
W1839	----	Gainesville	Electric plant	6	230,000	188,000	418,000	418,000
W1841	----	George West	School	6	7,500	6,136	13,636	13,636
W1842	----	Leonard	Gymnasium	5	----------	6,545	6,545	14,545
W1845	----	Morgan	---do---	5	----------	9,990	9,990	22,200
W1851	----	Austin	Fire alarm	5	----------	27,000	27,000	60,000
W1852	----	---do---	Incinerator	5	----------	36,000	36,000	80,000
W1853	----	Fort Worth	Street improvements.	6	130,000	106,363	236,363	236,363
W1854	----	Austin	Municipal building.	5	----------	281,250	281,250	625,000
W1855	----	Fort Worth	Street improvements.	5	----------	39,272	39,272	87,272
W1856	----	---do---	---do---	5	----------	18,000	18,000	40,000
W1857	----	---do---	Viaduct	5	----------	29,454	29,454	65,454
W1858	----	---do---	Street improvements.	5	----------	69,545	69,545	154,545
W1859	----	Richmond	Highways	5	----------	135,000	135,000	300,000
W1864	----	Melvin	Gymnasium	6	13,000	11,545	24,545	24,545
W1865	----	Hebbronville	Courthouse, repair.	6	41,000	33,545	74,545	74,545
W1867	----	Tyler	Market	6	14,000	11,454	25,454	25,454
W1868	----	El Paso	Jail	6	29,000	23,727	52,727	52,727
W1871	----	Tyler	Park improvements.	6	7,000	5,727	12,727	12,727
W1873	----	Bryson	Sanitary sewer	5	----------	12,272	12,272	27,272
W1874	----	Caddo Mills	Waterworks	6	18,000	14,727	32,727	32,727
W1875	----	Dallas	Courthouse	5	----------	1,125,000	1,125,000	2,500,000
W1876	----	Burleson	Waterworks, sewer.	6	20,000	16,363	36,363	36,363
W1881	98	Alvarado	Gymnasium	----	6,000	----------	6,000	----------
W1882	----	Aubrey	Waterworks, sewer.	6	19,000	15,545	34,545	34,545
W1884	----	San Patricio	Highway	5	----------	31,090	31,090	69,090
W1885	----	El Paso	Warehouse	6	8,500	6,954	15,454	15,454
W1886	----	---do---	Hospital	6	30,000	24,545	54,545	54,545
W1889	----	Brenham	Courthouse	5	----------	95,727	95,727	212,727
W1894	----	San Antonio	Museum	5	----------	9,000	9,000	20,000
W1895	----	Kingsville	University buildings.	5	----------	17,280	17,280	38,400
W1897	----	San Antonio	Stadium	5	----------	106,363	106,363	236,363
W1898	----	Big Springs	High school	6	165,000	135,000	300,000	300,000
W1899	----	Sinton	Hospital	5	----------	5,318	5,318	11,818
W1900	----	Houston	Children's home	5	----------	72,765	72,765	161,700
W1901	----	Matagorda Co	Highways	5	----------	41,400	41,400	92,000
W1903	----	Houston	Stadium	5	----------	24,300	24,300	54,000
W1904	----	San Antonio	Community building.	5	----------	165,150	165,150	367,000
W1905	----	Matagorda	Highways	5	----------	45,000	45,000	100,000
W1907	----	Bay City	---do---	5	----------	31,500	31,500	70,000
W1908	----	Callihan	Gymnasium	5	----------	6,930	6,930	15,400
W1912	----	El Paso	Flood control	6	81,000	66,272	147,272	147,272
W1913	----	Tyler	Fire department	6	22,000	18,000	40,000	40,000
W1915	----	El Paso Co	Bridge	6	5,000	4,090	9,090	9,090
W1916	----	Pittsburg	Waterworks, sewer.	6	50,000	40,909	90,909	90,909
W1917	----	Adrian	Gymnasium	5	----------	18,818	18,818	41,818

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

TEXAS—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1918	----	Farwell	School	6	$7,500	$6,136	$13,636	$13,636
W1921	----	San Antonio	Amphitheater	5	----------	11,250	11,250	25,000
W1922	----	Dalhart	Stadium	5	----------	8,181	8,181	18,181
W1924	----	Bee County	Highway	6	99,000	81,000	180,000	180,000
W1927	----	El Paso Co	Highway improvements.	6	48,000	39,272	87,272	87,272
W1928	----	Eldorado	Waterworks	6	58,000	47,454	105,454	105,454
W1935	----	Anahuac	School	5	----------	90,000	90,000	200,000
W1942	----	Snook	School	6	14,500	11,863	26,363	26,363
W1943	----	Beeville	Street improvement.	5	----------	7,650	7,650	17,000
W1944	----	Lockhart	School	6	4,000	3,272	7,272	7,272
W1945	----	Throckmorton	Auditorium, gymnasium.	6	26,000	21,272	47,272	47,272
W1949	----	Tuscola	Buildings	5	----------	4,909	4,909	10,909
W1951	----	Crosbyton	Waterworks	6	7,500	6,136	13,636	13,636
W1954	----	Houston	City hall	5	----------	818,181	818,181	1,818,181
W1958	----	do	Paving	5	----------	72,795	72,795	161,767
W1966	----	Crane	School	5	----------	31,091	31,091	69,091
W1967	----	El Paso	Well	5	----------	6,545	6,545	14,545
W1969	----	do	Civic building	6	2,500	2,045	4,545	4,545
W1970	----	do	Courthouse improvement.	6	19,000	15,545	34,545	34,545
W1973	----	Elkhart	City hall	6	5,500	4,500	10,000	10,000
W1974	----	La Porte	Jail	5	----------	8,010	8,010	17,800
W1976	----	Houston	Auditorium	5	----------	5,727	5,727	12,727
W1977	----	Gonzales	Museum	5	----------	24,545	24,545	54,545
W1982	----	Fort Bend County.	Highway	5	----------	103,909	103,909	230,909
W1983	----	Richmond	do	5	----------	123,545	123,545	274,545
W1985	----	Wheeler	School	5	----------	20,454	20,454	45,454
W1986	----	Brazoria	Paving	5	----------	11,664	11,664	25,920
W1987	----	Echols	School	5	----------	2,045	2,045	4,545
W1988	----	Beaumont	do	6	13,500	11,045	24,545	24,545
W1989	----	Hermleigh	Gymnasium	5	----------	11,863	11,863	26,363
W1992	----	Highland	Well	5	----------	1,575	1,575	3,500
W1994	----	Angleton	Highways	5	----------	360,000	360,000	800,000
W1996	----	Galveston	Zoo	5	----------	6,750	6,750	15,000
		Total			16,716,318	30,675,692	47,392,010	68,699,702

UTAH

W1002	----	Garland	Waterworks	6	$31,000	$25,363	$56,363	$56,363
W1035	----	Monticello	Street improvement.	6	3,000	2,454	5,454	5,454
W1038	----	Ferron	Waterworks improvement.	6	14,000	11,454	25,454	25,454
W1039	----	Goshen	do	6	20,000	16,363	36,363	36,363
W1043	----	Hurricane	do	6	19,000	15,545	34,545	34,545
W1044	----	Morgan City	do	6	3,500	2,863	6,363	6,363
W1046	----	Moab	Courthouse	6	33,000	27,000	60,000	60,000
W1056	----	La Verkin	Waterworks improvement.	6	4,500	3,681	8,181	8,181
W1057	----	Toquerville	do	6	3,200	2,863	6,063	6,063
W1058	----	Ogden	Courthouse	5	----------	225,000	225,000	500,000
W1059	----	Helper	Auditorium, gymnasium.	5	----------	45,000	45,000	100,000
W1061	----	Fillmore	Waterworks	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1063	----	Manti	Buildings	5	----------	45,000	45,000	100,000
W1065	----	Meadow	Waterworks improvement.	6	4,000	3,272	7,272	7,272
W1067	----	Farmington	Gymnasium	5	----------	67,500	67,500	150,000
W1068	----	Morgan	Highway	5	----------	18,900	18,900	42,000
W1071	----	Honeyville	Waterworks improvement.	6	12,000	9,818	21,818	21,818
W1074	----	Ogden	do	5	----------	33,750	33,750	75,000
W1075	----	Logan	Auditorium	6	100,000	81,818	181,818	181,818
W1079	----	Pleasant Grove	City hall	6	20,000	18,000	38,000	40,000

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

UTAH—Continued

[NOTE.— W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1090	----	Richmond	Community building.	6	$18,000	$14,727	$32,727	$32,727
W1091	----	do	Waterworks	6	12,500	10,227	22,727	22,727
W1097	----	Bingham Canyon.	Waterworks improvement.	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,900
W1098	----	Newton	do	6	4,000	3,272	7,272	7,272
W1101	----	Corinne	do	6	18,000	14,727	32,727	32,727
W1103	----	Elwood	Waterworks	6	47,000	38,454	85,454	85,454
W1109	----	Syracuse	do	6	29,000	23,727	52,727	52,727
		Total			429,700	788,596	1,218,296	1,752,137

VERMONT

W1035	----	Rutland	Pipe lines	5	----------	$112,909	$112,909	$250,909
W1040	----	Windham County.	Street	6	$29,000	23,727	52,727	52,727
		Total			29,000	136,636	165,636	303,636

VIRGINIA

7105	----	Covington	Electric plant	6	$222,000	$181,636	$403,636	$403,636
7231	----	Portsmouth	Ferry boat	2	192,500	157,500	350,000	350,000
W1009	----	Winchester	Waterworks	5	----------	239,400	239,400	532,000
W1013	----	Newport News	Yacht harbor	6	284,000	232,363	516,363	516,363
W1018	----	Charlottesville	County building.	5	----------	13,050	13,050	29,000
W1030	----	Fredericksburg	Administration building.	6	138,000	112,909	250,909	250,909
W1036	----	Pittsylvania	School	5	----------	214,200	214,200	476,000
W1037	----	Colony	Hospital	5	----------	69,750	69,750	155,000
W1051	----	Montgomery County.	Auditorium, gymnasium.	5	----------	22,500	22,500	50,000
W1052	----	Norfolk	School	5	----------	225,000	225,000	500,000
W1056	----	Bluefield	Schools	5	----------	27,600	27,600	92,000
W1057	----	Blue Ridge	School	5	----------	40,500	40,500	90,000
W1058	----	Fairfax County	Schools	5	----------	169,000	169,000	375,550
W1062	----	Farmville	Library	6	63,000	51,545	114,545	114,545
W1063	----	Emporia	School	5	----------	17,100	17,100	38,000
W1066	----	Tappahannock	Office building	6	6,500	5,318	11,818	11,818
W1070	----	Bland County	School addition	5	----------	16,425	16,425	36,500
W1074	----	Hampton	City hall	6	30,000	24,545	54,545	54,545
W1075	----	Charlottesville	Library	6	523,000	427,909	950,909	950,909
W1077	----	Norfolk	Bridge	5	----------		25,500	56,670
W1079	----	Richmond	Dormitory	6	123,000	100,636	223,636	223,636
W1080	----	Bellemeade	School addition	5	----------	25,650	25,650	57,000
W1081	----	Fluvanna County.	Detention home	5	----------	15,750	15,750	35,000
W1082	----	Waynesboro	High school	5	----------	110,250	110,250	245,000
W1083	----	Marion	do	5	----------	67,500	67,500	150,000
W1084	----	Fredericksburg	do	5	----------	54,900	54,900	122,000
W1086	----	Courtland	Jail	5	----------	16,335	16,335	36,300
W1087	----	Chesterfield	do	5	----------	23,400	23,400	52,000
W1089	----	Petersburg	College	6	279,000	228,273	507,273	507,273
W1090	----	Farmville	Buildings	6	48,000	39,272	87,272	87,272
W1091	----	Covington	do	5	----------	53,798	53,798	119,550
W1094	----	East Radford	do	6	171,000	139,909	310,909	310,909
W1096	----	Waverley	Disposal plant	6	53,000	43,364	96,364	96,364
W1097	----	Albemarle County.	do	5	----------	37,800	37,800	84,000
W1101	----	University	Hospital addition.	5	----------	61,200	61,200	136,000
W1103	----	Bedford County	School	5	----------	55,800	55,800	124,000
W1105	----	Amherst County.	High school addition.	5	----------	18,450	18,450	41,000
W1108	----	Lee County	Buildings	5	----------	57,600	57,600	128,000
W1111	----	Broadway	Sanitary sewer	6	19,000	15,545	34,545	34,545

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

VIRGINIA—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1113	----	Lancaster Courthouse.	Courthouse repairs.	6	$21,000	$17,182	$38,182	$38,182
W1114	----	Phoebus	Municipal improvements.	6	39,000	31,909	70,909	70,909
W1115	----	Richmond	Athletic field	5		22,500	22,500	50,000
W1118	----	Pulaski County	School	5		36,900	36,900	82,000
W1119	----	Arlington County.	Schools	5		102,150	102,150	227,000
W1120	----	South Norfolk	Electric plant	6	183,000	148,000	331,000	331,000
W1121	----	La Crosse	Waterworks	6	21,000	17,182	38,182	38,182
W1123	----	Danville	Market	5		17,550	17,550	39,000
W1124	----	Norfolk	School	5		45,900	45,900	102,000
W1127	1	Alexandria	Municipal building.	5		56,000	56,000	126,000
W1131	----	Roanoke County.	Sanitary sewer	6	149,000	121,909	270,909	270,909
W1132	----	Harrisonburg	Municipal building.	5		45,000	45,000	100,000
W1133	----	Norfolk County	Buildings	5		56,700	56,700	126,000
W1134	----	Giles County	do	5		76,500	76,500	170,000
W1135	----	Prince Edward County.	School	5		40,500	40,500	90,000
W1137	----	Herndon	Disposal plant	6	50,000	40,909	90,909	90,909
W1138	----	Elizabeth City	Stadium	5		15,750	15,750	35,000
W1141	----	Staunton	Disposal plant	5		109,800	109,800	244,000
W1145	----	Petersburg	Paving	5		17,100	17,100	38,000
W1164	----	Gretna	High school	5		31,500	31,500	70,000
W1148	----	Richmond	Street improvement.	5		22,050	22,050	49,000
W1149	----	do	Paving	5		67,050	67,050	149,000
W1150	----	do	do	5		34,650	34,650	77,000
W1152	----	Roanoke	Bridge	5		127,800	127,800	284,000
W1153	----	Front Royal	High school addition.	5		17,100	17,100	38,000
W1154	----	Staunton	Paving	5		28,350	28,350	63,000
W1155	----	do	Armory	5		30,600	30,600	68,000
W1160	----	Front Royal	Disposal plant	5		23,400	23,400	52,000
W1166	----	Hillsville	Sanitary sewer	6	6,500	5,318	11,818	11,818
W1168	----	Clintwood	School	5		45,000	45,000	100,000
W1169	----	Norfolk	School addition	5		35,100	35,100	78,000
W1170	----	do	Sanitary sewer	5		27,450	27,450	61,000
W1171	----	do	Paving	5		18,450	18,450	41,000
W1172	----	do	do	5		63,000	63,000	140,000
W1173	----	do	Arts building	5		45,000	45,000	100,000
W1174	----	Chatham	Office building	5		33,750	33,750	75,000
W1176	----	Petersburg	School	5		113,850	113,850	253,000
W1179	----	Arlington County	Street improvement.	5		90,000	90,000	200,000
W1180	----	Crewe	Town hall	6	9,000	7,363	16,363	16,363
W1181	----	Lexington	do	5		30,150	30,150	67,000
W1184	----	Richmond	Museum	5		67,500	67,500	150,000
W1187	----	Galax	School	5		27,000	27,000	60,000
W1188	----	Newport News	do	5		122,130	122,130	271,400
W1190	----	Farmville	School addition	5		44,370	44,370	98,600
		Total			2,630,500	5,616,554	8,247,054	12,515,566

WASHINGTON

1870	----	Tacoma	Toll bridge	6	$2,595,000	$2,123,181	$4,718,181	$4,718,181
2092	----	Walla Walla	Waterworks	6	8,000	6,545	14,545	14,545
6850	----	King County	do	5		42,300	42,300	115,000
W1028	----	Spokane	Pumping plant	5		148,500	148,500	330,000
W1029	----	Colfax	School addition	5		26,000	26,000	57,885
W1039	----	King County	Highway	5		11,700	11,700	26,000
W1051	----	Lincoln County.	do	5		13,000	13,000	28,892
W1052	----	do	do	5		35,700	35,700	79,333
W1060	----	Clark County	do	5		12,100	12,100	26,889
W1064	----	do	do	5		20,700	20,700	46,000

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

WASHINGTON—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1068	----	Clark County	Highway	5		$20,300	$20,300	$45,111
W1070	----	do	do	5		16,000	16,000	35,556
W1072	----	do	do	5		20,500	20,500	45,556
W1074	----	do	do	5		30,000	30,000	66,667
W1078	----	do	do	5		20,500	20,500	45,556
W1092	----	Okanogan	Courthouse addition.	5		14,175	14,175	31,500
W1098	----	Yakima County.	Highway	5		20,100	20,100	44,667
W1100	----	do	do	5		23,900	23,900	53,111
W1111	----	Tacoma	Grain elevator	5		146,452	146,452	325,450
W1129	----	Bellingham	Paving	5		11,600	11,600	25,778
W1131	----	do	Surfacing	5		17,600	17,600	39,111
W1157	----	Wenatchee	Streets	5		17,500	17,500	38,894
W1166	----	Issaquah	Watermains	6	$10,000	8,182	18,182	18,182
W1167	----	Rosalia	High school	5		21,681	21,681	48,180
W1168	----	Stellacoom	Dining hall	5		40,700	40,700	90,621
W1169	----	Retsil	Veterans' home	5		79,200	79,200	176,000
W1178	----	Orient	Gymnasium	5		13,500	13,500	30,000
W1180	----	Seattle	Bridge	5		1,552,500	1,552,500	3,450,000
W1186	----	Tacoma	Paving	5		52,650	52,650	117,000
W1187	----	Omak	School	5		54,000	54,000	120,000
W1195	----	Thurston	Grading	5		27,900	27,900	62,000
W1196	----	Everett	Paving	5		30,500	30,500	67,778
W1200	----	Deming	School	5		5,239	5,239	11,643
W1201	----	Fairfield	Building	5		4,091	4,091	9,092
W1206	----	Olympia	Memorial	5		5,850	5,850	13,000
W1212	----	Willapa Valley	Waterworks	6	20,000	31,091	51,091	69,091
W1217	----	King County	Grading	5		13,649	13,649	30,444
W1218	----	Bremerton	Paving	5		69,800	69,800	155,111
W1220	----	Tacoma	Bridge	5		171,000	171,000	380,000
W1222	----	Albro Place	Paving	5		18,000	18,000	40,000
W1225	----	Kelso	High school addition.	5		41,026	41,026	91,169
W1227	----	King County	Waterworks improvement.	6	8,500	6,955	15,455	15,455
W1228	----	do	Waterworks	6	11,000	9,000	20,000	20,000
W1238	----	Colville	Municipal building.	5		7,651	7,651	23,500
W1239	----	Deer Park	High school addition.	5		9,900	9,900	22,000
W1240	----	Ellensburg	School addition	5		57,600	57,600	128,000
W1243	----	Bremerton	Grading	5		14,000	14,000	31,111
W1244	----	do	Pumping station	5		11,600	11,600	25,778
W1246	----	Marlin	High school addition.	5		4,519	4,519	13,400
W1248	----	Quincy	School	5		25,363	25,363	56,363
W1249	----	White Salmon	Water mains	6	49,000	40,090	89,090	89,090
W1254	----	Clallam County	Highway	5		65,067	65,057	144,572
W1255	----	Almira	Waterworks	6	15,000	12,273	27,273	27,273
W1257	----	Seattle	Paving	5		32,300	32,300	71,778
W1260	----	Renton	do	5		2,340	2,340	5,200
W1261	----	Edmonds	Street improvement.	5		2,052	2,052	4,560
W1262	----	Skamania	Courthouse	5		28,148	28,418	63,150
W1265	----	Bremerton	Library	5		25,605	25,605	56,900
W1266	----	do	School	5		105,750	105,750	235,000
W1268	----	Stevens County	Highway	5		47,571	47,571	120,739
W1269	----	Lincoln County	do	5		32,352	32,352	96,000
W1270	----	Okanogan County.	do	5		58,093	58,093	129,095
W1271	----	Seattle	Street improvement.	5		93,840	93,840	230,000
W1273	----	do	do	5		110,363	110,363	245,250
W1276	----	do	do	5		99,000	99,000	220,000
W1279	----	Waitsburg	Library	5		2,545	2,545	5,650
W1285	----	Quincy	Waterworks	6	8,000	8,997	16,997	21,220
W1286	----	Othello	Water tank	6	6,500	2,440	8,940	8,940
W1288	----	Curlew	School addition	5		14,895	14,895	33,100
W1289	----	Asotin County	Highway	5		6,570	6,570	14,600
W1292	----	Yakima	do	5		49,658	49,658	110,350

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

WASHINGTON—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No.		Location	Type	Key	Requested amount			Estimated cost
Main	Sub				Loan	Grant	Total	
W1293	----	Yakima County	Highway	5	----------	$33,525	$33,525	$74,500
W1294	----	---do----------	---do----------	5	----------	42,818	42,818	95,152
W1295	----	---do----------	---do----------	5	----------	70,290	70,290	156,200
W1297	----	King----------	---do----------	5	----------	12,100	12,100	26,889
W1298	----	---do----------	Grading----------	5	----------	11,250	11,250	25,000
W1299	----	King County----	---do----------	5	----------	9,563	9,562	27,400
W1300	----	King County----	Grading----------	5	----------	11,340	11,340	25,200
W1301	----	---do----------	Paving----------	5	----------	33,687	33,687	74,860
W1302	----	---do----------	Highway improvement.	5	----------	11,826	11,826	26,280
W1304	----	West Valley Road.	Paving----------	5	----------	23,175	23,175	51,500
W1305	----	King County----	Surfacing----------	5	----------	13,050	13,050	29,000
W1306	----	Seattle----------	---do----------	5	----------	12,960	12,960	28,800
W1307	----	Lewis County----	---do----------	5	----------	8,614	8,614	25,261
W1308	----	---do----------	Grading----------	5	----------	18,050	18,050	40,112
W1309	----	---do----------	---do----------	5	----------	18,776	18,776	41,725
W1310	----	---do----------	---do----------	5	----------	19,930	19,930	44,290
W1312	----	King County----	Waterworks----------	5	----------	9,513	9,513	21,140
W1313	----	Medical Lake----	---do----------	6	$11,000	9,000	20,000	20,000
W1315	----	Jefferson----------	Grading----------	5	----------	14,296	14,296	31,770
W1318	----	Dayton----------	Library----------	5	----------	10,742	10,742	23,871
W1320	----	Okanogan----------	School addition----------	5	----------	20,453	20,453	45,450
W1321	----	Oroville----------	---do----------	5	----------	20,250	20,250	45,000
W1326	----	Gig Harbor----------	Auditorium----------	5	----------	14,175	14,175	31,500
W1327	----	Colfax----------	Disposal plant----------	6	53,500	42,818	95,818	95,818
W1329	----	Columbia----------	Grading----------	5	----------	15,842	15,842	35,204
W1334	----	Mukilteo----------	Yacht harbor----------	6	120,000	55,000	175,000	175,000
W1337	----	Uniontown----------	Town hall----------	5	----------	4,050	4,050	9,000
W1338	----	Dayton----------	Water main----------	5	----------	15,545	15,545	34,545
W1341	----	Skagit County----	Highway improvement.	5	----------	149,400	149,400	332,000
W1342	----	Pierce County----	Paving----------	5	----------	110,376	110,376	245,280
W1343	----	---do----------	Bridges----------	5	----------	76,722	76,722	225,654
W1345	----	Methow Valley	Surfacing----------	5	----------	44,207	44,207	98,237
W1348	----	Okanogan County.	Irrigation----------	5	----------	16,425	16,425	36,500
W1350	----	Mount Vernon----	School----------	5	----------	65,745	65,745	146,100
W1351	----	Conway----------	---do----------	5	----------	17,470	17,470	38,823
W1353	----	Ellensburg----------	Gymnasium addition.	5	----------	17,865	17,865	39,700
W1354	----	Miller Bay Road.	Highway----------	5	----------	17,177	17,177	38,172
W1362	----	Bremerton----------	Sanitary sewer----------	5	----------	78,275	78,275	173,945
W1364	----	---do----------	Streets----------	5	----------	24,725	24,725	54,943
W1365	----	---do----------	Garage----------	5	----------	12,510	12,510	27,800
W1369	----	Tacoma----------	Bridge----------	5	----------	3,808	3,808	8,463
W1370	----	Renton----------	---do----------	5	----------	14,400	14,400	32,000
W1371	----	Lincoln County	Highway improvements.	5	----------	33,750	33,750	75,000
W1373	----	Tacoma----------	Sanitary sewer----------	5	----------	283,909	283,909	630,909
W1375	----	Spokane County	Highway improvements.	5	----------	96,345	96,345	214,100
W1376	----	Winthrop----------	School----------	5	----------	20,700	20,700	46,000
W1377	----	Centralia----------	Waterworks----------	6	97,000	79,364	176,364	176,364
W1380	----	Clarkston----------	Paving----------	5	----------	19,845	19,845	44,100
W1381	----	Yakima County	Irrigation----------	5	----------	4,424	4,424	9,830
W1382	----	Methow Valley	Surfacing----------	5	----------	40,699	40,699	90,443
W1384	----	Tumwater----------	School addition----------	5	----------	30,150	30,150	67,000
		Total----------	----------	------	3,012,000	7,866,638	10,878,638	17,698,897

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

WEST VIRGINIA

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No.		Location	Type	Key	Requested amount			Estimated cost
Main	Sub				Loan	Grant	Total	
W1025	----	Marlington----------	Hospital addition.	5	----------	$4,050	$4,050	$6,455
W1064	----	Grafton----------	Hospital----------	5	----------	85,091	85,091	19,091
W1066	----	Wheeling----------	Swimming pool----------	6	$51,000	41,727	92,727	92,727
W1068	----	---do----------	Park improvement.	6	52,000	42,545	94,545	94,545
W1070	----	Charleston----------	Bridge----------	5	----------	270,000	270,000	600,000
W1071	----	Morgantown----------	Medical building.	5	----------	355,091	355,091	780,091
W1080	----	Jacksons Mill----------	Auditorium----------	5	----------	56,455	56,455	125,455
W1081	----	Weston----------	Jail----------	5	----------	61,363	61,363	136,363
W1086	----	Lewisburg----------	---do----------	5	----------	39,272	39,272	87,272
		Total----------	----------	------	103,000	955,594	1,058,594	2,120,999

WISCONSIN

5175	----	Milwaukee----------	Municipal improvement.	5	----------	$694,636	$694,636	$1,543,636
W1003	----	Cranmoo----------	Community building.	6	$8,500	8,591	17,091	19,091
W1004	----	Wabeno----------	---do----------	5	----------	13,120	13,120	29,157
W1006	----	Bear Creek----------	School----------	6	15,000	12,273	27,273	27,273
W1007	----	Kimberly----------	School addition----------	6	44,000	36,001	80,001	80,001
W1009	----	Stratford----------	---do----------	5	----------	19,190	19,190	42,650
W1012	----	Marshfield----------	Library addition----------	6	23,000	18,818	41,818	41,818
W1016	----	Wild Rose----------	School addition----------	6	18,000	14,727	32,727	32,727
W1018	----	Athens----------	Community building.	5	----------	30,132	30,132	66,960
W1022	----	Arpin----------	---do----------	6	8,000	6,545	14,545	14,545
W1023	----	Appleton----------	High school----------	5	----------	393,750	393,750	875,000
W1030	----	Casco----------	---do----------	5	----------	27,000	27,000	60,000
W1032	----	Mondovi----------	School----------	5	----------	56,250	56,250	125,000
W1035	----	Watertown----------	Bridge----------	6	14,000	11,455	25,455	25,455
W1036	----	---do----------	Overpass----------	6	18,000	14,728	32,728	32,728
W1038	----	Colby----------	City hall----------	5	----------	22,365	22,365	49,700
W1043	----	Oshkosh----------	Courthouse----------	5	----------	360,000	360,000	800,000
W1045	----	Dorchester----------	High school addition.	5	----------	13,590	13,590	30,201
W1046	----	Oostburg----------	Sanitary sewer----------	5	----------	30,740	30,740	68,311
W1047	----	---do----------	Waterworks----------	6	8,000	24,829	32,829	55,176
W1048	----	Blooming Grove	School----------	5	----------	18,000	18,000	40,000
W1049	----	Hancock----------	Community building.	6	12,500	10,227	22,727	22,727
W1050	----	Waupun----------	High school addition.	5	----------	96,750	96,750	215,000
W1056	----	Sussex----------	Community building.	6	13,500	11,046	24,546	24,546
W1057	----	Pepin----------	High school----------	5	----------	29,700	29,700	66,000
W1058	----	Plainfield----------	School addition----------	6	24,000	19,636	43,636	43,636
W1059	----	Lodi----------	Disposal plant----------	5	----------	32,400	32,400	72,000
W1062	----	Elmwood----------	School addition----------	5	----------	17,833	17,833	39,628
W1066	----	Menasha----------	School----------	5	----------	270,000	270,000	600,000
W1067	----	Ripon----------	High school----------	5	----------	110,250	110,250	245,000
W1068	----	Oshkosh----------	Gymnasium----------	5	----------	76,050	76,050	169,000
W1069	----	Sheboygan----------	High school----------	5	----------	293,175	293,175	651,500
W1071	----	Waldo----------	Waterworks----------	5	----------	9,900	9,900	22,000
W1074	----	Medford----------	City hall----------	5	----------	24,107	24,107	53,475
W1075	----	Colby----------	Disposal plant----------	5	----------	18,249	18,249	40,554
W1076	----	Junction City----------	Auditorium, gymnasium.	5	----------	18,883	13,883	30,852
W1078	----	Marinette----------	School----------	5	----------	51,136	51,136	113,636
W1080	----	Algoma----------	Normal school----------	5	----------	33,750	33,750	75,000
W1085	----	Brandon----------	Disposal plant----------	5	----------	45,961	45,961	102,136
W1087	----	Juneau----------	Courthouse addition.	5	----------	67,500	67,500	150,000
W1089	----	Appleton----------	Asylum----------	5	----------	42,975	42,975	95,500
W1091	----	Elmwood----------	Disposal plant----------	6	19,000	15,546	34,546	34,546
W1093	----	Alma----------	City hall----------	5	----------	27,000	27,000	60,000

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

WISCONSIN—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No.		Location	Type	Key	Requested amount			Estimated cost
Main	Sub				Loan	Grant	Total	
W1094	----	Blooming Grove	School	5	----------	$31,500	$31,500	$70,000
W1098	----	Eau Claire	Pump station	6	$14,000	11,455	25,455	25,455
W1099	----	Chippewa Falls	Stock barn	5	----------	22,449	22,449	49,887
W1100	----	Lomira	Paving	5	----------	22,091	22,091	49,091
W1101	----	Fox Lake	Disposal plant	5	----------	33,750	33,750	75,000
W1103	----	South Milwaukee	Storm sewer	5	----------	107,000	107,000	238,000
W1105	----	Springvale	Streets	5	----------	17,100	17,100	38,000
W1108	----	South Milwaukee	Disposal plant	5	----------	29,700	29,700	66,000
W1109	----	Depere	City hall	5	----------	18,000	18,000	40,000
W1110	----	Waupaca	Filter plant	5	----------	11,925	11,925	26,501
W1111	----	Greenwood	School	6	4,000	3,272	7,272	7,272
W1112	----	Trempealeau	Waterworks	5	----------	18,000	18,000	40,000
W1113	----	Marinette	School	5	----------	51,136	51,136	113,636
W1115	----	Coon Village	Disposal plant	5	----------	20,182	20,182	44,849
W1116	----	Almond	Community building.	5	----------	11,448	11,448	25,441
W1118	----	Preple	Sanitary sewer	5	----------	24,187	24,187	53,750
W1119	----	Hilbert	Municipal improvement.	6	8,500	6,955	15,455	15,455
W1121	----	Oshkosh	Garage	5	----------	24,750	24,750	55,000
W1123	----	Oconomowoc	Community building.	5	----------	44,550	44,550	99,000
W1124	----	Bloomer	Street improvement.	5	----------	37,613	37,613	83,585
W1125	----	----do	Disposal plant	5	----------	30,633	30,633	68,073
W1126	----	Mayville	Bridge	5	----------	19,642	19,642	43,650
W1128	----	Watertown	----do	6	19,000	15,546	34,546	34,546
W1133	----	Barron	High school addition.	6	69,000	56,454	125,454	125,454
W1134	----	Barton	Disposal plant	5	----------	11,649	11,649	25,886
W1136	----	Beshtigo	School	5	----------	41,850	41,850	93,000
W1138	----	Phillips	----do	5	----------	45,000	45,000	100,000
W1144	----	North Fond du Lac	Auditorium, gymnasium.	5	----------	15,750	15,750	35,000
W1154	----	Shorewood	Paving	5	----------	11,910	11,910	26,467
W1158	----	Rib Lake	Waterworks, sewer.	5	----------	49,682	49,682	110,404
W1159	----	Lake	Incinerator	5	----------	16,650	16,650	37,000
W1161	----	----do	Sanitary sewer	5	----------	16,200	16,200	36,000
W1162	----	----do	Water mains	5	----------	217,948	217,948	484,330
W1163	----	Winneconne	Disposal plant	5	----------	15,545	15,545	34,545
W1168	----	Chilleva	Asylum	5	----------	27,517	27,517	61,150
W1170	----	Neilsville	Filtration plant	5	----------	29,835	29,835	66,300
W1177	----	Manitowoc	Street improvement.	5	----------	51,840	51,840	115,200
W1184	----	Algoma	Disposal plant	5	----------	24,750	24,750	55,000
W1186	----	Hammond	----do	6	16,000	14,400	30,400	32,000
W1192	----	Elkhart Lake	Municipal building.	6	17,000	13,909	30,909	30,909
W1193	----	Plymouth	Residence	6	5,500	4,500	10,000	10,000
W1194	----	North Hudson	Waterworks	6	8,000	6,955	14,955	15,455
W1196	----	Dresser Junction.	----do	6	14,000	11,455	25,455	25,455
W1197	----	Edgar	Waterworks, sewer.	5	----------	31,566	31,566	70,146
W1198	----	Kenosha	Sanitarium	5	----------	56,250	56,250	125,000
W1200	----	Minocqua	School	5	----------	83,790	83,790	186,200
W1203	----	Park Falls	Sanitary sewers	5	----------	24,750	24,750	55,000
W1210	----	Oshkosh	School	5	----------	263,250	263,250	585,000
W1214	----	Clintonville	Disposal plant	5	----------	30,273	30,273	67,273
W1217	----	Chippewa Falls	Bridge	6	12,500	10,227	22,727	22,727
W1227	----	Coleman	Gymnasium	5	----------	16,736	16,736	37,193
W1230	----	Nekoosa	Municipal building.	5	----------	22,356	22,356	49,680
W1233	----	Augusta	Filtration plant.	6	3,000	2,455	5,455	5,455
W1247	----	Wonewoc	Municipal improvement.	5	----------	35,775	35,775	79,500
W1251	----	Hudson	Disposal plant	5	----------	14,265	14,265	31,700
W1253	----	Baldwin	----do	6	26,000	21,600	47,600	48,000
W1255	----	Oshkosh	Bridge	6	151,000	123,545	274,545	274,545

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

WISCONSIN—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No.		Location	Type	Key	Requested amount			Estimated cost
Main	Sub				Loan	Grant	Total	
W1257	----	Spooner	Gymnasium	5	----------	$17,370	$17,370	$38,600
W1259	----	Juwear	Disposal plant	5	----------	15,870	15,870	35,267
W1260	----	Johnson Creek	----do	5	----------	13,245	13,245	29,453
W1266	----	Marinette	Asylum	5	----------	16,706	16,706	37,125
W1272	----	Stratford	City Hall	6	$8,000	6,545	14,545	14,545
W1277	----	Cedarburg	School addition	5	----------	35,505	35,505	78,900
W1278	----	Combined lock	Waterworks	6	9,500	7,773	17,273	17,273
W1282	----	Wauzeka	----do	6	4,000	3,273	7,273	7,273
W1285	----	Fond du Lac	Filtration plant	5	----------	56,073	56,073	124,605
W1289	----	West Allis	Combination sewer.	5	----------	56,700	56,700	126,000
W1291	----	Beaver Dam	Paving	5	----------	16,990	16,990	37,755
W1296	----	Madison	Waterworks improvement.	5	----------	11,250	11,250	25,000
W1299	----	----do	School addition	5	----------	20,250	20,250	45,000
W1300	----	----do	----do	5	----------	27,000	27,000	60,000
W1302	----	----do	Sanitary sewer	5	----------	32,400	32,400	72,000
W1304	----	Beloit	Municipal building.	5	----------	60,545	60,545	134,545
W1308	----	Madison	University building.	5	----------	236,250	236,250	525,000
W1309	----	Sheboygan	Bath house	6	28,000	22,910	50,910	50,910
W1314	----	Manitowoc	Breakwater	5	----------	81,000	81,000	180,000
W1317	----	West Bend	City Hall, library.	5	----------	31,972	31,972	71,050
W1320	----	Waukesha	Fire alarm	5	----------	18,330	18,330	40,730
W1322	----	Two Rivers	School repair	6	53,000	43,363	96,363	96,363
W1325	----	Ephraim	Municipal improvement.	6	13,000	10,637	23,637	23,637
W1326	----	Green Bay	School	5	----------	81,000	81,000	180,000
W1327	----	La Crosse	County Home	6	25,000	20,455	45,455	45,455
W1329	----	Menomonie	Cottages	5	----------	13,500	13,500	30,000
W1330	----	Niagara	Waterworks improvement.	5	----------	17,248	17,248	38,328
W1331	----	Lake	Storm sewer	5	----------	64,547	64,547	143,437
W1332	----	Niagara	Municipal building.	5	----------	17,400	17,400	38,800
W1340	----	Abbotsford	School addition	5	----------	28,008	28,008	62,240
W1342	----	South Milwaukee.	Fire alarm	5	----------	13,335	13,335	29,633
W1345	----	Appleton	Fire department	5	----------	12,510	12,510	27,800
W1349	----	Deerfield	Auditorium, gymnasium.	6	10,500	8,590	19,090	19,090
W1361	----	Turtle Lake	Disposal plant	5	----------	25,650	25,650	57,000
W1364	----	Wauwatosa	School addition	5	----------	131,940	131,940	293,200
W1365	----	Green Bay	Paving	6	74,000	60,547	134,547	134,547
W1367	----	----do	Fire department	5	----------	17,550	17,550	39,000
W1369	----	Oshkosh	Water main	5	----------	32,343	32,343	71,874
W1371	----	Manitowoc	Street improvement.	5	----------	89,293	89,293	198,428
W1372	----	----do	Municipal improvement.	5	----------	147,276	147,276	327,276
W1374	----	Marinette	Hospital	5	----------	144,000	144,000	320,000
W1378	----	Kenosha	Bridge	5	----------	56,552	56,552	125,670
W1386	----	Durand	School	5	----------	28,710	28,710	63,800
		Total			818,000	7,029,746	7,847,746	15,622,038

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

WYOMING

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1006	----	Worland	Courthouse, jail	6	$64,000	$51,750	$115,750	$115,750
W1010	----	Casper	Courthouse	6	233,000	190,636	423,636	423,636
W1014	----	Thermopolis	Courthouse, jail	6	58,000	47,454	105,454	105,454
W1021	----	Shoshoni	School	6	41,000	33,545	74,545	74,545
W1024	----	Sheridan	do	5		12,585	12,585	27,966
W1025	----	Rock River	School addition	6	21,000	17,182	38,182	38,182
W1028	----	Pinedale	School	6	25,000	20,454	45,454	45,454
W1029	----	Gillette	City Hall	5		17,435	17,435	38,745
W1030	----	Green River	High school addition.	5		8,182	8,182	18,182
W1041	----	Casper	County home	5		26,538	26,538	58,974
W1046	----	Rock Springs	Street improvement.	5		24,139	24,139	87,596
W1048	----	Green River	do	5		11,454	11,454	25,454
W1049	----	Greybull	High school	5		77,727	77,727	172,727
		Total			442,000	539,081	981,081	1,232,665

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

9591	----	Washington	Prison improvement.	2	$350,000	$150,000	$500,000	$500,000
9593	----	do	Ward building	2	525,000	225,000	750,000	750,000
W1000	----	do	Courthouse	2	2,100,000	900,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
		Total			2,975,000	1,275,000	4,250,000	4,250,000

ALASKA

W1007	----	Skagway	Municipal improvement.	6	$5,682	$5,318	$11,000	$11,818
W1011	----	Ketchikan	do	5		67,950	67,950	151,000
		Total			5,682	73,268	78,950	162,818

HAWAII

W1004	----	Honolulu	Flood control	5		$311,850	$311,850	$693,000
W1007	----	do	Street improvement.	5		61,470	61,470	136,600
W1009	----	do	University buildings.	5		17,989	17,989	40,000
W1015	----	Nawiliwili	Harbor improvement.	5		15,952	15,952	35,400
W1016	----	Honolulu	do	5		92,224	92,224	204,941
W1017	----	do	Auditorium	5		153,125	153,125	340,279
W1019	----	do	Economics building.	5		33,256	33,256	73,903
W1021	----	do	Flood control	5		26,151	26,151	58,113
W1027	----	do	do	5		138,611	138,611	308,023
W1029	----	do	Waterworks	6	$399,000	326,454	725,454	725,454
W1031	----	do	Sanitary sewer	5		44,675	44,675	100,000
W1034	----	Kawailoa	School addition	5		27,632	27,632	61,405
W1035	----	Honolulu	Municipal building.	5		81,072	81,072	180,162
W1036	----	Lihue	Courthouse	5		38,097	38,097	84,620
W1037	----	Wailuku	Armory	5		40,650	40,650	90,500
W1038	----	Honolulu	Library	5		15,205	15,205	33,790
W1039	----	do	Highway bridge	5		160,881	160,881	357,515
W1044	----	do	Harbor improvement.	5		40,831	40,831	90,009
W1045	----	Port Allen	do	5		286,362	286,362	636,000

List of pending non-Federal projects (approved by examining divisions) for which no allocations have been made and which have not been finally disapproved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as of May 18, 1936—Contd.

HAWAII—Continued

[NOTE.—"W" preceding docket number designates application received after Apr. 8, 1935]

Docket No. Main	Sub	Location	Type	Key	Requested amount: Loan	Grant	Total	Estimated cost
W1047	----	Kawaihae	Wharf improvement.	5		$24,829	$24,829	$55,500
W1048	----	Honolulu	University building.	5		44,343	44,343	100,000
W1050	----	do	Street improvement.	5		58,877	58,877	132,000
W1052	----	Lahaina	Sea wall	5		8,212	8,212	18,249
W1060	----	Honolulu	Waterworks	5		53,095	53,095	117,990
		Total			$399,000	2,101,843	2,500,843	4,673,495

PUERTO RICO

2018	----	Caguas	School	6	$140,000	$114,545	$254,545	$254,545
9622	----	Icaguas	Municipal improvement.	6	125,500	102,682	228,182	228,182
W1002	----	Aguada	Waterworks	6	36,000	29,454	65,454	65,454
W1004	----	Fajardo	Waterworks improvement.	6	75,000	61,364	136,364	136,364
W1005	----	Puerto Rico	Hospital	6	500,000	409,091	909,091	909,091
W1008	----	Lares	Sanitary sewer	6	13,000	10,636	23,636	23,636
W1009	----	Ponce	Schools	6	147,000	120,273	267,273	267,273
W1010	----	Dorado	School	6	19,000	15,545	34,545	34,545
W1013	----	Manati	Schools	6	60,000	49,091	109,091	109,091
W1017	----	Vieques	do	6	6,500	5,318	11,818	11,818
W1035	----	Vega Baga	School	6	33,000	27,000	60,000	60,000
W1057	----	Guayama	Schools	6	69,000	56,454	125,454	125,454
W1073	----	do	Waterworks	6	121,000	99,000	220,000	222,000
W1075	----	Vega Alta	Streets	6	21,000	17,182	38,182	38,182
		Total			1,366,000	1,117,635	2,483,635	2,485,635

Senator GLASS. If there is nothing further, the committee will stand adjourned until 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Senator HAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, in support of my proposed amendment I wish to point out that on two other occasions Congress has directed that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation furnish funds to carry on the work of the Public Works Administration. First, by section 2 of the Federal Emergency Relief Act of May 12, 1933, which reads:

SEC. 2. (a) The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make available out of the funds of the Corporation not to exceed $500,000,000, in addition to the funds authorized under title I of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, for expenditure under the provisions of this act upon certification by the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator provided for in section 3.

(b) The amount of notes, debentures bonds, or other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered under section 9 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, to have outstanding at any one time is increased by $500,000,000: *Provided*, That no such additional notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations authorized by this subsection shall be issued except at such times and in such amounts as the President shall approve.

Second, in a proviso to the first paragraph of the Emergency Appropriation Act of June 19, 1934, which is as follows:

Provided, That not exceeding $500,000,000 in the aggregate of any savings or unobligated balances in funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may, in the discretion of the President, be transferred and applied to the purposes of the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933 and/or title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and any unobligated balances in appropriations (including allocations of appropriations) of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works may, in the discretion of the President, be transferred and applied to the purposes of such Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933: *Provided further*, That the amounts to be made available under the authority of this paragraph for public works under the National Industrial Recovery Act shall not exceed in the aggregate $500,000,000.

In each of the above instances the amount of Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds to be transferred was limited to $500,000,000, but in other acts, as in the case of my amendment, no specific amount is fixed as, for example, the National Housing Act of June 27, 1934, section 4 of which provides:

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

SEC. 4. For the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this title and titles II and III, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall make available to the Administrator such funds as he may deem necessary, and the amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which the Corporation is authorized and empowered to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to provide such funds: *Provided*, That the President, in his discretion, is authorized to provide such funds or any portion thereof by allotment to the Administrator from any funds that are available, or may hereafter be made available, to the President for emergency purposes.

There was also no limitation upon the amount of money to be advanced to the Secretary of Agriculture under section 5 of the Emergency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935, which reads:

Section 5 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to advance money and to make loans to the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of providing funds with which to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to perform the duties and functions which he is directed or authorized to perform under the provisions of part 1 of this title, provided such advance of money or such loans shall not be for amounts in excess of the market value of the cotton, or the interest of the Secretary of Agriculture in the cotton, against which the advance or loan is to be made at the time such advance or loan may be applied for by the Secretary of Agriculture, plus costs, expenses, and commissions incurred incidental to handling, carrying, and marketing of such cotton. The Secretary of Agriculture shall not be required to pledge or deposit warehouse receipts or other evidences of title to cotton as security for any advance of money or loans made pursuant hereto, but it shall be sufficient if the Secretary shall give to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation a written statement showing the quantity of cotton by weight and the average grade and staple of the cotton against which the advance or loan is to be made. The amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this section."

Likewise by section 3 of the Deposit Insurance Act of June 16, 1934, there is no limit to the total amount of debentures or other obligations that may be purchased except that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may not hold more of them at one time than of a par value of $250,000,000. The section provides:

SEC. 3. (a) The Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, is amended by adding before section 6 thereof the following new section:

* * * * * * *

"(b) The Corporation shall purchase at par value such debentures or other obligations of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as are authorized to be issued under subsection (c) of section 12B of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, upon request of the board of directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, whenever in the judgment of said board additional funds are required for insurance purpose: *Provided*, That the Corporation shall not purchase or hold at any time said debentures or other obligations in excess of $250,000,000 par value: *Provided further*, That the proceeds derived from the purchase by the Corporation of any such debentures or other such obligations shall be used by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation solely in carrying out its functions with respect to such insurance.

"(c) The amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by $250,000,000."

The first instance where funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation were directed by Congress to be made available for the use of another branch of the Government is found in a proviso to the second section of the act of January 22, 1932, which created that corporation, the text of which is as follows:

SEC. 2. The corporation shall have capital stock of $500,000,000, subscribed by the United States of America, payment for which shall be subject to call in whole or in part by the board of directors of the corporation.

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $500,000,000, for the purpose of making payments upon such subscription when called: *Provided*, That $50,000,000 of the amount so subscribed, and the expansion of same through the notes, debentures, bonds, or other obligations as set out in section 9 shall be allocated and made available to the Secretary of Agriculture, which sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be expended by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of making loans or advances to farmers in the several States of the United States in cases where he finds that an emergency exists as a result of which farmers are unable to obtain loans for crop production during the year 1932:

The next congressional direction was in the Federal Home Loan Bank Act approved July 22, 1932, section 6 (f) of which is in part:

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, approved January 22, 1932, is amended by adding at the end of section 2 thereof the following new paragraph:

"In order to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to make payments upon stock of Federal Home Loan Banks subscribed for by him in accordance with the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, the sum of $125,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for such purpose, is hereby allocated and made available to the Secretary of the Treasury out of the capital of the corporation and/or the proceeds of notes, debentures, bonds, and other obligations issued by the corporation. For the purposes of this paragraph, the corporation shall issue such notes, bonds, debentures, and other obligations as may be necessary."

In creating the Home Owners' Loan Corporation by the act of June 13, 1933, Congress directed the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to provide money so that the Secretary of the Treasury could subscribe for its stock. The following is an extract from section 4 (b) of that act:

In order to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to make such payments when called, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to allocate and make available to the Secretary of the Treasury the sum of $200,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and for such purpose the amount of the notes, bonds, debentures, or other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered under section 9 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, to have outstanding at any one time, is hereby increased by such amounts as may be necessary.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of May 12, 1933, contains the following provision:

LOANS TO JOINT-STOCK LAND BANKS TO PROVIDE FOR ORDERLY LIQUIDATION

SEC. 30. (a) The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make available to the Farm Loan Commissioner, out of the funds of the Corporation, the sum of $100,000,000, to be used, for a period not exceeding 2 years from the date of enactment of this Act, for the purpose of making loans to the joint-stock land banks organized and doing business under the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, at a rate of interest not to exceed 4 per centum per annum, payable annually.

These nine quotations from various acts of Congress may not be all the instances, but they make it clear that frequent use has been made of the method provided in the proposed amendment whereby the Reconstruction Finance Corporation advances funds to other agenceis when authorized and directed by law to make the necessary transfers.

The limitation upon the amount that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may have invested at any one time in Works Progress Administration securities is found in the following paragraph of title 11 of the Emergency Appropriation Act of June 19, 1934:

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized to purchase marketable securities, satisfactory to said Corporation, acquired or to be acquired by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, and any sums paid for such securities shall be available to said Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works for the making of additional loans (but not grants) under the provisions of title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act: *Provided*, That the amount that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may have invested at any one time in such securities shall not exceed $250,000,000. The amount of notes, debentures, and bonds or other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to have outstanding at any one time pursuant to section 9 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, is hereby increased by the sums necessary for these purchases, not to exceed $250,000,000.

The report of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for February 1936, which is the last one printed, makes the following reference to purchases of securities from the Public Works Administration:

Under section 2 (a) and section 6 of the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933, the Corporation during February disbursed $401.90 to the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator for expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933, making a net total of $339,916.46 so disbursed through February 29, 1936.

Under the Emergency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935, approved June 19, 1934, the Corporation during February agreed to purchase $38,989,300, net face amount of marketable securities from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works to be held and collected or sold at a later date.

The Corporation from June 19, 1934, to February 29, 1936, inclusive, purchased from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works securities having a par value of $340,665,421.92. Of this amount, securities having a par value of $159,983,071.92 were sold at a premium of $5,353,482.80, but $325,400 were not actually paid for and delivered to the close of business February 29, 1936. Securities having par value of $26,765,950 purchased from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works were subsequently collected at a premium of $25,556.25, and securities having par value of $153,916,400 were held at the close of business February 29, 1936. In addition, the Corporation had agreed to purchase at par, to be held and collected or sold at a later date, such part of securities having an aggregate par value of $91,837,600 as the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works is in a position to deliver from time to time.

(Thereupon, at 12:10 p. m., the committee adjourned as above indicated.)

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1936

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1936

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met at 10:30 a. m. in the committee room, Capitol, Hon. Alva B. Adams presiding.

Present: Senators Adams (chairman), McKellar, Hayden, Hale, Keyes, and Steiwer.

STATEMENT OF HON. ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, A SENATOR FROM MICHIGAN

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

Senator VANDENBERG. Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a brief summary in behalf of the substitute I have presented.

In the first place, it seems perfectly obvious that the cost of relief is going up as times get better; that relief and reemployment are advancing together.

Senator ADAMS. Do you mean the aggregate relief cost, or the cost per individual?

Senator VANDENBERG. I mean both. Not only is the aggregate cost going up, but the cost per individual is substantially increasing from year to year,

It seems to me that puts us on notice that we shall have the relief loan and the relief problem with us for a long time to come, regardless of the extent of recovery. If we shall have the relief problem with us for a long time to come, regardless of the extent of recovery, then we certainly have a challenge in respect to pursuing a substitute method which will reduce the ultimate total burden upon the Public Treasury, because the Treasury cannot stand the burden any longer. It seems to me that is an axiom; and I should expect the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] particularly to join with me in my feeling of the necessity for economy at this particular point, provided we can take care of people at less expense.

Senator MCKELLAR. As I look at the amendment, it provides for the appropriation of $1,425,000,000. If we are going to appropriate the same sum, how will we economize?

Senator VANDENBERG. I shall be very glad to answer that question as I undertook to answer it on the floor. The only reason in the world why that figure is used in the amendment is that I did not wish to detour this consideration into a collateral argument in emotional mathematics.

Senator McKellar. I hope to heaven we shall never have to make another appropriation for relief.

Senator Vandenberg. Let me continue my answer to you, Senator McKellar.

I am perfectly sure that although this authorization were made in the figure sought by the President, and the appropriation itself followed at this particular sum, if we were to pursue the policy of renewing State responsibility we should find it entirely unnecessary to spend the money in total. Therefore, the mere fact that we should have appropriated it, or authorized its appropriation, would have no bearing upon what the ultimate cost might be.

Senator McKellar. Let me ask you a question.

There is now in existence a set-up for the expenditure of this money. If it were appropriated directly to the States, the States would have to begin over again and put in a new set-up in each State. Would not that be more expensive? Would not that take more of the funds?

Senator Vandenberg. Let me tell you very briefly why I think it would substantially reduce the total cost.

Senator Hale. Mr. Chairman, may the witness give us briefly an outline of his plan?

Senator McKellar. I should be perfectly willing to have that done; but he asked me a question, and for that reason I attempted to answer it.

Senator Vandenberg. That is true. The Senator from Tennessee and I have had such a long partnership in seeking to save money that I felt I could particularly appeal to him upon this occasion.

Senator McKellar. I simply feel that there is some doubt about whether this proposal would save money.

Senator Vandenberg. Will you let me go into that subject for a moment?

Senator McKellar. All right; I shall be very happy if you will.

Senator Vandenberg. In the first place, by restoring responsibility to the States in the form of grants-in-aid, we should completely demobilize the entire Federal supervisory bureaucracy. That of itself is a perfectly enormous thing, and I can subsequently produce ample figures to justify that statement. We should eliminate the Federal bureaucracy in respect to relief. There goes a great sum of money. We should eliminate large-scale experiments; and while I have no intention of attempting a legalistic interpretation of what the District of Columbia Court of Appeals said yesterday, it would seem to me that we are going to be forced to eliminate many of these large-scale experiments, anyway, and that in the presence of that decision we are put upon notice, even though the decision is not final, that we had better steer away from many of these social reforms which, no matter how nobly meditated, are essentially reform undertakings and not relief undertakings.

If we return responsibility to the States, we immediately demobilize all of these Nation-wide experiments which are reforms in essence instead of relief in essence, and again we have taken perfectly enormous sums of money out of the expenditure and saved it.

In the third place, the moment we tie a matching necessity to our appropriation, and require the State on its own responsibility definitely and specifically to contribute to this process and program, we have created an automatic safety valve and check, because the State will cease to view psychologically the money it is receiving for relief as a gift, instead of a responsibility.

Senator Hayden. The State contribution is to be not less than 25 percent, according to your amendment.

Senator Vandenberg. That is correct. Now, why the 25 percent?

Many students of the problem seem to feel that the State contribution should be 50 percent; but I find that the average Federal contribution during the past 3 years has been in the neighborhood of 75 percent, and the State contribution on the average has been in the neighborhood of 25 percent. I think that when we require the 25 percent, we again automatically inject a money-saving influence into our relief expenditure, because the responsibility comes closer home.

On the basis of those elements and factors, in my very humble view, and pursuing very much of the general philosophy which was presented by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. Adams] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. Glass] a year ago, I should be perfectly sure that if we also recaptured the unallocated and unexpended balances in previous funds, we could go through our next relief year at a maximum with half the appropriation that is being sought, and perhaps without any of it at all.

In whatever remote degree that is possible, it certainly is an essential and a vital objective at a moment when the Treasury is not only empty but infinitely worse than that.

I do not wish to labor the point. I simply wish to present for the record, and to the committee, the basic theory behind the economics of the amendment.

Secondly, the paradox is that those of us who have worked upon this substitute—and it is by no means my own personal production—believe that a restoration of State decisions and State responsibility operating upon Federal grants-in-aid to the States will actually produce greater equity and greater sufficiency in relief itself. The brutal fact is that at the present moment Federal relief is creating a privileged class among the hungry themselves; and it seems to me that is a perfectly awful and unconscionable contemplation.

The Federal interest at the moment is solely in employables who were taken off relief rolls as of November 1935. In order to qualify for work relief under W. P. A., which we are told is to monopolize the new expenditure, a man must have been on relief in November 1935.

Senator Adams. May I interrupt for just a moment? The bill now before us varies that rule. The House apparently put into the bill a variation of the administrative rule concerning which you are talking.

Senator Vandenburg. I hope they have. To what extent?

Senator Adams. Here is the proviso adopted in the House:

Provided, however, That in the employment of persons on Works Progress Administration projects, applicants in actual need of such employment, whose names have not heretofore been placed on relief rolls, shall be given the same

eligibility for employment as applicants whose names have heretofore appeared on such rolls.

Senator VANDENBURG. All right. That is a very substantial improvement over the existing situation.

Senator STEIWER. But may I interject a thought about that?

That does not guarantee against the existence of a privileged class in the future. As I interpret it, that proviso merely means that the W. P. A. will open up its group, and will revise it as of some date after the enactment of this bill, and that a new privileged class will then be created.

Senator HAYDEN. The Senator from Oregon is correct in that the proviso broadens the base of those who may be employed by the Works Progress Administration, but it does not in any manner change the existing method whereby persons not employable are a responsibility of the State. Do I understand the Senator from Michigan to state that the funds he would make available here would be used by the States to take care not only of persons employable, and who can engage in work projects, but would also be available to the States to take care of unemployables?

Senator VANDENBERG. Absolutely. The money would be available to the State to help meet its total problem in whatever fashion the State itself, in intimate touch with its own problem, decides is the best form and process to pursue.

Senator HAYDEN. Then, the Federal contribution now being on an average of 75 percent for work projects only, and the State contribution being approximately 25 percent, the State also now has the entire burden of caring for those who are not employable.

Senator VANDENBERG. That is correct.

Senator HAYDEN. Then the Senator's amendment would load on the Federal Government a part of the burden now carried by the States.

Senator VANDENBERG. No; because you have overlooked the fact that in addition to W. P. A. are all of the P. W. A. grants and the numerous collateral projects that are being operated, which in turn are making a contribution at the present time to the State activity.

Senator HAYDEN. But whether it is Works Progress Administration or Public Works Administration, nobody gets any Federal money unless he works for it. An unemployable does not get any Federal money.

Senator VANDENBERG. That is correct.

Senator HAYDEN. The Senator would permit persons not able to work, who are not qualified under the present program, to share in Federal funds through furnishing those funds to the State; so he is broadening the amount of work to be done, or the total expenditure to be made, and he would not, therefore, make the saving he has indicated.

Senator VANDENBERG. No; I think you are totally wrong, if you will allow me to say so, because you are proceeding on the theory that the State is going to continue the present division of work between work relief and home relief, and so forth. I do not know how the State is going to divide it when it meets its own responsibility to make the decision; but so far as the Federal Government is concerned, it ceases to discriminate in respect to its own contribution between

different classes of the unemployed and the hungry. I do not think we have any right on earth to discriminate as we are doing today. We are saying that one man out of three who is out of work is a Federal responsibility, and that two men out of three who are in distress are not a Federal responsibility at all; so that the one group is getting relief on a relatively extravagant scale compared to those who are on State responsibility, and getting it on a totally different and lower basis. I am asserting that the State of Michigan is entitled to decide for itself how it wishes to meet its relief problem.

Senator HAYDEN. Does not the Federal Government have the same privilege?

Senator MCKELLAR. Especially since it furnishes something like three-fourths of all the money. Would you say that we should take this enormous sum of money and just turn it over to the States, and let them manage it entirely without regard to any Federal supervision at all?

Senator VANDENBERG. So long as it is handled upon the responsibility of these nonpartisan boards of relief trustees.

Senator MCKELLAR. Well, Senator, you and I have lived long enough to know that there are not any such boards to be established in the country as nonpartisan boards. For instance, when we establish so-called nonpartisan boards—and we have established a great many of them by law—if there is a Republican administration, the Democratic members are usually those who are in sympathy with the Republicans; and when a so-called nonpartisan board is established in a Democratic administration, the Republican members are usually in sympathy with it. We all know that. There is not any of us who does not know that.

Senator VANDENBERG. Abstractly, of course, as a practical proposition, what you say is true.

Senator MCKELLAR. To be sure.

Senator VANDENBERG. But never before have we had the invitation to political exploitation that exists today, because never before have we had the raw materials for it that are existing today. There is no question in the world that relief is being horribly exploited politically in some sections of the country.

Senator MCKELLAR. Yes; I will give you an illustration of one of them.

Senator VANDENBERG. Let me finish the sentence. In spite of all the pious proclamations that are made at the top, and in spite of what I am perfectly willing to concede to be the sincere purpose of the top administrators to eliminate politics, still it is existing.

I am not charging that to Democratic politics. I am charging it precisely as you said a moment ago, to the inherent problem that a situation of this sort necessarily develops. At least we may try to address ourselves to a correction of that situation.

Senator HAYDEN. Let me ask the Senator this question:

From the beginning of the relief problem that has been presented to the Federal Government, consideration has been given to what was the responsibility of the States and what was the responsibility of the Federal Government. My recollection is that in the beginning, some 4 or 5 years ago, Congress was so careful about what it was doing by way of grants to the States that it even made them only in the nature of a loan, and required the Governor to account for them,

and all of that. The Senator does not propose to loan any of this money to the States?

Senator VANDENBERG. No.

Senator HAYDEN. It is an outright grant?

Senator VANDENBERG. Right.

Senator HAYDEN. And was not there at that time—my recollection may be fault—an insistence upon the part of the Executive that the care of the sick and the lame and the halt and the blind was not a Federal problem?

Senator VANDENBERG. I think so.

Senator HAYDEN. So that when we did provide money for those who are unable to work, we violated a policy that was laid down by the former administration; and then, when we abandoned that, we came back to the original policy of not caring for anyone except those who could render some service for the money they receive from the Federal Government. Does not the Senator think that in this suggestion of his we are going back to the policy we abandoned in saying that all that the Federal Government should provide is work relief?

Senator VANDENBERG. I think you are going back in effect to your own relief principles of 1933.

Senator HAYDEN. Well, they were found to be faulty, and were changed.

Senator VANDENBERG. That is a question of argument. Fault is a relative question in respect to relief problems. I do not suppose there could be a relief answer that would be devoid of fault.

Senator STEIWER. I agree with that.

Senator VANDENBERG. I respectfully submit that now that we have had our experience with these various kinds of relief formulas, there is less to be said against the original theory than there is against the theory upon which we are now operating.

Of course it does not do us the slightest good to attempt to argue this matter out here this morning, and I am not here to impose upon the committee's time for that purpose. I simply wished to present the basic theory of the substitute, frankly conceding that it undoubtedly is insufficient in some aspects, and probably would require substantial rewriting in order to be made wholly adequate and satisfactory; and I have no pride of opinion in respect to it.

Senator MCKELLAR. Senator, I should like to ask you a question or two about your substitute.

Senator VANDENBERG. I shall be very happy to have you do so.

Senator MCKELLAR. While there is no saving in the amount—the substitute provides the same amount—you say that you think in administration it will be more economical. Would it not set up the same number of bureaus in each State that are now there, and do away with the old ones, and somebody else in that particular State—for instance, like the Governor in my State—would set up a bureaucracy to deal with this thing? He would have to do so. The new bureaucracy could be composed entirely of people who might or might not have had the same experience that the present people have had. Is not that true?

Senator VANDENBERG. No; I think there already exists in every State of the Union the framework of a State organization.

Senator MCKELLAR. We have not a State organization that would do anything like this.

Then, another thing about the matter of economy: Your amendment establishes the proportion of 25 percent for the State and 75 percent for the Federal Government.

Senator HALE. Not less than 25 percent.

Senator MCKELLAR. I have here a statement from the W. P. A. Administrator for Tennessee, and he gives the figures in this way:

Federal expenditures, including clerical help, $3,472,021.32.

Sponsors' contribution—that is, by the States and their subdivisions and individuals and counties and all that—$1,930,791.63.

In other words, in round numbers, the proportion is about 2 to 3½.

Senator HALE. Senator McKellar, does that include what the State spends for unemployables?

Senator MCKELLAR. This is W. P. A. work.

Senator HALE. It does not include the unemployables at all?

Senator MCKELLAR. It does not include them at all. It is purely for work. I am not very quick at mathematics. About what percent is that? The Federal Government furnishes about 60 percent, in round numbers, and the State about 40 percent.

I think it would be very unwise, in the first place, for the Federal Government to furnish 75 percent of this relief—in other words, $1,425,000,000 of it—and set up new administrations in each and every State of the Union. It seems to me that the beneficiaries of the fund would get less, and I do not see how we would have the control over it that I think the Government ought to have where it contributes so much as 75 percent, or even 60 percent.

Senator VANDENBERG. Of course, that is a question of argument.

Senator MCKELLAR. Yes; that is a question of argument. I realize that.

Senator VANDENBERG. I do not conceive that I should take the committee's time with argument this morning.

Senator MCKELLAR. I listened the other day with a great deal of interest to your speech on this subject. You presented the matter splendidly, and I listened to the speech with great care.

Senator VANDENBERG. I think the viewpoint I am submitting is supported by most of the social workers of the country who are in the first-line trench in this battle, and I think it is generally sustained by public opinion.

In the event that the substitute is rejected—and I have no illusions upon that score—I wish to refer, just briefly to three textual amendments to the existing bill that I have introduced, and say a word about those.

On page 23, line 7—that is the criminal section of the bill as it passed the House—I wish to add, after the word "doing", the words——

or who solicits or receives any political contributions from persons for whom any portion of the foregoing appropriation is intended.

I do not see how there can be the slightest objection to that.

When I called Mr. Hopkins' attention, for example, to the fact that W. P. A. workers in Pennsylvania were being assessed by the Democratic committee in a named county, Mr. Hopkins was just as much outraged by it as I was, and so stated in his reply, and so stated

publicly; but he added that he could not do anything with the "dumb politicians." They were beyond his reach. He may be more or less correct; but I think they should not be beyond the reach of the law he is administering. So I submit that amendment for what it is worth, and it expresses its own virtue on its face.

Senator McKELLAR. Senator, let me ask you a question. This amendment would apply to any one who solicits or receives a contribution from any other person. For instance, suppose I am a member of the W. P. A. in my State, and you are not, and you solicit from me; then it would be a crime.

Senator VANDENBERG. For political purposes; yes.

Senator McKELLAR. All right.

Senator VANDENBERG. In the same spirit, and related to the same idea, on page 23, line 4, after the word "boycott", insert:

or discrimination on account of race, religion, or political affiliations.

I do not see how anybody can complain against the declaration that this relief is not to be inhibited by some prejudiced subadministrator against persons on account of race, religion, or political affiliations. That amendment speaks for itself.

The third and final textual amendment, and then I am through, is proposed on page 22, line 9: Insert the following:

Provided further, That no work-relief project shall be undertaken unless it has been specifically authorized by Act of Congress or unless the entire sum necessary to complete it is allocated to it from this appropriation.

Senator HAYDEN. The first part of the amendment I do not quite understand. If today a park, say in some town in Michigan, were a work-relief project wherein there was a local contribution, and then certain work relief funds were allocated to it by the State administrator, would the Senator say that that project should be specifically approved by an act of Congress?

Senator VANDENBERG. No. You have overlooked the alternative—"or unless the entire sum necessary to complete it is allocated to it from this appropriation." The perfectly obvious purpose of this amendment is to prevent "springboard" tactics in connection with the use of these relief funds on W. P. A. projects. I do not believe that the majority of Congress wishes to persist in a method under which a small portion of relief money may be used to start a project——

Senator McKELLAR. You are thinking about the Florida canal?

Senator VANDENBERG. That typifies it—which then commits Congress, by moral obligation, to subsequent expenditures of millions and millions of dollars that we have never had a chance to pass on.

Senator McKELLAR. I think your language is a little broader, perhaps, than you think. For instance, I have in mind a county seat in my State where an old courthouse was rebuilt, the W. P. A. paying so much of the cost, and the local authorities paying so much. If they did not allot the full amount for it, then it could not be completed; could it?

Senator VANDENBURG. That is right.

Senator McKELLAR. Suppose at the time they made a mistake, and allotted too small an amount: Would they not be justified in arranging for it even though it was not completed on time, or something of that sort?

Senator VANDENBURG. Well, I hardly think that rises to a comparable importance with the thing I am talking about.

Senator McKELLAR. I know what you mean. What you mean is, for instance, cases like the Florida Canal, or another concern in California, I think, where a great deal of money was spent.

Senator VANDENBURG. Oh, there are 15 or 20 of them. Passamaquoddy is another.

Senator McKELLAR. That is what you want to reach?

Senator VANDENBERG. In connection with a relief bill which delegates to the executive branch of the Government power to take care of current unemployment, I do not think any one can defend the theory or process under which that power is used to commit half a dozen subsequent Congresses to appropriations that they are not free agents to consider upon their own intrinsic merits.

Senator STEIWER. If the Supreme Court sustains the decision of yesterday, it cannot be done anyway.

Senator VANDENBERG. That is another and further reason why I submit that the whole theory I am bringing to the attention of the committee ought to be rather prayerfully surveyed.

That is all I wish to say; and I am very much obliged to you for your courtesy.

Senator STEIWER. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Harvey is here and it has occurred to me that if Senator Vandenberg is not too busy he might stay and see what Mr. Harvey has to say.

Senator VANDENBERG. All right.

Senator ADAMS. We will hear you, Senator Overton.

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN H. OVERTON, A UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Senator OVERTON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration——

Senator McKELLAR. Senator, what page are you referring to?

Senator OVERTON. The amendment that I am going to offer does not refer to any particular page.

Senator McKELLAR. All right.

SUGARCANE BENEFITS

Senator OVERTON. I was about to state that under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, that Administration issued certain rulings with reference to Louisiana sugarcane and among those rulings was administrative ruling no. 5. That provided that in the event a grower should exceed his allotment of base production, he should be subjected to severe penalties. The penalties were $2 per ton on the first 10 percent in excess of the allotment and $3 per ton on the next 10 percent in excess of the allotment; and in the event he produced more than 20 percent in excess of the allotment, the grower was to forfeit all benefits under the Administration.

It so happened that in Louisiana a very large crop was produced in 1935. That was not due to any violations of the contracts on the

part of the growers with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration or on account of any violations of their rules; but due to two causes. First, a favorable season and secondly, the planting and cultivation of the new variety of disease-resisting cane that the Agriculture Department has introduced in the State of Louisiana.

Now, then, when the grower who had complied with his contract was met face-to-face with these large penalties that were to be exacted of him because there was an excess production, he concluded that he would not market the excess cane, would not mill it; and that matter was brought to the attention of the Department of Agriculture.

So, they issued a second ruling known as administrative ruling no. 6, in reference to sugar cane, and that ruling reduced the penalties to $1 per ton on the first 20 percent instead of $2 per ton on the first 10 percent excess production, and $1.50 per ton on the next 20 percent excess production; and the growers were notified of this ruling in November of 1935 shortly before the official ruling was issued. The official ruling was issued December 3, 1935.

So, it was an invitation to the growers to go ahead and market their cane instead of letting it go to destruction, and they took their cane to the mills, and had it produced and marketed, expecting to be penalized under the new ruling of one dollar and one dollar and fifty cents per ton for the excess which they were perfectly willing to pay, but could not bear the terrific penalties under the first ruling. Now, that was in November and December 1935, and on January 6, 1936, the United States Supreme Court declared the Agricultural Adjustment Act to be unconstitutional.

Then, under recommendation of the Agriculture Department, Congress provided in the supplemental deficiency bill, now known as Public No. 440 of the Seventy-fourth Congress, as follows:

Senator McKELLAR. That is the bill that passed last January?

Senator OVERTON. That is the bill that passed last January.

> Payments for Agricultural Adjustment: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to meet all obligations and commitments (in luding salaries and administrative expenses) heretofore incurred under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, or regulations heretofore issued thereunder, except refunds pursuant to section 21 (d) of that act, an ad litional amount of $296,185,000, together with a sum not exceeding $700,000, equal in amount to the unexpended balances of the funds heretofore established by the President under authority of section 15 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act—

And so forth.

This law contains the further provision that:

> *Provided*, That such funds shall be available for rental and benefit payments in an amount that the Secretary determines to be fair and equitable to farmers who have applied for contracts, and who prior to January 6, 1936, have in good faith made adjustments in acreage and otherwise substantially complied with the requirements of the Secretary of Agriculture in connection with a crop program, regardless of whether contracts have been signed.

Sugarcane is planted in Louisiana some 12 or 14 months before harvesting, so the growers in Louisiana plant their cane in October, November, and December. So that when the Agricultural Adjustment Act was declared unconstitutional, they had in effect already complied with what would have been contemplated in the event that there was a continuance of a crop-adjustment program.

Now, then, when the growers made applications for benefit payments, the Secretary of Agriculture was of the opinion that notwithstanding this appropriation that was made, he would have to exact the old severe penalties under Administrative Ruling No. 5 instead of the lesser penalties under which these growers were invited to market their crops, by reason of a declaration in Administrative Ruling No. 6 as follows:

> However, in the event that there is no production adjustment program for the crop year 1936, then the penalties that should be exacted are two dollars per ton for each ton, standard sugarcane, by which marketers exceed, by not more than 10 percent base production and three dollars per ton for each ton of standard sugarcane by which marketers exceed by more than 10 percent marketing production.

Senator McKELLAR. Would not this involve legislation?

Senator OVERTON. Now, that is the question. It might be that it does. That is a matter that I had thought of, and I leave that to the committee.

Senator McKELLAR. Just from hearing you, I think that it involves new legislation. Have you introduced any bill about it?

Senator OVERTON. I do not think it does any more than the original supplemental deficiency bill in which the appropriation was made.

Senator McKELLAR. That might have been passed by a two-thirds vote.

Senator OVERTON. I understand that ruling.

Senator McKELLAR. I do not know whether that element enters into it or not. I just wanted to call it to your attention, Senator.

Senator OVERTON. I do not think that there is any difference between the amendment I am going to ask the committee to adopt and the provision contained in the deficiency bill that has been enacted into law.

The Secretary of Agriculture wrote me calling my attention to this stipulation in ruling 6, that if there is no production adjustment program then that all penalties apply. Of course, there could be no crop adjustment program, because the Supreme Court had declared the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional and therefore all of the act, and all of the administrative rulings fell under that decree; but the whole purpose of this appropriation of $296,000,000 was for the Federal Government to meet its bona-fide commitments to the growers whether of corn, cotton, or sugarcane, or what not, and to comply with the moral obligation of the Government toward these producers.

Now, I take the position, and I think very correctly, that the moral obligations of the Federal Government toward the producers of sugarcane are those that are reflected in the last ruling that was issued in December under which they marketed their crops.

The Secretary of Agriculture states that the Secretary is authorized to meet those obligations incurred by the administrative ruling in question, but he is not authorized to make payment in conflict with provisions of such ruling, the conflicts being as I have pointed out, this declaration in the ruling that if there is no crop adjustment program for the year 1936, that the penalties would apply.

Therefore, under the terms of the ruling, a Louisiana producer has by reason of excess marketing incurred deductions in excess of the

payments due him the Secretary is not authorized to make any further 1935 payment to such producer and, so forth.

I will submit the whole letter to be entered in the record.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., April 22, 1936.

Hon. JOHN H. OVERTON,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR OVERTON: Your letter of March 27, 1936, relative to Louisiana Sugarcane Administrative Ruling No. 6, is herewith acknowledged.

You state in the second paragraph of your letter:

"At the time of the Supreme Court decision on January 6, Louisiana Sugarcane Administrative Ruling No. 6 provided that sugarcane growers would be permitted to exceed their base production, subject to deduction of $1 on the first 20 percent and $1.50 on the second 20 percent, with general provisions regarding additional excesses."

Louisiana Sugarcane Administrative Ruling No. 6 provided further:

"However, in the event there is no production adjustment program for the crop year 1936, a producer to whom the provisions of this ruling are applicable may market that tonnage of sugarcane produced upon the farm in excess of the base production, or in excess of the one hundred (100) tons if Louisiana Sugarcane Administrative Ruling No. 2 is applicable, but there shall be deducted by the Secretary from any 1935 payment, which may be due under the contract, and/or paid to the Secretary as a refund, two dollars ($2) per ton for each ton of standard sugarcane by which marketings exceed by not more than ten (10) percent the base production or the one hundred (100) tons if Louisiana Sugarcane Administrative Ruling No. 2 is applicable, and three dollars ($3) per ton for each ton of standard sugarcane by which marketings exceed by more than ten (10) percent the base production, or the one hundred (100) tons if Louisiana Sugarcane Administrative Ruling No. 2 is applicable * * *."

The term "production adjustment program" relates, of course, to a program under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and not to a program under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. The language is simply descriptive of the type of program pursuant to which the administrative rulings were issued. Furthermore, the issuance of these rulings antedates both the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and the decision of the Supreme Court which prompted its passage.

The Supplemental Appropriation Act (Public, No. 440, 74th Cong.) authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to "meet all obligations and commitments * * * heretofore incurred under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, or regulations heretofore issued thereunder * * *." Thus, the Secretary is authorized to meet those obligations incurred by the administrative ruling in question, but he is not authorized to make payments in conflict with the provisions of such ruling. If, therefore, under the terms of the rulings a Louisiana producer has, by reason of excess marketings, incurred deductions in excess of payments due him, the Secretary is not authorized to make any further 1935 payment to such producer. However, if deductions for excess marketings exceed 1935 payments due a producer, the Secretary has no legal right to require the producer to pay the additional sum as provided in the administrative ruling. The effect of the decision in the *Butler case* was, as you know, to invalidate all regulations of the Secretary promulgated under provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act which the Court declared invalid. The Congress, by Public, No. 440, merely authorized the Secretary to use the regulations for the purpose of measuring the nature and extent of the obligations which he had incurred and which he is authorized to pay.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Department that the Secretary is not authorized by the supplemental appropriation act to pay Louisiana producers where, under the terms of the administrative ruling in question, deductions equal or exceed 1935 payments which would otherwise be made.

Sincerely yours,

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary.*

Senator ADAMS. May I ask, is that a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture to you?

Senator OVERTON. From the Secretary of Agriculture to me. I do not know that the Secretary of Agriculture would be opposed to

this amendment at all, but it is simply an interpretation of the provisions in the Public Law No. 440 that he must go back to the old ruling no. 5, because the new ruling no. 6, was predicated upon the supposition that there would be a production adjustment crop program for the year 1936 and necessarily there could not be.

That was not the fault of the sugar producer; it was not the fault of the Secretary of Agriculture; it was not the fault of anyone. It resulted from the decree of the Supreme Court in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration case, the Secretary of Agriculture could not further any production adjustment program for 1936.

But, are these growers in Louisiana who acted in absolutely good faith and marketed their cane under this new ruling with reduced penalties, when they would not have marketed it under the old ruling, are they to be taxed under the old ruliug because under the decree of the Supreme Court, the Secretary of Agriculture could not put into effect a crop adjustment program for the year 1936?

Now, that is the case, I think it is a just case, and I am presenting for the consideration of the committee this amendment, to be inserted in the bill now pending before the subcommittee.

Senator ADAMS. Senator Overton, you are submitting the Secretary's letter for the record?

Senator OVERTON. Yes.

Senator ADAMS. The reason that I am asking is that a letter came to Senator Glass in reference to it. That is Senator Glass has submitted your proposed amendment to the Secretary and here is his report.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, May 16, 1936.

Hon. CARTER GLASS,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Appropriations.

DEAR SENATOR GLASS: Reference is made to your request of May 9, 1936, to furnish the Senate Committee on Appropriations with the opinion of the Department on Senator Overton's proposed amendment to H. R. 12624.

The bill purports to amend H. R. 12624 by appropriating $1,231,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to meet all obligations and commitments under the Louisiana sugarcane administrative ruling no. 6, "exclusive of subparagraph (d) thereof, pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended."

The introduction of the proposed bill followed the recent ruling of this Department to the effect that the provisions of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, Public, No. 440, Seventy-fourth Congress, require the Secretary of Agriculture to take "subparagraph (d) of Louisiana Administrative ruling no. 6" into account in discharging his obligations to producers under the Louisiana sugarcane production adjustment contract.

A copy of ruling no. 6 is attached. In substance the ruling establishes a scale of deductions from a producer's 1935 benefit payments depending upon the amount of tons by which he exceeds his base production as defined in the contract. In addition, one-half of the excess production, less certain adjustments, is required to be compensated for by a corresponding reduction in the 1936 production adjustment program, if any. The ruling, however, provides that if there is no 1936 program the carry-over provision of one-half the excess is eliminated and a heavier scale of penalties is applied to the total excess.

In view of the fact that there is no production adjustment program for 1936, the heavier scale of reduction is applicable and the proposed amendment to H. R. 12624 is intended to restore the lighter scale of deductions and to appropriate the necessary funds.

Louisiana administrative ruling no. 6 was made necessary as a result of an unexpectedly high yield of cane per acre in the Louisiana crop of 1935. Under their production adjustment contracts with the Secretary of Agriculture growers

were obligated not to deliver sugarcane to mills in excess of their production allotments. It was provided in that contract that if the producers for any crop year exceeded their production allotments the Secretary might, in his discretion, either cancel the contract or decide to continue the contract in force, in which case the excess sugarcane would be disposed of in a manner determined by the Secretary. As a result of the high yields referred to above in the crop of 1935, many producers in Louisiana exceeded their production allotments and a number of administrative rulings, including ruling no. 6, were issued by this Department to obviate the necessity for destruction of cane or cancelation of the contracts.

Louisiana sugarcane producers benefited greatly from the production adjustment contract under the sugar program of 1934 and 1935. Producers received parity returns of $4.59 per ton on their 1934 crop of 3,320,000 tons of standard cane as contrasted with $3.24 per ton received in 1933 on 2,610,000 tons. The 1934 crop was not restricted since the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act was not approved until May 9, 1934, and the production adjustment contract was not approved until November of that year.

For the 1935 crop producers will receive parity returns of about $4.66 per ton on their production allotments provided they have not produced in excess of their base production. Production has increased from 3,320,000 short tons of standard cane in 1934 to 4,166,000 short tons of cane in 1935, and the price paid to growers by the mills has increased from $2.45 per ton of cane in 1934 to $3.18 per ton in 1935. The total value of the 1933 crop of 2,610,000 tons of sugarcane (produced before the Jones-Costigan Act was enacted) was approximately $8,500,000. The value of the 1934 crop, including benefit payments, was $15,250,000 and the value of the 1935 crop will be about $16,000,000, including benefit payments, if Louisiana sugarcane administrative ruling no. 6 remains in force in its present form, or approximately $17,000,000 if the proposed amendment to H. R. 12624 is enacted. The 5-year average annual value (1929–33 inclusive) of the crop was approximately $8,600,000.

This matter has been referred to the Budget Bureau, as required by Budget Circular 336, and under date of May 14, 1936, the Department was advised by the Acting Director thereof that the proposed amendment to the deficiency bill would not be in accord with the financial program of the President.

Sincerely,

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary.*

Senator ADAMS. I do not know whether it is identical with your letter or not. I think perhaps you might put this letter of his in also.

Senator OVERTON. I did not know of the existence of that letter. Does this refer to this particular amendment I am now discussing?

Senator ADAMS. It does.

Senator OVERTON. What is the date of it?

Senator ADAMS. It is dated May 16.

Senator OVERTON. I will present for the record the letter addressed to me by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(The letter referred to is printed in the record above.)

I offer the amendment that I submit for the consideration of the subcommittee. At the proper place insert:

Payments for Agricultural Adjustment: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to meet all obligations and commitments under the Louisiana sugarcane administrative ruling no. 6, exclusive of subparagraph (d) thereof, pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act as amended, from the unexpended balance of the appropriation of $296,185,000 provided in Public Act No. 440, Seventy-fourth Congress, approved February 11, 1936.

Senator ADAMS. That is, your amendment is specific legislative direction as to the application of a part of the money already appropriated?

Senator OVERTON. It may be, Mr. Chairman.

Senator ADAMS. I am merely asking; I am not taking a stand, I am merely asking if I am correct as to your amendment.

Senator OVERTON. I do not know that it is any more legislation than the other.

Senator ADAMS. I do not mean that, but it does not provide for an additional appropriation, but is direction as to the application of money already appropriated.

Senator OVERTON. That is correct. It does not ask for any appropriation. There is plenty of money under the regular appropriation. It is simply directing him to meet the obligations that the Federal Government incurred under Administrative order no. 6.

Senator HALE. Do you have any idea as to how much that will be?

Senator OVERTON. Not to exceed $800,000, I understand, and it could be drawn up so as to place that limitation upon it, not exceeding $800,000.

Now, if the committee desires any more information, Mr. Bourg of Louisiana is present here, and I would be glad to have him make a brief statement to the committee. He will take only a few minutes, and he can probably cover many of the points that I have not.

Senator ADAMS. If the Senator thinks that it is necessary to complete his statement, alright, otherwise it will not be necessary.

Senator OVERTON. I will ask Mr. Bourg just to confine himself to the points, perhaps, which I have not covered.

STATEMENT OF C. J. BOURG, THIBODAUX, LA.

Mr. BOURG. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the only point that I would like to emphasize is this, that in November—about the 16th of November—several of the smaller growers, particularly, had actually delivered 100 percent. They asked the county agent, and the parish chairman what they should do. In all cases they told them that they should not deliver any more, because of the $2 or $3 penalty, but that they had better destroy the cane.

Then, about the 21st of November, as a result of conferences with the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary permitted the announcement to go out unofficially that all cane could be delivered, and they would not be penalized except upon the reduced basis as Senator Overton has explained, instead of $2 for the 10 percent, it would be $1 for the first 20 percent, and instead of $3 for the second 10 percent, it would be $1 and 50 cents for the second 20 percent, and even above the 40 percent cane could be delivered.

Now then, they immediately made that decision and delivered all of their cane.

Then, when the Supreme Court decision was made on January 6, their cane was delivered, all of their cane for the year had already been delivered and, all of their cane for the next year had already been planted. They could plant no more cane to make up for the loss that the restriction under the control act had placed upon them, because cane must be planted as cane. You cannot buy seed at a store, Senator Adams, as you do in the case of beet seed. You have to plant the actual cane. And no cane is available after the first frost, so that all of the seed cane had been exhausted, so that the grower could not recoup on his 1936 unrestricted crop, because he had lost the opportunity by trying to comply in anticipation of the 1936

production adjustment program under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

So, he had lost out.

Secondly, he could not go back and remove or withdraw the delivered cane that he actually made delivery of in November and December.

So that we feel very definitely that the moral obligation of the Government certainly extends to this grower for the double reason that he has already delivered his cane and cannot comply with the ruling no. 5, because he delivered his cane with the advice of the Secretary of Agriculture, through his county agents, and through the agents in Louisiana and neither could he recoup his losses, by planting more for the 1936 crop.

SUGARCANE LABORATORY

Senator OVERTON. Mr. Chairman, I have just one further amendment that I would like to offer. This has just been presented to me. I understand that, unofficially, that it meets with the approval of the Department of Agriculture and also that of the Bureau of the Budget and I will simply read it to the committee, and ask that it be properly referred to the Budget, and if it does not meet with the approval of the Budget and the Agricultural Department, then I do not care for it to be considered, but if it does, I would like for the committee to consider it.

The amendment reads:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

For the purchase of land and erection of laboratory, greenhouse, and service buildings and purchase of equipment, to be used in connection with the sugarcane investigations of the Department of Agriculture, including the employment of personal services in the District of Columbia for the preparation of plans, $100,000, fiscal years 1936 and 1937.

That laboratory is housed, I understand, in frame buildings, and that one of them was destroyed not long ago with a great deal of loss of property belonging to the Government, and the Government desires to have fireproof buildings erected.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator ADAMS. Thank you.

RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

STATEMENT OF GEORGE U. HARVEY, PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Senator STEIWER. Will you state your name?

Mr. HARVEY. George U. Harvey, president of the Borough of Queens, New York City.

I might say, gentlemen, that I appreciate the fact that you have invited me to come down here, because I have handled relief as long as anybody in the country. I have handled it for the last 6 years. I have had 3 years under State and 3 under city administration, and I have had 3 years' experience under the Federal administration, so

I know both sides of the story pretty well and I might be able to be helpful to the committee and give some information.

Senator STEIWER. Are you connected with the W. P. A.?

Mr. HARVEY. No; not connected with the W. P. A.

Senator STEIWER. When you speak of handling relief, you refer to your connection with the city and State relief?

Mr. HARVEY. The city side of it. I am supposed to be the sponsor of all of the projects down in my borough. That is my connection; but beyond being sponsor, I have absolutely no control.

Now, if you are interested, I would like to give you the original set-up, which I think will bear out what Senator Vandenberg was saying as to how this might be handled again by the States the way we handled it for 3 years, if you gentlemen are interested.

Senator STEIWER. Can you state that briefly?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes; I can go into it very briefly.

NEW YORK CITY, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

I might say that back in 1931 we got into a situation in New York City where we had to put a lot of people to work, I think 15,000, and I made a request, and I got about 5,000. They asked me what I was going to do with that. I said that I would build highways.

So I got the 5,000. We have got organized borough governments there which have been in operation for over 40 years. It is an organized unit. It has got its various departments. It is functioning now.

Now, when I got these men I simply fitted them into my various departments. For example, my highway department, which is composed of civil-service employees, of engineers, I have about 90 gangs, and I took these men and I put them into the 90 gangs, and I let the civil-service men supervise and control and teach these fellows the job of road building.

We conducted that approximately until we were using about 11,000 men on relief.

Now, the point that was that——

Senator ADMAS. In doing that, you were acting in your capacity as president of the Borough of Queens?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes, sir. When we were handling it for the city.

Senator ADAMS. Well, I really do not know anything about your city charter. That is an executive position, rather than legislative?

Mr. HARVEY. It is both. We have both.

Senator ADAMS. That is, you have a mayor?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes.

Senator ADAMS. Over all boroughs?

Mr. HARVEY. We have a mayor, and a board of estimates and apportionment. The board of estimates and apportionment is composed of the five borough presidents, the mayor, and the comptroller, and president of the board of aldermen, so that the mayor has only got 3 votes of the 16.

So our functions are dual. We have legislative as well as administrative.

Senator MCKELLAR. You said that you had had 3 years under the Federal Government.

Mr. HARVEY. Yes, sir.

Senator MCKELLAR. When was that?

68551—36——30

Mr. HARVEY. Since the Federal Government took it over in the last 3 years.

Senator MCKELLAR. Last 3 years?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes.

Senator MCKELLAR. You have been in charge of the Federal relief?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes, sir; I have been; not in charge. I have been what they call the sponsor, because the elected officials in New York City are not in charge any more than they are the men who are the sponsors.

SPONSOR FOR QUEENS

Senator GLASS. What do you mean by "sponsors"?

Mr. HARVEY. Well, if there is a road to be paved in my county, I sign a paper sponsoring it.

Senator GLASS. Approving it?

Mr. HARVEY. Sponsoring it.

Senator MCKELLAR. Well, that is similar to approval?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes; an approval.

Senator ADAMS. Is not that rather reporting, instead?

Senator STEIWER. The W. P. A. approves it.

Mr. HARVEY. They call us sponsors.

Now, I would like to continue with this, because I——

Senator GLASS. Before you go on, let me ask you, may any projects be instituted without your approval?

Mr. HARVEY. It could not.

Senator GLASS. By the W. P. A.?

Mr. HARVEY. No; it could not, up to recently, but during the last few weeks the mayor has gotten the privilege of O. K.'ing projects in my county, of doing the work which is my duty, specifically, under the charter.

Senator MCKELLAR. Well, how did he get that authority?

Mr. HARVEY. I do not know. I have not the slightest idea.

Senator STEIWER. You merely mean that the W. P. A. recognizes that authority in the mayor?

Mr. HARVEY. In the mayor; and one of these project sheets [exhibiting paper], instead of my signing, the mayor can sign, and he can come into my county and start a project.

Senator ADAMS. Your position as sponsor is by virtue of recognition by the W. P. A. authorities?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes; that I am the head of the county.

Senator ADAMS. Yes.

Mr. HARVEY. Yes.

Senator ADAMS. I mean, if it is a position at all, or a status, it is under the administrative procedure of the W. P. A.

Mr. HARVEY. Yes; that is correct.

Senator HALE. Have you had to sponsor any projects since the mayor acquired this new authority?

Mr. HARVEY. No; I have not.

Senator HALE. None of them have been put up to you to sponsor?

Mr. HARVEY. No. I have got one project here on the World's Fair.

Senator HALE. So that your acting in that capacity has ceased?

Mr. HARVEY. I was sent this one, last week, for the World's Fair. That is in my county. And I understand that the mayor is to sign this project.

I might say in that county—that county has 1,500,000 people. It is as big as a lot of the smaller States, in population. So that it is quite a problem and quite a proposition we are handling in that county.

Now, if you would like me to continue on this thing, I would like to show you——

Senator GLASS. Let us clear up your status first.

Why are you not any longer recognized as sponsor by the W. P. A.?

Mr. HARVEY. I do not know, sir; I have not got the least idea.

Senator MCKELLAR. What are your relations with the mayor? You say that he has taken that authority from you. I believe that you stated that he had taken this authority from you.

Mr. HARVEY. That is what I understand; yes, sir; I do not know.

Senator STEIWER. Mr. Harvey, has there been a change in the city charter or the city laws?

Mr. HARVEY. No; not a change whatsoever. He has simply taken this over.

Senator STEIWER. Is not this true, that there has been a change in the policy of the W. P. A., and instead of recognizing you as sponsor they recognize the mayor as the sponsor; is that not true?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes; that is true.

Senator STEIWER. So that whatever change occurred has occurred in the administration of the W. P. A.?

Mr. HARVEY. And not the mayor.

Senator HALE. Do you know whether the same thing is done in other boroughs of New York?

Mr. HARVEY. I do not know. I have not checked them up, and I am not sure.

Senator GLASS. Have no reasons been assigned or given you for the change?

Mr. HARVEY. No; we seldom get any reasons for anything. As a matter of fact, we cannot get any records. We do not know who is on relief; we do not know how many are on relief, or what we are sponsoring.

Up to a year ago we were given the records.

Senator STEIWER. They fail to give you any information?

Mr. HARVEY. Certainly; and we must have the information. We always had the information, and I have got a complete record from the time we started up to a year ago.

Senator STEIWER. A record of what?

Mr. HARVEY. Of all of the money we have spent and all of the men we have employed, all of the projects completed, and so forth. We have got all of that. We have a regular accounting department. We keep very accurate and active records, and so forth.

Senator HALE. And, as sponsor, you have to furnish certain amounts of the money which is expended?

Mr. HARVEY. No; we do not furnish any money.

Senator HALE. Not furnish any money?

Mr. HARVEY. No; we do not furnish any money. In the city of New York, New York City takes care of home relief, and the Federal Government gives to work relief.

Senator McKELLAR. You do not furnish any money as sponsor?

Mr. HARVEY. No, sir.

Senator McKELLAR. Well, now, it is remarkable that you sponsored them for awhile, and then the mayor sponsors them.

Have you and the mayor had any differences? Are you on different sides of the political house, or are you in the same political party, or how is that?

Mr. HARVEY. No; the mayor is Republican, and I am a Republican; but I do not know. I think that you gentlemen know the mayor. He was down here in Congress.

Senator McKELLAR. I know him very well.

Senator HALE. Have you had any difficulty with the W. P. A. people at all?

Mr. HARVEY. I have not. I have had no difficulties, except I have been continually arguing against the system and in opposition of it, because my primary interest is to take care of the poor and needy of my county, and we are not doing as good a job under this system as we did under the old system, because the money is going to overhead and not going to the men in the street that need it, and that has been my point.

Senator TOWNSEND. Has there been any complaint against your administration from the mayor?

Mr. HARVEY. No; and I think if you check up the records of Harry Hopkins, you will probably find that we are doing probably the best job in the United States, because we have been after this thing continually; we are seeing that we get a good job.

Senator ADAMS. Senator Townsend, taking as an illustration my own town, which, of course, is a small community, there we have a commission form of government. Now, they have recognized one of our commissioners who is in charge of parks and streets as the one who sponsors the projects. Now, he handles and administers the projects, but the projects within the city have been street projects and park projects, and it has been as a result of his recommendations that they have been accepted, and he has been called the sponsor in that connection.

Now, he does not employ the people. He does not handle the money, but he points out and recommends the projects within our community, and he is not an official of the Works Progress Administration but a city official to whom the Works Progress Administration looks for recommendations of projects which they are to carry out within the city.

I merely give that illustration to show what the situation is.

Mr. HARVEY. And, that is the way it has been right along.

Senator HALE. Well, now that the mayor is acting as sponsor, does he take up the projects in your territory and get your approval, before he consents to them?

Mr. HARVEY. No.

Senator GLASS. Why not?

Mr. HARVEY. I cannot tell you, Senator.

Senator McKELLAR. Have you ever talked with the mayor?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes; I have talked with the mayor.

Senator McKELLAR. What did he tell you?

Mr. HARVEY. Well, the mayor likes to do everything himself; that is the way the mayor is.

Senator ADAMS. That is the mayor?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes. He is one of those individuals who wants to run the whole government all by himself.

Senator McKELLAR. It is not as a result of your controversy?

Mr. HARVEY. No.

Senator McKELLAR. Well, your borough is not furnishing any of this money, and the Government is furnishing the money.

Mr. HARVEY. Yes.

OVERHEAD

Senator McKELLAR. Now, why do you think that it ought to be turned over to you instead of over to the mayor?

Mr. HARVEY. I do not want them to turn it over to me or to turn it over to the mayor. I would like to see it turned back, the way it was, so that we can administer it the way we did with our other governmental employees, which would cut down that tremendous overhead, that useless overhead, and I might point out to you that I handled these 11,000 people with 275 on administration.

Senator McKELLAR. Two hundred and seventy-five?

Mr. HARVEY. Two hundred and seventy-five on what we call the administration pay roll, and out of those 218 were foremen.

Now, today, with 16,000, we have got 2,056 on administration.

Now, there is your jump from 200, up to 2,000.

Senator ADAMS. When was that jump made?

Mr. HARVEY. It has been made gradually, ever since this has been taken over.

Senator ADAMS. Part of it when you were acting as sponsor?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes. I have got no control over that as sponsor; none whatsoever.

Senator STEIWER. Whose appointees are they? Who are they working for, these 2,056?

Mr. HARVEY. They are working for the W. P. A.

Senator STEIWER. Who appointed them?

Mr. HARVEY. I do not know who appoints them.

Senator McKELLAR. How many did you have working for you, when you had charge of it?

Mr. HARVEY. I had 275.

Senator McKELLAR. Those were Federal employees you had under your supervision?

Mr. HARVEY. No.

Senator McKELLAR. They were your appointees?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes.

Senator HALE. That was before you had Federal aid?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes, before I had any Federal aid.

DUPLICATION OF ADMINISTRATION

I am showing you the difference between the Federal and the local, and I am trying to show you what they are doing there. They have come in there and built up duplicate governments. We have got two highway departments; we have got two sewer bureaus; we have got two pay rolls; we have got two borough presidents; we have got everything duplicated.

Senator McKellar. How much did you spend prior to the time they came in?

Mr. Harvey. Well, it varied. I have got 1 month here where I spent $624,000 a month. You see, we started out with a couple of million dollars a month for the entire city, and it kept gathering, building up, and building up.

Senator Steiwer. What is being expended per month now by the W. P. A., in your borough?

Mr. Harvey. Frankly, I cannot tell you. I do not know. I cannot get the figures.

Senator Hale. Could you not give the figures up to the time when the mayor took hold of it?

Mr. Harvey. No; we have not been able to get the figures in the last year.

Senator Steiwer. You have tried to get them?

Mr. Harvey. Oh, yes; we tried to get them.

Senator Hale. You have the figures for the first 2 years?

Mr. Harvey. We got the figures for 2 years of Federal work.

Senator Hale. What was it costing, according to the last figures you got?

Mr. Harvey. You mean on the whole relief?

Senator Hale. Yes.

Mr. Harvey. Well, I was spending about——

Senator Hale. You were spending, you said, about $600,000. Now, what are they spending?

Mr. Harvey. They are spending about $7,000,000 a year, according to the last record we have, and last year, I find that we spent about 14, and, at least, the Government spent about $14,000,000.

Senator Hale. In your borough?

Mr. Harvey. Yes, in my borough. We have spent altogether since they started, between 50 and 60 million dollars.

Senator Hale. Since 1931?

Senator Steiwer. Since 1931?

Mr. Harvey. Yes.

Senator Townsend. All Government money?

Mr. Harvey. No; some of it was city money; some of it was State money; and some of it Government money. It is all mixed up.

HOME RELIEF

And, on home relief, we have got about 40,000 people on home relief, and that is all city and State money. It is all mixed up.

Senator Steiwer. Who has charge of home relief?

Mr. Harvey. Home relief?

Senator Steiwer. Yes.

Mr. Harvey. The city of New York. That comes under the department of public welfare.

Senator Hale. How much are you spending on that?

Mr. Harvey. We are spending $9,000,000.

Senator Steiwer. For the city?

Mr. Harvey. For the city. The whole thing is all mixed up. I cannot segregate that for the borough. I do not know. That is what we are spending. I might say that our home-relief rolls are growing all of the time.

Senator Steiwer. What proportion of the greater city of New York is in your borough?

Mr. Harvey. You mean on relief?

Senator Steiwer. No; population.

Mr. Harvey. Well, we have 1,500,000 in our borough and about 7,000,000 in the city.

Senator Townsend. One-fifth, or a little over.

Senator Steiwer. About one-fifth.

Mr. Harvey. About one-fifth; yes.

Senator Steiwer. Is that same ratio holding with respect to unemployment?

Mr. Harvey. No, I think it is greater in Manhattan than it is in Queens, and it is greatest probably in the Bronx. We have got a little different type in Queens; they are a little better off, I think, than they are over in the other boroughs.

Senator Steiwer. Go ahead, Mr. Harvey, and hurry along.

OVERHEAD AND SUPERVISION

Mr. Harvey. Well, I am showing the tremendous increase in this overhead, where it jumps from 275 on administration to 2,056, and I might say incidentally, that I have written to the authorities and told them that they can take these 2,000 out; that I do not want them, if they will turn this thing back to me, and let me operate it with my own engineers and my own employees.

Senator Hale. Some of those 2,000 are engaged in home-relief work?

Mr. Harvey. No; they are all on work relief. This is all strictly work relief. This is entirely new government that they built up in my county. We have got an interesting chart here. This [exhibiting chart] will give you an idea as to what is going on.

There is the president of the borough [indicating] government, with the various departments, and there is the P. W. A. government with the same duplicated departments, doing the same work.

The only trouble with these men, these people who are on relief, is that they have not got the experience, or training to handle a branch organization of the Government.

Senator Steiwer Were these 2,056 recruited from the relief rolls?

Mr. Harvey. Yes, they were recruited from the relief rolls.

Senator Steiwer. They are not under civil service?

Mr. Harvey. No; not under civil service.

Senator Glass. Where do you get the money with which to pay your force?

Mr. Harvey. Mine comes out of the regular city budget, regular city charge on the budget, in the city budget, and I might say——

Senator Steiwer. That is raised by local taxation?

Mr. Harvey. Yes.

Senator Steiwer. Proceed.

TESTS FOR APPOINTMENTS

Mr. Harvey. I might say one thing, that most of these men on administration are on what is known as the exempt roll. They do not have to pass an examination, but if you get a pick and a shovel

and go out and work, you have to go through all kinds of red tape in order to get on the rolls.

Senator STEIWER. You have just said, Mr. Harvey, that there are 2,056 who were taken from the relief rolls.

Mr. HARVEY. We call them relief rolls. They are really not relief rolls. I am incorrect in that. They are exempt from the relief rolls; these men are.

Senator STEIWER. They are exempt from the relief tests?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. What is the test upon which their selection is made?

Mr. HARVEY. Well, the ordinary laborer has to go through the various relief stations. He has to show that he is fit, that he is in need, and so forth.

Senator STEIWER. I am talking about the 2,056.

Mr. HARVEY. Well, these men——

Senator STEIWER (continuing). Not ordinary laborers on relief.

APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES

Mr. HARVEY. These 2,056 are just put on. Who put them on I do not know. I am not here to state that. They are just put on.

Senator STEIWER. Did you ever talk with any of them in an effort to ascertain how they are selected?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. What is your hearsay information about it?

Mr. HARVEY. Well, they are just put on. I won't say any more, Senator.

SALARIES

I want to say, incidentally, too, that these men are getting as a rule more money than civil-service employees are getting.

Senator TOWNSEND. More money?

Mr. HARVEY. More money. I have got a list of names here, and addresses, of a good many of them, and they get from $2,100 up to $2,600.

Senator STEIWER. You mean the group in the 2,056?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes; that is what they get. I am hiring assistant engineers, who have passed the civil-service examination and who hold an engineering certificate, I have got 400 of them, and I pay them $1,980 a year.

Senator STEIWER. Average?

Mr. HARVEY. Average.

Senator STEIWER. And——

Mr. HARVEY. And, these men here get anywhere from $2,100 to $2,900 a year.

Senator STEIWER. Are your 400 men regular employees of the city of New York?

Mr. HARVEY. They are regular civil-service employees.

Senator STEIWER. For my information, what do you do with 400 subordinate engineers?

Mr. HARVEY. We have got all of these great highways to lay out and sewers to build, and all that sort of work.

Senator HALE. That is not relief work.

Mr. HARVEY. No; but I am merely showing that relief workers in the same building are getting more money than regular civil-service employees.

Senator HALE. You have no organization now yourself doing relief work at all?

Mr. HARVEY. No, I have not; but it shows the demoralizing effect of it.

Senator HALE. Yes.

Mr. HARVEY. And another thing also, about the clerks. You are wondering why people are not going back to work. I think that I have got a list, and here it is. We are hiring city clerks from the civil-service list, qualified people, and we are paying them $70 a month. The W. P. A. are paying them $90 a month.

And the amount of money you can get outside in private employment is between $60 and $70 a month. The result is that people are leaving private employment, and leaving the city civil service, and they get on the C. P. A., and as long as you have that condition existing they are not going back to work.

Senator STEIWER. You mean the W. P. A.?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes; I mean the W. P. A. I believe I said C. W. A.

Mr. STEIWER. You mean the Works Progress Administration?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes. I get these letters all mixed up, they keep changing them so fast.

HOURS WORKED

Senator TOWNSEND. What is the difference in hours between the employees in your organization and the relief organizations?

Mr. HARVEY. Well, I think the relief employees are even working less than my people, and then they get a month's vacation, or 2 weeks' vacation on relief work, and all that sort of thing.

I know that contractors and builders are having great difficulties getting laborers, getting skilled mechanics.

CONTRACT WORK

Senator STEIWER. Now, before the W. P. A. took over the work, you were doing the work by contract?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes; we were doing a great deal of contract work.

Senator STEIWER. Does the W. P. A. do any contract work?

Mr. HARVEY. No; it does not do any contract work. I tried to get them to do some contract work, just to give one example, I tried to borrow $600,000 from Mr. Hopkins. I did not want a present. I wanted to borrow it and pay it back, for the purpose of paving Queens Boulevard. I wanted $600,000. I could not borrow any money, but I get a grant of $1,500,000 and so far, by the time that job is finished, it will cost $2,000,000 for what I could have done by contract for $600,000. I would not say that they are not doing a good job.

Senator STEIWER. What makes you think that you could have done it for $600,000; did you make inquiry?

Mr. HARVEY. No; that is the engineers' estimates. We estimate all of that. And, as a result, when we put out for bids, the contract work is usually a little bit lower than our engineers' estimates, and the engineers' estimate on that job was $600,000.

Now, we could have done four jobs for that job's cost. We could have put twice as many people to work as we did on Queens Boulevard, and in addition to that, we could have saved our contractors, because what is happening, in our county, on account of the competition of the Government is that we are putting the highway contractors and sewer contractors out of business.

Senator HALE. If you made a contract, you would have to pay the prevailing rate of wages.

CONTRACTORS BEING PUT OUT OF BUSINESS

Mr. HARVEY. Yes; and that all goes in; but, this is a serious thing and it is putting our contractors out of business. And, on the other hand the Government is asking private industry to put people to work. You cannot put them to work that way.

GRANT FOR BOULEVARD

Senator ADAMS. You say that you got a million and a half dollars, or something in that neighborhood, from Mr. Hopkins?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes; a million and a half.

Senator ADAMS. When you say that it was a grant, was the money turned over to you?

Mr. HARVEY. I was sponsor, and I went in and did the job.

Senator HAYDEN. I want to ask about——

Senator ADAMS. How about the W. P. A.——

Mr. HARVEY. It was not a grant in the sense that the money was turned over to me, the money was turned over as a gift. It was a gift like the rest of it is.

Senator HALE. Yes; but not turned over to you.

Mr. HARVEY. No; I made the application. It was a gift in the sense that you said, that all of the work that was done by the W. P. A., by the Government, is a gift.

Senator HALE. In that way it was a gift to you. You did not handle it. You could not handle it; that is right?

Mr. HARVEY. That is true.

SPONSOR'S CONTRIBUTION

Senator HAYDEN. I want to ask about the sponsor's contribution. You spoke of this particular job——

Mr. HARVEY (interposing). We do not make any. We do not make any in New York City. We do not put in any money.

Senator HAYDEN. You spoke of your sponsorship.

Mr. HARVEY. Yes.

Senator HAYDEN. That is in the case of each project undertaken in your borough.

Mr. HARVEY. Yes.

Senator HAYDEN. What is the sponsor's contribution?

Mr. HARVEY. Nothing; we do not give a dollar.

Senator TOWNSEND. You mentioned, Senator——

Mr. HARVEY. You remember, I said that I signed one of these big sheets.

Senator TOWNSEND. You recommend the job.

Mr. HARVEY. I suggest that it be done. I signed one of these.

Senator HAYDEN. Does the city of New York, or anybody else, furnish any material or any assistance of any kind?

Mr. HARVEY. No.

Senator HAYDEN. For any of these projects?

Mr. HARVEY. Not a dollar is furnished by the city of New York.

Senator HAYDEN. Well, it is testified in the record here that on the average, throughout the United States, the sponsor's contribution is about 18 percent, varying, of course.

Now, do you mean to say that in the city of New York nothing is put up by the city in any way to help?

Mr. HARVEY. That is what I understand.

I understand that the agreement was that if the city would take care of all of the home relief, the Government would take care of the work relief. And that is my understanding.

Senator MCKELLAR. We have sponsors down in Tennessee, but they have to put up certain funds. The quota that I have here is the Federal expenditure was $3,471,032.32, and the sponsor's contribution was $1,930,791.63.

You are being apparently treated mighty well, not having to put up anything.

Mr. HARVEY. There is no question about it.

Senator HAYDEN. The Borough of Queens contributes nothing?

Mr. HARVEY. We contributed nothing; no, sir.

Senator HAYDEN. Then, why should you be a sponsor if you do not contribute anything?

Mr. HARVEY. Because under the city charter, nobody else can come in there and build a highway, or a sewer, or put up a building. That is my duty, and my organization.

Senator MCKELLAR. They are doing it now under the mayor, are they not?

Mr. HARVEY. They are doing it now.

Senator MCKELLAR. Under the mayor?

Mr. HARVEY. Absolutely.

Senator MCKELLAR. If the mayor is acting illegally, why do you not take steps to assert your own rights against the mayor?

Mr. HARVEY. The only reason reason that I have not done that, Senator, is—mind you, I know that I can go into court and that I can get an injunction, but that will throw a lot of poor devils out on the street. You cannot do that.

Senator HALE. Before the unemployed were turned over to the local authorities to take care of, you acted as sponsor, did you not?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes, I ran the whole thing.

Senator HALE. And, in those days, did you have to contribute anything as sponsor?

Mr. HARVEY. Oh, yes, sir; in those days the city of New York, I think, put up 60 percent, and I think the Federal Government put up 40 percent. It kept changing, but the city put up the big bulk of it; then it got to the point where the city bought the materials and the equipment.

Senator HALE. But, since a change has been made, you are not contributing anything?

Mr. HARVEY. No.

Senator ADAMS. Senator Hale, there is a table on page 249 of the House hearings (part II) that shows that New York contributes 12.4 percent; that is the sponsor contributes 12.4 percent. They do not have the contributions there separate in New York City from New York State.

DUPLICATION OF WORK

Mr. HARVEY. You see, there are two administrators in New York State. There is a State administrator, outside of the city, and then we have the city administration.

Senator GLASS. Well, you say you have a duplicate government in Queens.

Mr. HARVEY. Yes, sir.

Senator GLASS. Are they performing, duplicating, the work that is done?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes, sir; they are doing the same functions. We have got two highway departments, two sewer bureaus, two public buildings offices; two pay-roll division; two personnel directors; two groups of enginers, who do the same work.

And, they even go down to the corporation yards. I have got about 12 yards, where I keep my equipment, and material, and they have divided those in two, and on one side is the Federal Government's yard, and on the other side the corporation's yard. That means duplication of watchmen, telephones, and everything else.

Senator TOWNSEND. They purchase the equipment themselves?

Mr. HARVEY. They buy everything; yes, sir; they buy the equipment.

I would like to just show you this——

Senator TOWNSEND. Do they buy their own equipment?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes, sir.

Senator TOWNSEND. Then, what becomes of your equipment?

Mr. HARVEY. As a matter of fact——

Senator TOWNSEND. It is put out of commission?

Mr. HARVEY. As a matter of fact, we help out with our equipment. We have saved a lot of money by helping out with our equipment, and we have loaned them all of the equipment that we can.

Senator MCKELLAR. It seems to me that you and your mayor should get along and not duplicate city work that way.

Mr. HARVEY. The duplication is not caused by anything that the mayor does. The mayor is not interfering. It is not that.

Senator MCKELLAR. I am just judging from what you have stated yourself. You said that you formerly were the sponsor, and that then they had taken it out of your hands and put it in the hands of the mayor.

Mr. HARVEY. Yes.

Senator MCKELLAR. So it seems to me you and the mayor should come to some understanding about which one of you has the authority to manage matters in your own city.

Mr. HARVEY. The sponsoring is not the serious part. It is more or less the duplication of the work within my county.

Senator ADAMS. Mr. Harvey, how many men did you have on relief under your charge when you were operating this work with the 289 men?

Mr. HARVEY. I had 10,500.

Senator ADAMS. How many are now on relief?

Mr. HARVEY. Ten thousand five hundred and forty-nine.

What the number is that is actually on relief today, I do not know.

Senator ADAMS. The reason I am asking for that is that this tabulation here shows——

Mr. HARVEY (interposing). In the neighborhood of about 15,000.

NEW YORK CITY, NUMBER ON ROLLS

Senator ADAMS. The tabulation shows that in New York City as a whole they have 242,000 on relief.

Mr. HARVEY. Yes; that is right.

Senator ADAMS. That is the Works Progress Administration has 240,000 in New York City.

Mr. HARVEY. That is about right. They vary from day to day. I did have 19,000 only a few months ago. It is going down.

Senator MCKELLAR. How many people are there in New York?

Mr. HARVEY. 7,000,000.

Senator MCKELLAR. And, how many in your borough?

Mr. HARVEY. 1,500,000.

Senator HALE. You have about one-fifth of the population of the city.

Mr. HARVEY. Yes; roughly.

REORGANIZATION OF ADMINISTRATION

Senator TOWNSEND. Who has built up this organization that you speak of; who has put this organization together?

Mr. HARVEY. Well, the W. P. A. people put it together. The W. P. A. built up their organization.

Senator GLASS. Well what reason did they give for going in and discharging you; was it incompetency, or extravagance against the local organization?

Mr. HARVEY. No; no; nothing like that has ever been charged. That is not the reason.

Senator GLASS. Well, what is the reason?

Mr. HARVEY. Orders were issued that from now on the boroughs—this applies to all borough presidents—we would have nothing whatever to do with making applications. That applies to all five.

Senator MCKELLAR. It applies to all five?

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, SUPERVISION

Mr. HARVEY. All five; no exceptions are made, and they simply went into each borough and built up an organization like I show you there, and I would like to show you a little bit about the supervision on our highway department. We have got 5,655 people working, and on supervision there are 937. In other words, 1 person in 5 is a supervisor, and the landscape division, we have got 695 people, and 218 on supervision work, or 1 out of 3 is a supervisor; in the public buildings offices, we have 1,217 people and 460 supervisors; that is 1 person out of 3 is a supervisor.

Senator STEIWER. These are the supervisors that are included within the 2,056?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes, sir; that is the way it splits up.

SALARY RANGE

Senator STEIWER. What salary range? You mentioned something awhile ago and I did not get it.

Senator GLASS. From $2,100 to $2,900 he said.

Senator STEIWER. I think that was for the engineers.

Mr. HARVEY. That was for the engineers.

Senator STEIWER. Can you give us a little more comprehensive statement as to the salary ranges?

Mr. HARVEY. I have got all of the titles here.

Senator STEIWER. Tell us about it.

Mr. HARVEY. I have got the sheets here.

Senator STEIWER. The classifications of the people and the numbers in each classification, if you have the information.

Mr. HARVEY. I have got it all right here.

Senator STEIWER. Give us that.

Mr. HARVEY. Well, we have to begin with, general superintendent, $2,600; physician, $2,100; chief timekeeper, $2,100; another chief timekeeper, $2,400; five borough finance supervisors, $2,900.

Senator STEIWER. What is that, finance supervisors; is that what you said?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes; five borough finance supervisors. That is the man who supervises the finances of the five boroughs.

Then, we have got a project finance officer at $2,900; we have got a managing accountant at $2,100; project plan officers, $2,400; managing accountant, $2,400; and then we have assistants, five borough financial supervisors, at $2,600.

Senator HALE. These are all W. P. A.?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes.

Senator HALE. That is on the basis of a 30-hour week, or a 40-hour week?

Mr. HARVEY. I think they work 5 days; 40 hours, I think it is.

Senator STEIWER. You have got some here, I notice, on 30 hours, and some on 24.

Mr. HARVEY. Then, we have got a general superintendent, $2,600; we have got an associate engineer supervisor, $2,800, assistant engineer supervisor, $2,600; and a senior rerating expert, $2,400.

Then, we have got senior superintendent, at $2,100. General superintendent, $2,300.

Senator STEIWER. Can you advise us approximately how many there are in each of those classifications?

EXCESS NUMBER OF SUPERVISORS

Mr. HARVEY. No, I do not think I can; but these make up the 2,100 on the supervision, that I have been complaining about that we do not need. In other words, I contend that this money ought to go to the poor devils with picks and shovels, and that has been my fight, because here is what they have been doing, they have been cutting down on us. In February we had 13,452. That is, unskilled and skilled, and for supervision we had 1,962.

Then, in April, we went down from 13,452 to 11,481, for laborers, but, on supervision, we went up from 1,662, or 1,962, to 2,137.

In other words, we were laying the poor devils off and using that money, evidently, on supervision, and that has been my argument, my fight.

Senator GLASS. Well, about the increase there in supervisors. That is not comparable to the decrease in laborers.

Mr. HARVEY. Yes; but when you get rid of a gang of laborers, you ought to get rid of some supervisors here, and they are putting more supervisors on and less laborers.

In some departments we have got one supervisor to three men. In one department we have got one supervisor to two men.

Senator TOWNSEND. What about your estimates of the work under your care, and the number of supervisors required to do the same work?

Mr. HARVEY. I made the proposition to them, wrote them a letter, and told them that if they would give me 50 clerks, because I need clerks for the additional paper work, and about 20 engineers, I could handle the whole thing; 20 additional engineers.

Senator MCKELLAR. Do you have a copy of that letter?

Mr. HARVEY. No, I have not got a copy of it.

Senator MCKELLAR. Did you get a reply from him?

Mr. HARVEY. I could send a copy to you, Senator.

Senator MCKELLAR. Did you get a reply from them?

Mr. HARVEY. What?

Senator MCKELLAR. Did you get a reply?

Mr. HARVEY. No, I do not think I did.

Senator HALE. You would have to supplement that with some of your city employees, would you not?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes, I would put them right in with my city Government employees.

Senator HALE. Not put any new employees on, except these men mentioned?

Mr. HARVEY. No, sir; I would use my city employees instead of having two highway departments, running around, I would use one; instead of using two plants as we are doing today, I would use one; instead of hiring a lot of equipment, I would use our own equipment to a great extent, and it is much more efficient, and you can do a much better job.

PAY ON WORK RELIEF

Senator STEIWER. Do you know what the people on work relief are receiving; I mean, what the people on work relief are receiving per day or per month?

Mr. HARVEY. I think that they are receiving about $17 a week.

Senator STEIWER. $17 a week?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes.

Senator MCKELLAR. Those are the ones who are leaving private employment and going into the Government employ at $17 a week?

Mr. HARVEY. No; not those, but some of the engineers, and some of the clerks—as a matter of fact, there are a lot of these people who would rather work for $17 a week, rather than doing a real day's work with a contractor.

Senator MCKELLAR. How much do they get for working for a contractor?

Mr. HARVEY. Get about $5 a day? They only get a few dollars a week more.

Senator MCKELLAR. $5 a day would amount to at least $35?

Mr. HARVEY. They only work 5 days a week.

Senator STEIWER. They would not work on Sundays, Senator.

Mr. HARVEY. They work 5 days a week.

Senator MCKELLAR. That would be nearly double what they are receiving for working there; do you think that a man would rather work on relief for half the money that he could get in private employment; is that your idea?

Mr. HARVEY. And they, of course, have this situation. This is a great hindrance to it. If a man takes a job and once goes off of relief, he has such a difficult time getting back that he is afraid to go off of relief. Now, if that is eased up, so that that man is permitted to go and take a job and then in case he loses his job, he can get back, why, what would be the situation? I think that a lot of these men would take a chance, but they are afraid to take a chance now.

Senator ADAMS. Are you opposed to relief?

Mr. HARVEY. No; I am for relief 100 percent.

Senator ADAMS. You are for relief 100 percent?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes; but it ought to be administered properly.

Senator ADAMS. Your only complaint is that you think you could administer it better than the agencies they have set up?

Mr. HARVEY. I think that all local officials can administer it better.

Senator STEIWER. What was the relief worker getting before W. P. A. took over the immediate, actual direction of relief?

Mr. HARVEY. The men with pick and shovel were getting $16.50 a week.

Senator STEIWER. In New York, generally?

Mr. HARVEY. $16.50 a week, but we only had two scales of pay; laborers and clerks, and the highest pay that we paid was $24 a week. We did not have all of these various scales.

Senator STEIWER. So that at that time relief workers if they were out-of-door men, doing manual labor got what?

Mr. HARVEY. Got $16.50 a week.

Senator STEIWER. They got $16.50 a week?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes. And a foreman got $24, and a watchman got $24, and the people working in the office, like clerks, and all of that type of work, they got $24.

Seantor STEIWER. Yes.

Mr. HARVEY. And, that cut down the dissatisfaction, because we have a great deal of dissatisfaction now. You will have working in one room——

Senator HALE. That was for how many days' work?

Mr. HARVEY. That was for 3 days.

Senator HALE. What?

Mr. HARVEY. Three days a week; they were working 3 days a week We had a different time; we would have one crew working 3 days and then another crew working 3 days, so that they got a total of $16.50.

Senator HALE. That was under relief. I thought that you were talking about happenings before the W. P. A. took charge.

Mr. HARVEY. Yes; that was what they got before the Government took it over; but they ran only two scales of wages, which is a good thing for the moral effect, because under this set-up now, you may go into a room and have a half a dozen clerks working, all doing the same work, and one is getting $21, another is getting $20, another is getting $25, and another is getting $30 a week.

Senator MCKELLAR. I believe you said that you had been engaged in this type of work for 6 years.

Mr. HARVEY. Yes, sir.

Senator MCKELLAR. Have there been any people starving in your borough?

Mr. HARVEY. No, sir.

Senator GLASS. Or any other borough?

Mr. HARVEY. No; nor in any other borough.

Senator GLASS. Has anybody starved in Tennessee?

Senator MCKELLAR. No, sir.

Senator GLASS. Nor nowhere else.

Senator MCKELLAR. Are any of them starving now?

Mr. HARVEY. No.

I would like to bring up a few items here to show the way this money is wasted.

EXPENSES FOR MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

I might say, in the old days, when I handled this relief business, I was allowed—out of an item of $624,000 a month—I was allowed to expend on petty cash, which is for telephone, bus fares, and so forth, on my allotment, $648 a month. That is what I was allowed to spend in a month. In the month of February, one of our boroughs alone, in the highway bureau, under the W. P. A., on telephones alone they spent $5,573.

And my total allowance for all of my department for the last year was $13,000.

Automobile hire: They spent in the month of February, in one borough, $2,157. That is for hire.

Now, those are the things that I am protesting against.

Senator MCKELLAR. Well now, why could you not—with times getting better, and private employment getting better, is it not?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes; it is.

Senator MCKELLAR. Why could you not just take charge of it in your borough and not call upon the Federal Government at all?

Mr. HARVEY. Well, we would like to if we could, but we are carrying $9,000,000 a month home relief in the city of New York now, contributing that much.

HOME RELIEF

Senator MCKELLAR. Could you not handle your $9,000,000 in such a way as to take care of all relief up there?

Mr. HARVEY. No.

Senator TOWNSEND. What do you mean by home relief?

Mr. HARVEY. Those who receive food tickets and clothing and rent.

Senator ADAMS. The fellows who are supposed not to be able to work?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes. They are on home relief, and we have got nearly a quarter of a million people on home relief.

Senator HAYDEN. How many?

Senator ADAMS. A quarter of a million?

Mr. HARVEY. Nearly a quarter of a million; yes; and it is increasing all of the time.

Senator STEIWER. You mean in the city of New York?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes; in the city of New York. They are paying their rent; they are doing everything for them. They are spending $9,000,000 a month. We are spending at least——

Senator MCKELLAR. In your borough?

Mr. HARVEY. No. That is in the entire city.

Senator MCKELLAR. How much are you spending in your borough?

Mr. HARVEY. I do not know. We have about 40,000 home-relief cases in my borough, but I do not know what amount of money is being spent on them. I do not know of that, because it is handled by the department of public welfare.

Senator MCKELLAR. Do you not keep an account of that?

Mr. HARVEY. No; I do not keep an account of that. That is handled by the department of public welfare, and I have not got those figures.

Senator STEIWER. That is the city department of public welfare?

Mr. HARVEY. That is the city department of public welfare.

I might say that that is the organization that handles relief in the city. Then, as to work relief——

Senator STEIWER. Then, in the old days, it was not under you personally as president of Queens Borough, but it was under the department of public welfare?

Mr. HARVEY. The department of public welfare administered it, but I ran my borough absolutley under them; under their supervision, like everything we do, which is supervised by somebody.

I do not know whether there is anything else that you gentlemen are interested in.

SUPERVISORS DUPLICATION

Senator STEIWER. Have you made an estimate of the total cost of maintaining these 2,056 supervisors?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes; I think that we are spending in New York for supervision, for unnecessary expenses, for duplication of office rents, for duplication of all that business, we are spending at least 25 percent of our relief money. I do not think there is any question about that.

Senator STEIWER. I think the record shows the average Nationwide administration expense is a little under 4 percent of the total amount expended.

Mr. HARVEY. Well, it used to be 22 percent in the city of New York at one time.

Senator MCKELLAR. We could get what it is in New York now.

Senator ADAMS. In New York City it is a little over 9 percent for the State as a whole.

Mr. HARVEY. The city is different. It is different from the State.

Senator ADAMS. In the city it is not that much.

ADMINISTRATION COSTS

Senator MCKELLAR. It is shown here on page 252, table A–3, "Estimated cost of Works Progress Administration projects selected for operation, by major types of projects, through March 16, 1936, by States", and, I will read here for New York. It says here, "New York, 4 percent."

Mr. HARVEY. Well——

Senator TOWNSEND. That is New York for 1935?

Senator MCKELLAR. No; this is up to March 16, 1936.

Senator STEIWER. What is the exact language used there, Senator?

Senator MCKELLAR (reading):

Estimated cost of Works Progress Administration projects selected for operation, by major types of projects, through March 16, 1936, by States—

And for New York, 4 percent.

Senator STEIWER. Where is that?

Senator MCKELLAR. That is on page 252 of the House hearing (pt. II), "Estimated cost of Works Progress Administration projects selected for operation, by major types of projects, through March 16, 1936, by States."

Then, it shows New York, 4 percent.

Senator STEIWER. It is my recollection, Senator McKellar, that Mr. Hopkins distinguished between administrative costs and costs at the projects for supervision.

Now, what this witness is talking about is the cost of supervision at the projects, very largely. Those are two different items.

Senator MCKELLAR. Well, we see here what he says it costs.

Senator STEIWER. Yes. He gives estimated cost of Works Progress Administration projects, major types, through March 16, 1936, in New York, as 15.4 percent.

Mr. HARVEY. Yes; that is New York City.

Senator STEIWER. Yes.

Senator MCKELLAR. He says New York; of course, that is New York City.

Senator STEIWER. Is it higher in Queens than in the average for New York City?

Mr. HARVEY. No; that is about the same in all of the various departments.

Senator STEIWER. But your estimates are 22 or 25 percent. His are 15 percent, plus 4, probably.

Mr. HARVEY. I have there [indicating] those figures.

Senator STEIWER. In any case, this money is not going to the workmen on relief, is it?

Mr. HARVEY. No, sir.

Senator STEIWER. Whatever it is, it is not going to the workmen.

Mr. HARVEY. It is not going to the people who ought to get it.

Senator STEIWER. Now, referring to these 2,056, you said you do not know how they are employed.

Mr. HARVEY. I know how they are employed, but I do not know who they are appointed by.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERVISORS

Senator STEIWER. You do not know who they are appointed by?
Mr. HARVEY. No.
Senator STEIWER. Do you know who appoints them?
Mr. HARVEY. No; I do not.
Senator STEIWER. Do you know whether it requires a political endorsement to obtain a position with that organization?
Mr. HARVEY. I cannot answer that at all. I do not know.
Senator STEIWER. It has been charged by writers and others that in this organization there is a considerable opportunity for political pull. What accounts for that? Do you know anything about it?
Mr. HARVEY. Well, you know, that gets back to human nature.
Senator MCKELLAR. Do you appoint all Democrats in your department, or in your borough, in your city?
Mr. HARVEY. No. I was investigated by Mr. Seabury. We had an investigation ot relief, and he found that 75 percent of the men on relief were Democrats, and I am a Republican; but that is the way the borough runs, in my own personal opinion.
Senator MCKELLAR. You were investigated by Mr. Seabury?
Mr. HARVEY. Everybody was investigated.
Senator MCKELLAR. You have been investigated?
Mr. HARVEY. Everyone in the city of New York was investigated by Mr. Seabury, at the time when Mayor Walker was in. We have all been investigated.
Senator MCKELLAR. You were a borough president during Walker's time?
Mr. HARVEY. Yes, sir.
Senator MCKELLAR. That is when Mr. Seabury was a very busy man.
Mr. HARVEY. Yes; he and everybody else.
Senator MCKELLAR. And were charges made against your administration of relief funds?
Mr. HARVEY. No, sir; never.
Senator MCKELLAR. Well, what were you investigated about?
Mr. HARVEY. He just made a general investigation of myself and everyone else who was getting over $3,000 a year; everybody, every employee; just a general investigation.
Senator MCKELLAR. And he did investigate you?
Mr. HARVEY. Yes; and gave me a clean bill of health when he got through.
Senator MCKELLAR. Did he investigate you about relief, as well as other things?
Mr. HARVEY. Yes; he went into relief to see how the people were appointed, and so forth.
Senator MCKELLAR. And he found in your borough you appointed 75 percent Democrats?
Mr. HARVEY. He found 75 percent Democrats.
Senator MCKELLAR. What is the reason that you and Mayor La Guardia do not get along so well?
Mr. HARVEY. No; that is not the reason.
Senator MCKELLAR. I was just wondering.
Mr. HARVEY. That is not it.

Senator MCKELLAR. You say the mayor and the borough presidents do not get along cordially, and I was just wondering. You said that they did not work together, and I was just wondering if your appointment of all Democrats, or three-fourths Democrat, was possibly responsible for it.
Senator TOWNSEND. I understood you to say that the mayor did not set up this organization.
Mr. HARVEY. No; the mayor has nothing to do with setting it up.
Senator MCKELLAR. You said that he was responsible.
Senator STEIWER. No.
Senator GLASS. That was for the projects.
Senator MCKELLAR. I beg your pardon.
Mr. HARVEY. I think that you got the other——
Senator MCKELLAR. I misunderstood you.
Mr. HARVEY. The Federal Government came in and set up all of the machinery. The mayor had nothing to do with it.
Senator MCKELLAR. Now, tell us, have you ever had a talk with Mr. Hopkins about it?
Mr. HARVEY. Yes.
Senator MCKELLAR. Did he tell you why he took it out of your hands?
Mr. HARVEY. Just simply probably thought he could run it better than we could; that is all.
Senator MCKELLAR. Is that what he said?
Mr. HARVEY. No; he did not say that.
Senator MCKELLAR. What did he say?
Mr. HARVEY. Well—
Senator MCKELLAR. Did you ask him why he took it out of your hands?
Mr. HARVEY. Yes. Three of the borough presidents went down to see Mr. Hopkins and we saw the President at the same time, and we put the case up to them, and we asked to be permitted to administer our own affairs, or at least be appointed as administrators in our own counties, like they do in many of the small counties up-State, and he simply turned it down without doing it. That is all.
Senator MCKELLAR. Did not give you any reason?
Mr. HARVEY. He gave no reason.
Senator ADAMS. Who is the administrator in New York City?
Mr. HARVEY. Victor Ridder, and a man by the name of Herzog has got the rest of the State.
Senator MCKELLAR. For what is known as Greater New York, Mr. Ridder is the administrator?
Mr. HARVEY. Yes, sir. He took over General Johnson's job.
Senator STEIWER. Mr Hopkins testified before the committee that Mr. Ridder had made what he, Mr. Hopkins, characterized as some constructive criticism.
Do you know whether in those criticisms he referred to the situation which you are describing to the committee?
Mr. HARVEY. Yes; I think Mr. Hopkins, and I think everybody familiar with the set-up, will agree that this thing should be decentralized.
Senator GLASS. Well, why is it not decentralized, if everybody agrees that it should be?
Mr. HARVEY. They have not got the authority.

Senator McKellar. You said Hopkins. Did you mean Mr. Hopkins, or Mr. Ridder?

Mr. Harvey. Not Mr. Hopkins; no. But I think those in the administration in the city realize, on account of the way this thing is tied up, that if you try to administer a job affecting a fish basin, that it is out of the question. You are trying to administer 250,000 people from one central headquarters and it simply will not work. You must give authority within the local communities that a man had got the authority to change this, or change that, and go ahead with the job.

Senator McKellar. Is Ridder a citizen of New York?

Mr. Harvey. Yes; he is a citizen of New York.

Senator Glass. Did you not use the name of Mr. Hopkins, when you intended to use the name of Mr. Ridder, when you said Mr. Hopkins and everybody agreed?

Mr. Harvey. Yes; I believe I did.

Senator McKellar. You mean Mr. Ridder?

Mr. Harvey. Yes.

Senator Townsend. Mr. Hopkins has authority to change this, has he not?

Mr. Harvey. Absolutely, and it should be changed. You take for example, if I want to sponsor a bit of pavement I have got one of these things [exhibiting document] to make up and it is a tremendous amount of work to make it up, when it is the simplest thing in the world to pave a piece of road. You do not need all of this business, but it takes about 2 months, before you get it approved, and then after it is approved it takes another 2 months to collect the material, the men, and the equipment, and get them on the job, and our great trouble is, and you hear a great deal of complaint against the men standing around idle, doing nothing. Now, the answer to that is this, that the material and the equipment and the men never reach the same point at the same time and the men are usually waiting there for material, and they are criticized by the public for not doing any work.

Senator Steiwer. Could that situation be avoided by proper management?

Mr. Harvey. Certainly. If they decentralized it by boroughs it could be.

SPONSORS CONTRIBUTIONS

Senator McKellar. Mr. Harvey, in my own city of Memphis, Tenn., the W. P. A. has a separate set-up, just as it has in your borough and there it has—and, by the way, Memphis has to put up a portion of the funds to be expended under the W. P. A.—now, there is no complaint there. They say that they have done an immense amount of useful work and they have expended these funds in a way that the city approves of them.

Senator Hale. Do you know, Senator McKellar, since they have turned the unemployable problem back to the local authorities, that the city of Memphis has been making contributions on W. P. A. projects?

Senator McKellar. Oh, yes; it has on each separate project in the city.

Senator Hale. Since the new arrangement went into effect?

Senator McKellar. The city has been required to put up some of the funds. It is not required to put up the same amount for every project, but for varying projects, it has to put up funds of varying amounts, depending on how important they are to the city. They require it to be done.

Senator Steiwer. Mr. Harvey, you have exhibited some papers since you have been testifying. Is there anything in any of those papers that you want to put into the record?

Mr. Harvey. I do not think so.

Senator Steiwer. I am not familiar with those exhibits.

Mr. Harvey. I do not think so. I just wanted to make some general statements. That is all.

Senator Steiwer. Is there any point that you have not covered that you think would be helpful to the committee?

Mr. Harvey. No; I do not think so.

Senator Steiwer. What has been the procedure with respect to the aliens in your area? You have a good many aliens in your borough, have you not?

Mr. Harvey. We have a lot of aliens there, but Mr. Sasse is much more familiar with that situation than I am. He has been handling it. He might be able to give you some testimony on that. He is secretary of the borough.

Senator Steiwer. He is secretary of the borough?

Mr. Harvey. He is secretary of the borough and he handles that end of it for the borough. He would know more about it than I do.

Senator Steiwer. I would like to ask Mr. Sasse some questions.

ALIENS ON RELIEF

STATEMENT OF FRED SASSE, SECRETARY, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Senator Steiwer. Will you state your full name?

Mr. Sasse. Fred Sasse, Flushing, Long Island; secretary of the Borough of Queens.

Senator Steiwer. Has there been any effort to separate or to identify the aliens receiving relief in Queens Borough, or do you have any information about aliens in your area?

Mr. Sasse. Yes, sir. So as not to put this under my official duties, which might include politics, I was in 1924 national commander of the United States Ambulance Service Association and as national commander I made a survey of the United States, particularly of New York, where I am more familiar with conditions and where more data is available, of the aliens who were receiving jobs on work relief.

At that time it was C. W. A., and not W. P. A.

Senator Steiwer. What year did you say—1924?

Mr. Sasse. 1934.

Senator Steiwer. 1934.

VETERANS DISCRIMINATED AGAINST

Mr. Sasse. Yes. I had considerable correspondence with Mr. Hopkins and one or two letters I wrote to President Roosevelt about it, and my chief concern was, as a veteran, was the terminating of services of veterans who really needed jobs and putting in their places aliens.

I have here a list, for instance, a few names, and addresses of veterans, World War veterans, who for instance were terminated in between January 1 and November 10, 1934, and the reason they were terminated from work, fired from work relief, was that there was a shortage of funds and then I also have a list of names of aliens during that same period, January 1, to November 10, 1934, aliens who were put on.

Mr. McKELLAR. You mean put on relief rolls?

Mr. SASSE. Relief; yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. Same kind of work?

Mr. SASSE. The same kind of work.

Senator McKELLAR. Same kind of jobs.

Mr. SASSE. Yes; practically the same kind of jobs. Sometimes exactly the same title. Here is where they laid off veterans and put on aliens.

Senator HAYDEN. That was through the Civil Works Administration at that time?

Mr. SASSE. Well, that is what it was.

That was the C. W. A. Colonel Deemeter.

Senator HAYDEN. I asked that question, because I understood from the borough president that it was decentralized, and localized, and handled by the borough at that time.

Mr. SASSE. Not during the last 3 years; not in 1934, 1935, and 1936.

Mr. HARVEY. They put the new organization in and centralized it under the Federal Government.

Mr. SASSE. For instance, we have some veterans who were laid off, not because they were not in need but because of lack of funds.

For instance, we have one man here who has as many as seven dependents; others with four dependents; five dependents; three dependents. I have the names and addresses of these men.

Senator McKELLAR. Where were they taken from?

Mr. SASSE. All from Queens County.

ALIENS, NUMBER ON RELIEF

Senator GLASS. Have you approximately the total of aliens employed on work relief?

Mr. SASSE. Why, I do not have the number; it has been rather difficult to get the number of aliens. I believe that even Mr. Hopkins has not been able to get that, or has not gotten the number of aliens on relief. At one time it was estimated that on home relief there were about 53,000; home and work relief.

Senator STEIWER. How many?

Mr. SASSE. 53,000.

Senator HAYDEN. That was the situation in 1934; what is the situation today?

Mr. SASSE. I do not think it is much better.

Senator ADAMS. You do not have any statistics to prove that?

VETERANS LAID OFF

Mr. SASSE. I do not have any statistics to prove that, but I do not think from the complaints that are coming into my office that it has changed much, Senator. In the Borough of Queens they naturally

come to me for jobs and relief, and the veterans are still continuing to come in telling of being laid off.

I am also being told of aliens who are still getting jobs under the Federal Works Progress Administration, provided they were registered with Home Relief before November 1 of last year. That is the new ruling I believe Mr. Hopkins made.

Senator McKELLAR. Are there any—I am just wondering—are there any of the aliens who are unemployable, are they getting any relief, or would you let them starve in your State?

Mr. SASSE. No, sir.

Senator McKELLAR. For instance, in your borough, Mr. Harvey said there were a great number of unemployed and that in New York about $9,000,000 was being expended.

Mr. SASSE. Those are not all aliens.

Senator McKELLAR. Wait a moment. Wait a minute. Whether they are unemployable or not, they are here and have to be fed and need relief. Does your city or your borough refuse to give relief because they are aliens?

Mr. SASSE. They get it just the same.

Senator McKELLAR. They get it just the same?

Mr. SASSE. That is right.

Senator McKELLAR. You say that they get relief just the same with the others?

Mr. SASSE. That is right.

Senator McKELLAR. Why I asked that question is this: I am for helping Americans first, and giving them the best of everything, before aliens, of course; but I can realize that there are quite a number of people who are receiving relief in different forms, whether from local authorities like Mr. Harvey, or others, who were administering home relief, or like Mr. Hopkins, or Mr. Ridder, who were controlling relief work and relief in New York City.

I can see that there is quite a problem as to the aliens in your city, and you have got a great many there, and if any of them are starving, why, Mr. Harvey is going to feed those people. He cannot avoid that. That is humanity and cannot be avoided.

Now, why would you apply one rule to Mr. Hopkins, or Mr. Ridder, and a different rule to Mr. Harvey?

Mr. SASSE. Mr. Harvey does not administer home relief.

Senator ADAMS. Who does?

Mr. SASSE. It is done under the Board of Public Welfare.

Senator McKELLAR. Then, you would not cut starving aliens out of home relief, would you?

Mr. SASSE. What I would do, if it were a question as between American citizens getting food, and aliens, I would give it to the American citizens.

Senator McKELLAR. I think you would; I am quite sure you would.

Mr. SASSE. I would not tell American citizens that I was not going to give them any more food, because we do not have it, and then give it to the aliens.

Senator McKELLAR. I know you would not do that, because we do not have it, and then give it to the aliens. I know you would not do that. But, you do not know what the circumstances are bout each one of those cases?

Mr. SASSE. I have this information, which has come to my desk, sir, during the last few months.

Senator MCKELLAR. I know.

Mr. SASSE. And I know what they do in other countries. I know that if an American is in a foreign country that they would not put themselves out to get him a job, but would send him to the American consul. I am quite sure that other countries would not take an American who was unemployed and give him food, and put him on home relief.

Senator MCKELLAR. I have heard some statements about what Ireland is doing for some Americans over there. I do not know whether it is correct.

Mr. SASSE. I am not against the aliens getting food and work; but——

Senator GLASS. I am against letting them come in here.

Mr. SASSE. In brief——

Senator MCKELLAR. I know you are.

But, how about after letting them come in here, you let them stay in New York.

Mr. SASSE. Well, maybe we have treated them too well up there.

Senator MCKELLAR. I think that you do. We ought not to let them come in, so many.

Mr. SASSE. But, the policy is——

Senator GLASS. We let them in. Don't say that they ought not to let them in. Congress let them come in.

Senator MCKELLAR. I voted to keep them out every time, and you have too.

Mr. SASSE. Well, I do not think it is fair to citizens and veterans, to lay them off and put in their places aliens.

Now, we ought not to do that with the veterans, or citizens, whether they are veterans or not. When we get the money we ought to put these same people, same fellows back to work. But, these fellows have had to go back on home relief and start over again, and make applications, and go through the whole process again.

Senator MCKELLAR. Can you say whether all of the people on your list there are veterans who have been let out and have not been reemployed?

Mr. SASSE. I do not know that.

Senator MCKELLAR. You do not know whether that is true or not?

Mr. SASSE. No, sir.

Senator MCKELLAR. You have simply got here a hearsay story of aliens that have been kept on and American soldiers, veterans, that have been put off; is that correct?

Mr. SASSE. It is not hearsay, but these are actual facts.

Senator MCKELLAR. How do you know that they are facts; have you examined each one of those?

Mr. SASSE. No; I have not.

Senator MCKELLAR. How do you know it, then?

Mr. SASSE. Well, I have examined quite a few of them, and that is why I know.

Senator MCKELLAR. Which ones; look over them.

Mr. SASSE. I would not know; but I have talked with probably half of the men on this particular sheet [exhibiting paper], and I might say, that Mr. Hopkins sent a representative up there to make an examination, and I gave him 10 examples, and 10 men, of veterans who had been laid off, and also gave him 10 names of aliens.

Senator MCKELLAR. Do you know whether he put the veterans back to work?

Mr. SASSE. I do not know. The investigator seemed to be more interested in whether or not the information was authentic, and I asked him to go out and investigate and see whether it was true, see whether my facts were true, because many of these aliens have been in this country for a number of years. I know that, because I have signed statements from each one of these aliens as to the number of years they have been in this country, each one who has made application for and got home relief. Here is one who has been here for 30 years. He has been in this country for 30 years and has never applied for citizenship papers.

I am not against men who did not have a chance to take out their first papers, because they had some intention. But, I am against aliens who have been here for a number of years and have no intention of becoming American citizens.

Senator MCKELLAR. Do you know whether any of those aliens are married to American women?

Mr. SASSE. I did not go into their private affairs.

Senator MCKELLAR. Suppose that an alien came over here and has been here for 20 years, and has got a wife and seven children. His wife is an American, and all of his children are American. Would you deny them relief?

Mr. SASSE. Yes; I would give it to the veterans first. I would not deny it to them altogether.

Senator MCKELLAR. Well, you see there is a very, very difficult question arising about aliens.

VETERANS LAID OFF, ALIENS PUT ON

Mr. SASSE. Here is the point. I am not against giving aliens food, or even sending them back. Some people go so far as that. What I am against is taking jobs from war veterans, such as this. We have a case where a World War veteran was laid off and the man who was given his job was in the German Army during the war. This man who was laid off was a lieutenant and served during the war. Of course, he contends that there was some prejudice. I cannot prove that. But, he was laid off and a man who fought against this country during the war was given the job. I can supply the man's name and address, the man who was laid off. And, he was laid off for lack of funds, where a German officer in the Borough of Queens was kept on by the Works Progress Administration.

Senator ADAMS. You do not mean that that is their policy?

Mr. SASSE. I do not say that it was. The man thinks that it was.

Senator ADAMS. I know——

Mr. SASSE. But, if the money is lacking and you are going to lay anybody off you should lay off the alien.

Senator ADAMS. Where you have got 250,000 people on W. P. A. in New York City——

Senator MCKELLAR (interposing). How many men have you got on that list? And, I want you to put that list in the record.

Mr. SASSE. I will be glad to, sir. I will be glad to get you a whole lot more.

(The lists referred to are as follows:)

List of needy veterans whose services were terminated between Jan. 1 and Nov. 10, 1934, due to a shortage of funds—These veterans were previously assigned by the department of public welfare, city of New York, to office of borough president of claims, New York City

Name	Address	Number of dependents
Aquila, Thomas	56-04 103d St., Corona	5
Bahret, William J	34-34 107th St., Corona	5
Catalfamo, Luigi	32-21 98th St., Corona	5
Czan, Akas	54-32 83d St., Elmhurst	6
De Ceglio, Angelo	12-35 31st Drive, Astoria	7
De Rosa, Thomas	18-29 25th Road, Astoria	4
Di Camillo, Gisbert	25-25 Hallett St., Astoria	6
Di Giorgio, Emilio	121 Vernon Ave., Long Island City	6
Eichhorst, Richard	45-70 164th St., Flushing	5
Furia, Arnold	25-17 95th St., Jackson Heights	4
Gillece, Bernard	30-10 42d St., Astoria	4
Grant, Seth	114-47 159th St., Jamaica	5
Guzzardi, Silvio	104-47 38th Ave., Corona	6
Koch, Christopher	85-34 118th St., Richmond Hill	4
Leahy, William F	28-16 29th St., Astoria	3
McDonald, John	15 Continental Ave., Forest Hills	4
McHugh, Thomas J	25-59 38th St., Astoria	3
McVey, Peter	114-48 123d St., Richmond Hill	3
MacWilliams, George F	124-01 115th Ave., South Ozone Park	3
Magic, Ferdinand S	208 Beach 77th St., Rockaway Beach	3
Manzella, Guiseppe	16 Otis Ave., Corona	5
Martin, Ray C	48-37 206th St., Bayside	3
Mascarelli, Modesto P	25-39 32d St., Astoria	4
Matusiak, Joseph	66-12 54th Ave., Maspeth	3
Mauzezahl, Harry	32-62 37th St., Long Island City	2
Montgomery, Guy	190-08 120th Ave., St. Albans	6
Mooney, John	18-24 26th Ave., Astoria	4
Morrison, John	65-28 Admiral Ave., Maspeth	4
Morton, Russell M	140-34 Quince Ave., Flushing	4
Mulcahy, James J	102-02 81st St., Ozone Park	2
Mullen, Thomas J	21-39 29th St., Astoria	3
Nardi, Benjamin	33-18 105th St., Corona	2
Newman, William	118-47 199th St., St. Albans	3
O'Brien, Walter	119-36 144th St., South Ozone Park	4
O'Connor, Simon	66-58 71st St., Middle Village	7
Owens, Elliot	302 Beach 71st St., Rockaway Beach	3
Owin, Theodore	141-12 45th Ave., Flushing	3

List of noncitizens assigned to work between Jan. 1 and Nov. 10, 1934, on relief projects in the office of the borough president of Queens, by Welfare Department of the city of New York under the jurisdiction of Commissioner Hodson and Mayor La Guardia

Name	Address	Number of years in United States
Anderson, Andrew	107-22 129th St., South Ozone Park	17
Archolin, Yokin	Grand Central Parkway and Pinto St. Hollis	20
Alfiero, Tony	117-60 140th St., South Ozone Park	26
Ambrosino, Alfred	98-01 Rockaway Blvd., Ozone Park	30
Anastosi, Vincent	115-49 140th St., South Ozone Park	12
Andreola, Michael	23-80 38th St., Astoria	28
Andrullo, Vincenzo	30-01 Astoria Ave., Astoria	20
Arcabasciok Frank	23-58 98th St., East Elmhurst	28
Bacchimuzzo, Dominik	105-47 52d Ave., Corona	29
Blandino, Joseph	95-29 103d St., Ozone Park	12
Donati, Guerino	102-14 Northern Blvd. Corona	14
Esposito, Anthony	37-33 12th St., Long Island City	11
Fraser, George	76-11 Myrtle Ave., Glendale	13
Grupi, Ottavio	23-67 32d St., Astoria	23
Kelly, John	11-30 50th Ave., Long Island City	10
Konczynin, Theodore	147-14 Arlington Terrace, Jamaica	30

List of noncitizens assigned to work between Jan. 1 and Nov. 10, 1934, on relief projects in the office of the borough president of Queens, by Welfare Department of the city of New York under the jurisdiction of Commissioner Hodson and Mayor La Guardia—Continued

Name	Address	Number of years in United States
Lamberti, Nunziato	111-14 52d Ave., Corona	20
Lindberg, Frank	116-78 164th St., Jamaica	24
Lozicka, Walter	89-09 97th Ave., Ozone Park	30
Mancarelli, Nazzareno	108-55 51st St., Corona	27
Marello, Sam	38-42 12th St., Long Island City	21
Margioni, Enrico	257 B. 76th St., Rockaway Beach	8
Merola, Frank	136-02 Old South Rd., South Ozone Park	29
Miceli, Pietro	51-18 102d St., Corona	22
Morris, John	108-34 169th Pl., Jamaica	18
Moscardina, Joseph	116-03 95th Ave., Richmond Hill	15
Napoleon, Napoleon	23-20 98th St., Corona	24
Rade, Anthony	57-26 87th Drive, Maspeth	14
Rideout, Roy	121-65 Nellis St., St. Albans	10
Ragano Carmine	103-56 96th St., Woodhaven	28
Rigas, Nicholas	150-45 115th Rd., Jamaica	26
Runza, Charles	78-02 19th Rd., North Woodside	12
Schiszman, Julius	59-43 Charles St., Maspeth	27
Scoppliette, Pasquale	108-13 New York Ave., Jamaica	26
Smith, John	111-12 159th St., Jamaica	20
Thalhamer, Nicholas	11-21 127th St., College Point	20
Walker, George	90-75 179th St., Jamaica	8

Senator ADAMS. What I started to say, and what I am getting at is, where you have got 250,000 people in an organization such as the Works Progress Administration in New York City as you have now.

Mr. SASSE. Yes.

Senator ADAMS. Now, in that great army there would be some of those instances to be expected.

Mr. SASSE. That is true.

Senator ADAMS. That is to be expected.

Mr. SASSE. Yes, sir.

Senator ADAMS. And, unless these things really are matters of policy and not individual instances, they do not condemn the whole situation.

Mr. SASSE. No, sir.

Senator STEIWER. You spoke of a letter from Mr. Hopkins. Did you get an answer?

Mr. SASSE. I have not got all of my letters here. Of course, I did not really intend to testify.

Senator STEIWER. That does not answer the question. Did you get an answer?

Mr. SASSE. I have one here. I wrote Mr. Hopkins and I have a reply to another letter that I wrote him. I have a letter that I wrote on July 25, 1934. I wrote again on October 10.

Senator STEIWER. Does that correspondence relate to this subject that you are now discussing?

Mr. SASSE. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. Are the letters revealing or not; are they worthy of our attention?

Mr. SASSE. Well, they just relate to a complaint I put to him. They are with regard to laying off veterans and citizens and putting aliens in their place. And, my letter was dated October 10 and another dated October 23.

Senator STEIWER. What is the substance of the letter?

Mr. SASSE. In substance that possibly these veterans who were laid off were receiving pensions which were greater than the budgetary allowance under rules and regulations. It may be that they were getting pensions, or they might have been getting allowances. But, it does not make any difference whether they are getting pensions or not. If they were getting pensions they were getting them because they were disabled, and I doubt if they were getting pensions if they were getting relief in the first place.

Senator MCKELLAR. I notice on this list that you only gave the names of the veterans and their addresses.

Mr. SASSE. I did not give the number of children.

Senator MCKELLAR. That is, you did not look into the matter of their dependents.

Mr. SASSE. No, sir.

Senator MCKELLAR. But, when you took up the question of non-citizens, you did not ask for that information.

Why did you not give the names of their dependents, and non-citizens, and whether or not those dependents were Americans. You did not give that.

Mr. SASSE. I did not.

Senator MCKELLAR. I see that you do not.

Mr. SASSE. That was not important, as compared with the veterans.

Senator MCKELLAR. I think it is quite important.

Mr. SASSE. It did not make any difference about the children; the point is that they were aliens.

Senator MCKELLAR. But, those children are American citizens over here, of course.

Mr. SASSE. No, sir; they were not, unless their parents were.

Senator ADAMS. How many people have to do with the hiring and releasing of people on employment in New York City?

Mr. HARVEY. I do not quite understand, Senator, what you mean.

Senator ADAMS. Well, necessarily there is no one man who does all of the employing of 250,000 people. It has to be divided up. That is, here is a job, a small job, perhaps, that furnishes work for 50 men. Now, there is a foreman and a supervisor necessarily and the work progresses to the point where the foreman determines that 10 of those men have got to be laid off, or somebody determines that.

Mr. HARVEY. That is right.

Senator ADAMS. Now, they cannot go back to the main headquarters and determine what men are to be laid off.

Mr. HARVEY. Well, it works both ways. Sometimes they are laid off by the supervisor on the job and sometimes they are laid off by main headquarters. Of course, if a man is laid off that has to be determined.

Senator ADAMS. You have got, I gather from your statement, in the Borough of Queens, you have some 2,000 administrators of one kind or another, and under them are people in their employ, and then they necessarily have something to say as to the personnel under them.

Mr. HARVEY. I think this is more than a local situation, and if there is any determination.

Senator ADAMS. It might be that there are a few individuals out of a group of 2,000 who would not do what they should do.

Mr. HARVEY. Yes.

Senator ADAMS. Of course, you would not have a group of 2,000 without finding some in that group, somebody, who would do something that they should not do.

Mr. SASSE. I think that it would be interesting for you to get from Mr. Hopkins a statement as to the number of aliens who are now on, and also a list as to who has been laid off. They have laid off 30,000 men in New York City recently, and out of the 30,000 you could find out what percentage for aliens; and where it was intentional, and where it was just unfortunate, or just happened; and find out how they were being laid off.

I think it would be interesting if you could get the percentage of aliens and veterans who have been laid off.

Senator STEIWER. I want to go back to one question, Mr. Harvey. We have discussed the 2,056 supervisory employees. Does that include all of the employees of the W. P. A. in the Borough of Queens except the men who are on work relief, except the laborers?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes, this takes in everyone except the laborers, and mechanics.

Senator HALE. Takes in the foremen?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes, it takes in the foremen.

Senator HALE. It takes in the foremen; foremen are classed as supervisors?

Mr. HARVEY. It takes in everything from foreman up, and including the laborers and mechanics, because we have a lot of mechanics, bricklayers, carpenters, and so forth.

Senator GLASS. Under your administration, did you ever employ one supervisor to watch two men work?

Mr. HARVEY. No, sir.

Senator GLASS. Well, you have stated that that prevails now.

Mr. HARVEY. Yes, under the W. P. A. That is what we have got.

Senator GLASS. Mr. Harvey, let me ask you this question in order to perfect my memory: Were you an independent candidate for president of the borough at one time?

Mr. HARVEY. No, sir; I ran on the Republican ticket.

Senator GLASS. You have all of the time?

Mr. HARVEY. Yes, sir. I had the independent endorsements, independent Democrats, but I ran on the Republican ticket.

Senator GLASS. Well, I was mistaken about it. I was under the impression that you had bucked both machines.

Mr. HARVEY. Well, I have done that, too, sir.

Senator GLASS. That is all, so far as I am concerned.

Senator ADAMS. Thank you, gentlemen.

LETTER OF VICTOR F. RIDDER, ADMINISTRATOR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., May 20, 1936.

Hon. CARTER GLASS,
Chairman, Senate Appropriations Committee,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR GLASS: After the repeated assurances I have received in the past few months from Borough President Harvey, of the Borough of Queens, in the city of New York, as to his satisfaction with the work which the Works

Progress Administration was carrying on in the Borough of Queens, and his own public statements to this effect, I was very much surprised to note from the newspapers the testiomony which Mr. Harvey saw fit to give before your committee yesterday. While I am not interested in Mr. Harvey's opinion of the Works Progress Administration or his judgment as to its value, I feel that for the benefit of the record it might be well to have the facts submitted so that your committee will have clearly before it a true picture of the work in the Borough of Queens.

In order that there may be no question raised in your mind that Mr. Harvey's treatment by the Works Progress Administration had any political aspects, I would like to go on record as saying that I have been directing the Works Progress Administration in New York City since the 15th of October and, as a Republican appointed by a Democratic President, I felt it particularly incumbent on me to see that no suggestion of politics got into the work of the Administration while I was carrying it on. As a member of the Republican Party, I have felt it necessary that the record established in New York City be that of a man entirely free from any political bias; and if Mr. Harvey has not been able to bring himself to this same conclusion, I feel that your committee should know what the facts are.

For the sake of clarity, I am placing the statement of facts beside the salient points of Borough President Harvey's testimony:

The borough president asserted that under the Works Progress Administration two governments are provided in Queens, duplicating each other's activities.

In no way is there any duplication between the efforts of the borough president's office and the Works Progress Administration, the relation between the two being strictly that of the owner to the contractor, with the exception that the Works Progress Administration provides certain personnel for the owner (borough president Queens) which would not normally be the case. Mr. Harvey speaks of duplication, but even though he has no responsibility for the prosecution of the work itself, the Works Progress Administration finds it necessary to provide his office with 80 full-time employees and has 90 more performing duties which he is unable to accomplish due to insufficient civil-service personnel (or at least, so he claims). Although these employees should have been provided by the borough without cost to Works Progress Administration, the borough officials refused to accept this responsibility, and their employment by Works Progress Administration was essential for the completion of the work.

He claimed that the Works Progress Administration paid $5,573 for telephones in the Borough of Queens in February, as against $648.50 for a sample month during his local administration.

The charge of $5,573 paid the telephone company during February was for the installation of a three-place switchboard and the maintenance of same for 1 year. This cost would average only $465 per month, and an organization of 15,000 employees can certainly not function without satisfactory telephonic communications.

Mr. Harvey asserted that Works Progress Administration engineers receive $2,100 to $2,900 per year, while civil-service engineers receive $1,900 per year.

At the present time the Works Progress Administration has 19 employees in the Borough of Queens who receive more than $2,100 per year. This can hardly be considered excessive for a monthly expenditure of $1,500,000. Despite a careful study of the budget for the Borough of Queens for the current year, there is no evidence of any responsible engineer getting a lesser amount; and assistant engineers who are paid $130 per month with the Works Progress Administration receive from $2,920 to $7,340 per year under the borough president's office. Foremen who are paid a maximum of $135 per month in the Works Progressive Administration receive slightly in excess of $200 per month under the borough president's office. The salary of clerks in the borough president's office varies from $960 to $3,250 per year, whereas in the Works Progress Administration persons with comparable positions receive an average of approximately $1,068 per year. Inspectors on engineering projects for the Works Progress Administration receive an average of $1,800 per year, whereas similar inspectors for the borough president receive $2,400 per year pay. Transit men with the Works Progress Administration get $1,260 per annum, while in the Borough of Queens they receive $2,920 to $3,580. When it is considered that the Works Progress Administration actually performs the work while the borough president's office only inspects it, the disparagement between salaries becomes even more pronounced. Details to substantiate these figures can be found on page 74 to 85 in the Budget for 1936, city of New York, and similar figures for the Works Progress Administration, New York City, can be found in Labor Department Memorandum No. 30, Works Progress Administration, New York City.

Mr. Harvey claimed that under local control of relief 11,000 relief workers were administered by 275 administrative employees, while 2,100 Works Progress Administration workers handled 15,000 on relief rolls.

The actual facts are (using the month of March 1935 as an example, and construing supervisory employees to include the same type of personnel as is now the case) that the figures show that there were 673 supervisory employees and 5,250 workers, or a total of 5,923 employees during the month in question, whereas at the present time there are 1,683 supervisory employees and 12,064 Security Wage workers, or a total of 13,747. The ratios in the cases in question vary by less than 1 percent, despite the fact that the work is more highly organized, more efficient, and more difficult types of construction are performed than was the case when the operation was under the borough president. Furthermore, the March 1935 figures do not include any part of a highly centralized organization that administered the work in New York City. Under the Works Progress Administration it is more self-sustaining than was previously the case.

68551—36——32

Mr. Harvey brought forth the contention that civil-service employees have to take an examination, whereas Works Progress Administration employees do not.

In spite of the fact that relief has been organized on a basis of need where the individual is concerned, every effort has been made to select qualified men for supervisory positions. In this regard not only are a large number of these men qualified by training, education, and experience, as well as being licensed professional engineers, but all employees of this category are required to undergo an examination. It is interesting to note that at least one sponsor in this city is willing to state, although perhaps not for the record, that the relief employees provided him by this Administration are better qualified than his regular civil-service employees. Your attention is further invited to the fact that a great number of these employees have formerly been on the civil-service rolls of this city, particularly in the Borough of Queens, and are now on our rolls only because the city budgets have been curtailed.

Mr. Harvey stated that at the present time there are a total of 10,977 workers, as compared with 1,915 administrative employees.

The actual figures in the case, as of April 31, are 12,064 workers and 1,683 supervisory employees. In order that the term "supervisory employees" may be properly construed, it should be stated that the term includes all 39-hour-per week employees. In addition to direct supervisors, such as superintendents, foremen, managing clerks, supervising engineers, etc., the term—due to the fact tht the borough organization is complete with planning, supply, personnel, and finance units—also includes draftsmen, designers, field-survey parties, warehouse details, timekeepers, material and equipment inspectors, accountants, and the necessary clerical force to insure the continued and satisfactory operation of all units concerned. The majority fall within the latter classifications. Issue should be taken particularly on Mr. Harvey's figures concerning the topographical survey, not because a high percentage of the employees herein are shown as supervisory employees (the only reason for this being that they work on a 39-hour-per-week basis at salaries in excess of the Security Wage), but because the only necessity for this project is that Mr. Harvey is unable to provide suitable civil-service personnel to perform functions with which he is charged by the Federal Government as the sponsor of the work in question. It has been common practice in the Borough of Queens to lay off civil-service employees, at the same time making it absolutely necessary that the Works Progress Administration (or, in days past, other work relief agencies) employ same in order to permit the continuance of the job in operation.

Mr. Harvey indicated that the Queens Boulevard improvement is being inefficiently carried out. So that you may have the record of Mr. Harvey's own statements to the public, I refer you to the New York Times of December 12, 1935, which published a statement he had made to the effect that work in Queens Borough was being carried on almost up to full schedule with the exception of the program for the surfacing of dirt roads. At that time about $5,000,000 worth of highway projects were under way in the borough. The Queens Boulevard improvement was described by Mr. Harvey as one of the finest Works Progress Administration projects in the country. The job was to cost about $1,500,000 and, according to Mr. Harvey, was being done even more efficiently than it could be done under private contract.

I notice, also, that Mr. Harvey's accomplice, one Sasse, appeared before your committee yesterday to give you the benefit of his vast experience with the veteran on relief. Permit me to say that early in January Mr. Sasse addressed a letter to Mr. James Wadsworth, chairman of the welfare committee of the New York State Assembly, in substantially the same vein as his testimony yesterday. On publication of this letter, I protested to Mr. Harvey and was assured that Mr. Sasse's letter was entirely a personal letter, and Mr. Harvey notified me that he had written a letter to Mr. Wadsworth disavowing Mr. Sasse's letter. I am mentioning Mr. Harvey's disavowal of Mr. Sasse because I think it is an important part of the consideration which you should give to the testimony of either of these two gentlemen.

When Mr. Sasse is compelled to go back to the year 1934 for a statement with regard to veterans on relief, it shows he is not cognizant of the fact that I have been dealing with a conference of representatives of all the veterans' organizations in New York City for 4 months and that every 2 weeks accredited representatives of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, and Spanish War Veterans come to my office for a discussion of the problems of the veterans. These gentlemen have expressed themselves on so many occasions as being entirely satisfied with the treatment they have received from me that I would prefer to have the people with whom we have been dealing in the years 1935 and 1936 give you their opinion rather than have you get it from a man who knows nothing of what has been going on in the Works Progress Administration since 1934, if he even knew it then.

The matter of the care of veterans in the Works Progress Administration in New York City has been a very important point with me, and in view of the effort that I have made to assure not only fair dealings with the veterans but that the veterans and their organizations should know that they were being fairly dealt with, I certainly resent the testimony of an outsider like Mr. Sasse who has neither attended the conferences nor, to tell you the truth, would have been welcome at them as far as I am concerned.

If Mr. Sasse had any criticism to make of the Works Progress Administration, he could very easily have made it to me; but the fact that Mr. Sasse appears only before, or writes letters to, legislative committees must certainly be significant in view of the fact that he has never, at any time, addressed one word of criticism or suggestion to me since I have been administrator in New York City. I have no interest in making Mr. Sasse important, but I do think it is important that the veterans throughout the country should realize that veterans on relief in New York City are not being discriminated against, and that your committee should realize that fact. The veterans in New York City know it.

Mr. Harvey's testimony with reference to his employment of 400 or more assistant engineers at a salary of $1,980 a year leads to the conclusion that Mr. Harvey cannot distinguish the engineers from his typists and clerks to whom he pays $1,980 a year. A study of the budget of New York City discloses the fact that Mr. Harvey has no assistant engineers listed at the amount which he testified before your committee they were paid. The $1,980 salaries are for typists, stenographers, clerks, etc., but Mr. Harvey's engineers are getting an entirely different salary. The average, as established in the New York City official budget for 94 assistant engineers assigned to Mr. Harvey's department shows that the average is $3,640 a year. At that, Mr. Harvey is more nearly accurate in this statement than he has been in many others that he made before your committee yesterday.

The average for 52 assistant engineers under the Works Progress Administration, assigned to Queens Borough, is approximately $2,300 a year, or $1,300 a year less than the average which Mr. Harvey pays. For Works Progress Administration clerical workers without supervisory responsibility, the salaries run from

$726 a year to $1,260 a year, the average salary being $1,068 a year. The salaries of Mr. Harvey's clerks run from $900 a year to $3,300 a year, and the average salary is $1,900. In other words, the average salary of Mr. Harvey's clerks is approximately 90 percent greater than the average Works Progress Administration clerical salary.

I call your attention to Mr. Harvey's statement that he had been unable to get figures in the past year from the Works Progress Administration as to the amount of money being spent in Queens. I want to say that these figures would have been available to him at any time, and they are still available for him today should he be interested enough to ask for them. At no time has Mr. Harvey asked me for these figures or suggested any interest in them. I do not see that the figures would be important to Mr. Harvey because I doubt whether he could understand them, but they have always been available to him and will still be in the future as long as he is president of the Borough of Queens.

Mr. Harvey further stated, with reference to the 2,056 supervisory employees whom he alleges were on the Works Progress Administration pay rolls for the Borough of Queens, he did not know how they were appointed. Mr. Harvey knows perfectly well that by far the largest percentage of these people came from the relief rolls because that has been our rule for some time. What Mr. Harvey did not testify to was the fact that I issued a ruling shortly after I became administrator that if a borough president undertook the planning of a project, he would have to complete the planning of that project and not discharge the workers when the project was half finished, a trick which Mr. Harvey resorted to more than once in 1935. Mr. Harvey's statement in this regard is typical of his general inaccuracy.

His statement that we had 2,056 supervisory workers who were exempt from relief status is doubly inaccurate because as a matter of fact on May 15 we had 1,694 supervisory employees assigned to Queens, and of this number 1,565 came from the relief rolls.

I could continue indefinitely with these corrections of Mr. Harvey's testimony, but I feel that it is not fair to take up the time of your committee any further as I think that from the statements here presented you will know exactly how much weight to give Mr. Harvey's testimony.

Very sincerely yours,

VICTOR F. RIDDER,
Administrator for New York City.

TELEGRAM OF ALEXANDER H. KUHNEL, SECRETARY CONFERENCE ON PREVAILING WAGES FOR TECHNICAL MEN

NEW YORK, N. Y., *May 21, 1936.*

Hon. CARTER GLASS,
Chairman, Appropriations Committee, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

Testimony of Queens Borough president George U. Harvey before your committee as reported in New York Herald Tribune creates wholly erroneous impression. Salaries relief engineers compared grade for grade with civil service salaries amount to 40 or 50 percent of latter. Harvey himself sponsor W. P. A. projects employing former civil service men discharged by him. These men now performing identical department work at low W. P. A. salaries. For complete revelation of these damaging facts consult our testimony on May 5 before House Labor Committee re Marcantonio relief standard bill. Civil service and W. P. A. engineers unanimous in opinion Harvey's testimony not in best interest of technical men either employed or unemployed. We urge thorough investigation of motive behind these irresponsible misrepresentations.

ALEXANDER H. KUHNEL,
Secretary, Conference on Prevailing Wages for Technical Men.

TELEGRAM OF JULES KORCHIEN, NATIONAL SECRETARY, FEDERATION OF ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, CHEMISTS, AND TECHNICIANS

MAY 20, 1936.

Senator ADAMS,
Chairman, Subcommittee Senate Finance Committee,
Washington, D. C.

George U. Harvey's testimony before your committee on Works Progress Administration engineers as reported in New York Herald Tribune is absolutely contrary to facts. He has compared the maximum salaries of Works Progress Administration engineers with the minimum for civil service. This sort of testimony is vicious and should be stricken from the records unless opposing testimony is admitted.

We are prepared to submit evidence showing that Works Progress Administration engineers are doing the same work as civil-service engineers at far smaller salary, with attendant undermining of civil-service standards.

JULES KORCHIEN,
National Secretary, Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians.

TELEGRAM OF ARCHITECTURAL GUILD OF AMERICA AND OTHERS

NEW YORK, N. Y., *May 20, 1936.*

Hon. Senator ADAMS,
Chairman, Finance Committee,
United States Senate:

We undersigned technical organizations brand as untrue published statements of testimony of George Harvey, borough president of Queens, before your committee. Average wages of W. P. A. architects and engineers $1,236 to $1,740 per annum, whereas salaries of New York City civil-service architects and engineers are, juniors, up to $2,160; seniors, $2,161 to $3,120; designers, supervisors, etc., $3,121 up. We challenge Harvey to prove otherwise and challenge his personnel schedules. We stress that W. P. A. was created to help administrative or white-collar workers as well as laborers and that personnel set-ups are supposedly based on proportion of unemployed of each group. We respectfully request that you incorporate in your minutes our testimony before the House committee hearings on Marcantonio relief bill. Harvey's utterances are cheap propaganda in face of his dismissal of civil-service employees in Queens and filling their jobs with W. P. A. workers, claiming justification therein by reduction of local budget. Harvey's objections seem to exist because he isn't in charge of W. P. A. disbursements in Queens. Almost all work done by W. P. A. is that which States, cities, towns, villages, etc., contemplated for years but postponed because of limited funds. We urge the United States Senate to pass prevailing-wage legislation for all W. P. A. workers and help eliminate want and starvation of wage earners' families which Harvey and his kind cannot understand because they have never been in want.

ARCHITECTURAL GUILD OF AMERICA.
THE NATIONAL OFFICE OF FEDERATION ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, CHEMISTS, AND TECHNICIANS.
THE PREVAILING WAGE CONFERENCE OF TECHNICAL MEN.

Senator ADAMS. The subcommittee will stand adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

(Thereupon, at 12:55 p. m., the subcommittee adjourned as above indicated.)

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1937

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1936

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE
ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10:30 a. m., Hon. Alva B. Adams presiding.

Present: Senators Adams and Hale.

STATEMENT OF HON. LEWIS B. SCHWELLENBACH, A UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON AND HON. ANTHONY J. DIMOND, A DELEGATE IN CONGRESS FROM THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA

ALASKA AIR MAIL SERVICE

Senator SCHWELLENBACH. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: Senator Copeland offered this amendment on page 64: After line 20, add:

Foreign-mail transportation: For an additional amount for transportation of foreign mail by aircraft from and to points in Alaska, fiscal year 1937, $200,000, to be expended under a contract or contracts which will not create annual obligations for the fiscal year 1938 in excess of $200,000.

This matter was considered by the committee when the Post Office appropriation bill was up, and passed the Senate in a little different form than is now proposed.

In the first place, there was a little more money, $242,500 at that time. It is reduced to $200,000, and at that time it was proposed simply to have what might be called domestic mail service in Alaska, or not, at any rate since the matter was rejected by the Conferees, the Post Office Department has submitted to the Comptroller General the proposal of establishing a foreign mail service which would have a stop at Whitehorse, in Yukon Territory; starting at Juneau, the capitol of Alaska, and stopping at Whitehorse.

Senator HALE. The present line does not stop at Whitehorse?

Mr. DIMOND. Yes. There is no mail line at present. The commercial carrier stops at Whitehorse.

Senator HALE. The Commercial Line is not carrying mail at present?

Mr. DIMOND. No.

Senator ADAMS. The proposal that was submitted to the Post Office Committee then was for a purely domestic line?

Senator SCHWELLENBACH. Yes. Under a foreign line it would be possible to make additional charges which will enable the Post Office

Department to get a larger return, larger revenue, for the mail that is carried and is desirable from that point of view.

Senator ADAMS. Senator Schwellenbach, would that enable the making of a higher charge on air mail carried from Juneau to Fairbanks?

Senator SCHWELLENBACH. Yes.

Senator ADAMS. So that by the mere addition of a stop on Canadian territory it would open a way for a larger charge than otherwise would be possible under domestic transportation?

Senator SCHWELLENBACH. Yes, sir; although it starts in Alaska and ends in Alaska.

Senator ADAMS. Is not that all a matter of regulation; there is no statute covering that, is there?

Senator SCHWELLENBACH. No. My understanding is that is all left to regulation of the Post Office Department; but they have submitted this proposition. The report shows that the Post Office Department sought the opinion of the Comptroller General on the validity of opening this route as a foreign mail route.

It is understood that the Comptroller General ruled that it could be advertised under the foreign air-mail contract provisions.

The advantage in having it as a foreign air-mail route was, mainly, that with a surcharge on mail matter, the return revenue to the Post Office Department would be greater than that received from the flat star-route rate. The surtax charge would also preclude the carrying of bulky material, such as mail-order catalogs, and give the contracting operator of the route sufficient space to carry passengers and thus reduce his operating costs and, in the end, result in a bid by the contractor that would be lower under a foreign air-mail contract than under a star-route contract.

On the general question of the desirability of the establishment of the route: If there is a place in the world where aviation is going to be of advantage, it is in Alaska. We have a Territory there that contains many very valuable resources.

Now, I am going to file, if I may, a statement prepared by Mr. Branch, of the Post Office Department at the time the original matter was taken up. I will not take time to read it. It consists of two pages. But, it sets forth the amount of money necessary.

Senator HALE. He approves this plan of making it a foreign air-mail route?

Senator SCHWELLENBACH. Yes, sir. The idea was originated by either him or by the Department.

Senator HALE. It involves an appropriation for foreign mail?

Senator SCHWELLENBACH. An increase by $200,000; yes, sir.

Senator ADAMS. What is the situation as to a Budget authorization?

Senator SCHWELLENBACH. It was in the Budget for $242,500.

Senator HALE. Not for foreign mail?

Senator SCHWELLENBACH. No; but the item was in the Budget for that amount.

Mr. DIMOND. The estimate was $242,755. The difference between $500 and $755 is little, but we might just as well have the exact figures in the record.

Senator SCHWELLENBACH. I do not believe that changing it from a star route to a foreign route would effect it, as a budget item, to put it in between Juneau and Fairbanks.

Senator HALE. The budget recommendation, as a matter of fact, was not to this bill, but a recommendation to the annual bill.

Senator SCHWELLENBACH. Yes.

Senator ADAMS. Was there a specific item in the annual bill for this particular Alaska service or an increase in the general air-mail item?

Senator SCHWELLENBACH. Can you answer that question, Mr. Dimond?

Mr. DIMOND. Mr. Chairman, I think that the proposal now is to make it a separate item. I understand that is the purport of the amendment offered by Senator Copeland. That is what it is. I think that involves a separate mail item.

Senator ADAMS. That is not quite in answer to the question. I am inquiring about the Budget foundation for it, whether or not the Budget estimates which you say was some $242,752 was merely in addition to what was appropriated, namely $12,000,000, in the general appropriation, or was it a specific allocation to take care of this route either as domestic or foreign?

Mr. DIMOND. I understand. I think that I can explain that. The Budget item was $450,000 for star-route service in Alaska, of which $242,755 was for an air route between Ketchikan, Juneau, through Whitehorse and on to Fairbanks and Cordova, and weekly service between Fairbanks and Nome, Alaska, and Bethel, which is in the lower peninsula.

But, this line here is to extend from Ketchikan, Juneau, Whitehorse, and Fairbanks and this was carried as I have said, in the lump sum of $450,000 for star-route service in Alaska, but the break-down given to the Budget and which the Budget approved, the item included these specific lines which I have mentioned.

Senator ADAMS. Now, what did the Post Office Appropriating Committee do with that?

Mr. DIMOND. The Post Office Appropriations Committee cut out the $242,755.

Senator HALE. Not specifically for this purpose; they reduced the full amount?

Mr. DIMOND. They reduced the full amount, but it was understood by the committee and by everybody concerned that this is what was being cut out, because the other service is already existing, and has existed for years.

Senator ADAMS. This would be new service?

Mr. DIMOND. This would be new service Senator; yes, sir.

Senator ADAMS. You have had no service there before?

Mr. DIMOND. We have had no service before.

Senator SCHWELLENBACH. You understand, that the Senate adopted it and the House cut it out.

Senator ADAMS. If you will pardon me, our difficulty, Senator Schwellenbach, is the fact that the matter while adopted by the Senate, originally, the Senate agreed with the conferees of the House and that really becomes the previous action of the Senate.

Senator SCHWELLENBACH. I would like to put this statement in the record.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

ALASKA—AIR MAIL

The Deficiency Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee has been asked to approve an appropriation of $200,000 for a foreign air-mail route from Juneau, Alaska, to White Horse, Canada, to Fairbanks, Alaska (see map).

When the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation bill was considered in the House, there was included in the Budget an estimate of $242,500 for this service as a star route. The estimate was rejected by the House Appropriations Committee and was not included in the bill. The Senate Appropriations Committee, however, included the amount in the bill and it was approved by the Senate. The conferees on the bill eliminated the item in conference and their action was approved by both Houses in adopting the conference report.

While this star-route matter was passing through the above-described legislative stage, the Post Office Department sought an opinion from the Comptroller General on the validity of operating this route as a foreign air-mail route. It is understood that the Comptroller General advised the Department that the route could be advertised under a foreign air-mail contract.

The advantage in having it as a foreign air-mail route was, mainly, that with a surcharge on mail matter, the return revenue to the Post Office Department would be much greater than that received from the flat star-route rate. The surtax charge would also preclude the carrying of bulk material, such as mail-order catalogs, and give the contracting operator of the route sufficient space to carry passengers and thus reduce his operating costs and, in the end, result in a bid by the contractor that would be lower under a foreign air-mail contract than under a star-route contract.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Branch brought up this matter in its changed position, that is, as a foreign air-mail route and not as a star route, during recent hearings before the Senate Deficiency Committee. Senator Copeland and Col. Edgar Gorrell, president of the Air Transport Operators Association, also appeared before the committee on this proposal.

The proposed route would save between 4½ and 5 days in mail deliveries to Fairbanks and northern Alaska.

Naturally, the Army and Navy are both interested in this project.

Operated as a foreign air-mail route this service will cost about $45,000 less than as a star route and return revenue from postage will be much greater and Alaska will benefit by an improved air transport service where it is most needed for the development of the Alaskan territory.

Canada has realized the importance of developing its similar territory up in the Bristol Bay and McKenzie River sections and has provided for airplane service at frequent intervals into these remote sections with result that there has been a rather remarkable development in mining, as well as in the fur and other industries.

We are asking for $242,755 for the expansion of the Alaska Star Route Air Mail Service. This would enable us to put on a round trip weekly service from Juneau, or Ketchikan, through the interior, to Fairbanks and there connect with our present once-a-week winter schedules over to Nome and Bethel on the northwestern sections of Alaska. It is planned that these winter schedules on these last-mentioned routes shall be made once a week throughout the year. Also, it is planned to provide a few feeder lines, or short routes, which will give service to important points removed from the main lines. No greater frequency of schedules than once a week is contemplated.

At present most of our airplane services are provided, in the main, only during the winter season and the frequency of service on these existing routes ranges from once a week to once a month. A majority of them have a lesser frequency than once a week.

In addition to providing, at what is a comparatively small cost, better transportation and communication across Alaska, such a transport system will be of incalculable value to our national defense, as Alaska is not fortified and there are no air bases, forts, or naval bases in this Territory.

If Congress does provide the additional appropriation for Alaska the Department has in mind requesting an amendment to the Alaska star-route law, which will permit the Postmaster General to provide for surcharges on mail carried over the main lines. By so doing the Department will receive additional receipts and will avoid the loading down of the planes with mail-order house catalogs and similar articles which would seriously affect the opportunities for the carrying of passengers and which would also seriously affect the revenues of the contractors and thereby most likely result in their making a higher bid than they otherwise would make.

While I was in Alaska I conferred with officials and representatives of chambers of commerce in various parts of the Territory and without exception I was informed that if such a service was provided the people would gladly pay a reasonable surcharge on their air mail.

Mr. DIMOND. May I make one additional statement, Mr. Chairman?

Senator ADAMS. Yes.

Mr. DIMOND. Senator Schwellenbach has covered the entire matter, except for one thing: There is quite a difference between the proposal which is now presented to the committee and the original proposal which was lost in conference, in that under the proposal to establish a foreign air-mail service between Juneau by way of Whitehorse in the Dominion of Canada, and thence to Fairbanks, the Government will be able under the regulations of the Post Office Department to impose a surcharge on mail carried and thus bring back into the Treasury a very substantial amount of money which would be expended in giving the sevrice.

That was not in the bill before and had the Department intended to ask for additional legisltaion so as to make a surcharge, it would not be necessary to make the surcharge on a domestic contract under the law as it stands now, as I am informed, but here it will be able to and intends to make a surcharge, as it has a right to do, and therefore we shall have the advantages of air mail under this foreign air-mail set-up, and at the same time it will give the Government an opportunity to get back a lot of money which it is expending on this.

Senator HALE. That would mean that it would cost a great deal more to send letters by air mail from the northern part of Alaska?

Mr. DIMOND. Yes, sir; if the letters are carried on this particular line.

Senator HALE. The rates would go up?

Mr. DIMOND. Oh; yes, sir; the rates would go up.

Senator HALE. Would that be a good thing for the northern part of Alaska?

Mr. DIMOND. Yes; I think it is a good thing, answering your question categorically, because the people concerned are not obliged to use this service, but can send their letters by slower methods, by Valdez and thence over to Fairbanks, and thence by whatever mode of carriage is available to the remote parts of Alaska, whereas the men who want to pay these surcharges will have an opportunity to send their mail by air to Juneau, and to Fairbanks, and knowing Alaska as I do, I think that most of them will want to pay the surcharge.

Senator ADAMS. What does the surcharges amount to?

Mr. DIMOND. The surcharges may be fixed I think, by the department. I am not sure of this but I think they may be fixed by the Department anywhere between 10 cents an ounce and 25 cents an ounce. I am not certain of that though.

Senator ADAMS. But you have a commercial airline from Juneau to Fairbanks now?

Mr. DIMOND. It is not operating regularly, Senator.

One of the companies operates a weekly commercial line and has for some time. I think, though, that it is notorious that they have

lost so much money that they probably cannot operate indefinitely, and I am informed, by reading one of the newspapers, that one of the ships of this company had made a flight from Fairbanks to Juneau recently. Whether they intend to continue service or not, I do not know.

In further connection with this service, I would like for you to bear in mind that last winter we had a very bad scarlet-fever epidemic at Fairbanks. Well now, there was no regular service and there was no serum in the country, and if we had had to wait to get it in by boat, lots of people would have had to die.

So, the government of the Territory had to arrange to bring it in by plane. It could not be brought in by boat. Instead of that, it was necessary to charter a plane and send it over this route down from Fairbanks to Juneau. They started, I think at daylight, reached Juneau about noon, and took in the serum, and got back to Fairbanks the same night.

If we had a regular service, we would have had equipment and fields to take care of the planes. It is really hazardous flying without these aids to navigation.

It is not the air mail alone that we want, but we want everything that goes with it. We want the support for a regular commercial line, and the navigation aids which are bound to follow if we have an air line established. This is just a preliminary step so far as air mail is concerned. It is not perhaps the most desirable of what ought to be done for the country. If we had railroads and roads the same as you have in the United States we would not ask for this service. Here we have vast wastes in certain regions—wastes, at the present time, although much of the land is very, very fertile, and there are no roads, no railroads to speak of, and consequently we must have travel by air.

Senator STEIWER. Mr. Dimond, I came in late. Is this for service from Juneau up in Alaska?

Mr. DIMOND. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. I want to ask a question about that, if I may. I think that there is an impression on the part of the committee that this is a proposal to add an additional line or a new service.

Mr. DIMOND. Yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. Is that a correct understanding?

Mr. DIMOND. Yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. Well, I would like to get a little more information on the subject. Is there not a service now on the route from Juneau to Fairbanks that goes over the corner of British Columbia?

Senator HALE. Not mail.

Mr. DIMOND. Not mail service; no mail is carried over that route, and there is no regular commercial service, and my information is that no regular commercial service can be economically maintained.

Senator STEIWER. Well, has there not been a special effort by some subsidiary company of the Pan-American Lines to maintain service?

Mr. DIMOND. Yes; the Pacific-Alaska Airways, which is a subsidiary of the Pan-American, sometimes runs a ship each way over this route, but carries no mail and there is no way of having any mail carried, and there is no authority in law to advertise for a contract.

Senator STEIWER. I want to ask another question. Do you know whether they will be able to continue that service without the aid of a mail contract?

Mr. DIMOND. My information is that they cannot, and from my knowledge of this country, and the air travel in Alaska, I do not see how they can do it. They must be taking a terrible loss right now. I do not see how they can go along very long.

As it is now—I do not know whether you came in in time to hear this part or not—as it is now, this proposal is somewhat different from the one that was not agreed to in conference, since we propose to set this up as foreign air mail from Juneau to White Horse, British Columbia, thence to Fairbanks; unless it can be established as foreign air mail and these surcharges made it will cost more. We are proposing surcharges on the mail carried and thus bring back to the Government quite a substantial portion of the money expended for the service.

Senator STEIWER. Well, that is a different proposition than the one that was voted by the Senate, and defeated in conference.

Mr. DIMOND. Yes, Senator.

Senator ADAMS. Mr. Dimond, was this matter taken up with the House?

Mr. DIMOND. No; it was not. I did not know in time that it could be considered as a foreign air-mail service. I inquired of the Department last summer, and Mr. Branch, or one of his assistants, told me that in his opinion we ought to try to treat it as domestic service rather than foreign service. I did not go to the Solicitor for the Post Office Department and ask for his opinion. So, when the bill was before the House I was entirely ignorant of the fact that there might be another attempt made to bring it in as a foreign air-mail service, and I understand now, indirectly, that the Comptroller General has said that it might be treated as foreign service.

I thank you very much, gentlemen.

I submit the following statement:

ALASKAN AIR-MAIL SERVICE

From a personal survey made in Alaska summer before last, I am convinced that the development of this vast territory, which is nearly one-fifth the size of the entire United States, depends upon more adequate communication and transportation services. Due to the unusual terrain it is impracticable and uneconomical to provide highways and additional railroads in Alaska. The airplane is, without any doubt, the solution of the problem there. Even in these days when rigid economy in government is necessary we would appear to be shortsighted if provision for additional transportation and communication services in Alaska are not made.

I call attention to the fact that Alaska is rich in natural resources and that between 1880 and 1934 the value of minerals produced is estimated by the Geological Survey as follows:

Gold	$434,741,000
Silver	12,218,000
Copper	214,691,700
Coal	9,375,500
Tin	1,100,000
Lead	2,092,100
All other	6,097,400
Total	680,316,000

In addition to the minerals, Alaska produces large quantities of valuable furs and its fishing industry is one of the largest and most important in the world. In the southeastern part of Alaska there are vast tracts of timber. The value of furs shipped from Alaska during the years 1925 to 1934 amounted to $25,894,294. Alaska exported to this country during the period 1930–33 salmon and other fish products amounting to $252,839,000. Figures furnished by the Department of

Commerce for the year 1935 show exports from the United States to Alaska amounted to $36,200,000, while during the same period Alaska exported to the United States products valued at $60,072,000. This shows the potentialities of this undeveloped territory.

The interior of Alaska, which composes the greater part of the territory, and in which the mineral and fur industries are largely located, is almost inaccessible. By providing air-mail routes across the central middle portion of Alaska and some feeder lines connecting with the main cross country line we will be enabled to make it possible for mail, express, and the traveling public to get into and out of these remote sections within a very reasonable time—in some cases hours, as compared with days, and in others a few days, as compared with weeks.

STATEMENT OF W. C. HUSHING, LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Senator ADAMS. Mr. Hushing, we will hear you.

Mr. HUSHING. My name is W. C. Hushing. I am legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor.

PRISON-MADE GOODS

For a long period of years we have endeavored to eliminate competition which comes from prison labor. We have worked in both the States and in the Congress of the United States in an endeavor to secure legislation which will eliminate such competition.

The Federal Government passed the Hawes-Cooper Act which brings goods shipped in interstate commerce under the laws of the State of destination. That is, prison-made goods.

Then they passed the Ashurst-Sumners Act in the last Congress, which prohibits the shipment of prison-made goods into a State which has a law prohibiting the sale of convict-made goods on the open market.

We call States having such laws, States having the State-use system. The State-use system provides that all of the goods produced in the prisons of the State will be used in institutions of the State or its political subdivisions. Twenty-one States have enacted such legislation; Massachusetts, I think, and Colorado, are among those 21.

Now, when this deficiency bill was under consideration in the House I had a talk with the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Buchanan, and he assured me that none of the funds would be used for the rehabilitation of prison industries. The reason we were exercised over that was because under the 1935 Relief Act the President appointed, by Executive Order No. 7194, an agency within the Government known as the Prison Industries Reorganization Administration, with a governoring board of five members.

They have been appointed and are functioning.

Among the duties and functions of this Administration are the following:

(a) To conduct surveys, studies, and investigations of the industrial operations and allied activities carried on by the several penal and correctional institutions of the States and political subdivisions thereof and the District of Columbia, and the actual and potential markets for products of such industrial operations and activities.

(b) To initiate, formulate, and recommend for approval of the President a program of projects with respect to replanning and reorganizing the existing prison industries systems and allied prison artivities of the several States and political subdivisions thereof and the District of Columbia to the end that the industrial operations and activities of such institutions may be so reorganized as to relieve private industry and labor of any undue burden of competition between the products of private industry with the products of such institutions, and to eliminate idleness and to provide an adequate and humane system of rehabilitation for the inmates of such institutions.

That authority has made several investigations and we were advised that they contemplated asking for funds to put the several prisons of the States on a production system and we were fearful that there might be some money allowed, where machinery might be purchased and competition set up in the 27 States where they have not the State-use system.

Chairman Buchanan assured me that no money would go to the Federal Prison Authority for any such purpose, and I believe he has in this bill taken care of that point. He made two statements on the floor which caused me to have that opinion. On May 8, Mr. Buchanan said:

I can assure the House—I want the Members to understand it, because they must not be misled—that every bit of this money—

Referring to the appropriation for the W. P. A.—

must be expended under the guidance and direction of the Works Progress Administration.

And then, again, on the same day:

Mr. Chairman, if this bill passes in its present form, the President will not have any authority or power to allocate 1 cent of this money. The appropriation is made by Congress to the Works Progress Administration and not one iota of authority is carried to the President or anyone else to allot any of this money.

Now then, on page 25 of the bill, as it came from the House, beginning in line 4, it refers to certain allotments which may be granted for administrative expenses, and he contends that under this section the Federal Prison Authority could not even secure funds for administrative purposes.

He said that was in case they wanted to start a project, say drain a swamp, they would like to have detailed to the W. P. A., experts along that line from the Public Health Service and of course they should pay the administrative expenses for that purpose; but after the bill passed the House, I had our attorneys go over this proposal, and they find that it is possible from activities that we know of, unofficially, and we believe it is probable, that funds may be allotted for the purposes I am objecting to from the previous relief appropriation.

For that reason, I would like to have you consider the possibility of inserting an amendment which we have prepared.

Now, I will leave the memorandum, which was furnished by our attorneys, and ask that it be incorporated in the record. It consists of three pages.

Senator ADAMS. All right.

Mr. HUSHING. I have read some extracts from it. I certainly hope that you can give us the protection sought by incorporating this amendment.

Senator ADAMS. Mr. Hushing, may I make this suggestion. Of course, you are quite familiar with the limitations under which an appropriation committee operates.

Mr. HUSHING. Yes.

Senator ADAMS. Now, that is in part new legislation, which we cannot put in an appropriation bill.

Mr. HUSHING. I am not so certain about that. Of course, the committee has the right to place such an amendment in the bill and anybody on the floor has the right to raise a point of order against it.

Senator ADAMS. No; that is not the situation. If we put in new legislation and there is an objection, the bill comes back to the committee.

Mr. HUSHING. Well now, I do not like to enter into a discussion with regard to that, because you probably know more about that than I do; but here is the situation——

Senator ADAMS. You have got what seems to be legislation in reference to existing appropriations.

Mr. HUSHING. Yes; that is true.

Senator ADAMS. Now, that is new legislation?

Mr. HUSHING. Yes; it is, because it would refer to the 1935 emergency relief appropriation.

Senator ADAMS. Yes. And that is a thing that we cannot do under our rules.

Mr. HUSHING. Well, that is, committee rules.

Senator ADAMS. Senate rules. We operate under the rules of the Senate.

Mr. HUSHING. Well, such an amendment can be offered on the floor of the Senate?

Senator ADAMS. Subject to a point of order.

Mr. HUSHING. Certainly. And if nobody objects, then it could be accepted, as I understand.

Senator ADAMS. Of course, you can do anything by unanimous consent.

Mr. HUSHING. I understand that, too.

If we fail to secure it from the committee, of course, then we can follow that procedure; but we were hopeful that the committee could take care of the matter.

I believe they could, of course, insofar as this appropriation is concerned.

Senator ADAMS. I assume that we can put in a limitation on the use of money.

Mr. HUSHING. But, you could not put in a limitation on previous appropriations?

Senator ADAMS. That is my understanding.

Mr. HUSHING. Very well. Of course, if the committee cannot insert it, we will follow that procedure.

Senator STEIWER. Would there be any particular point to putting legislation of that sort in this appropriation bill, if we did not at the same time put a limitation upon appropriations heretofore made, or the emergency relief appropriation act of 1935?

Mr. HUSHING. Well, as I endeavored to state earlier in my testimony, I believe that under the present bill they cannot secure such funds from this appropriation; but there are funds from the previous appropriation, which might be so allotted.

That is what I wish to accomplish, relative to previous appropriations or existing law.

Senator ADAMS. That is the reason that I am trying to be quite frank.

Mr. HUSHING. I appreciate your frankness. We would like to take care of that situation, because whether relief funds are carried in this bill or a previous bill, it would be a shameful thing in our opinion to do it.

Senator ADAMS. Mr. Hushing, have you had any difficulties with the expenditures of relief funds up to now, with reference to prison production?

Mr. HUSHING. No; except the appointment of this committee which has carried on these surveys.

Senator ADAMS. It is apprehension rather than facts?

Mr. HUSHING. Yes; because under the previous appropriation bill, a Federal authority has been appointed, and they have made surveys in several States which are mentioned in the memorandum which I am leaving with you and now they are about ready to go.

Senator ADAMS. Has not Congress, during the present session passed some type of antiprison bill?

Mr. HUSHING. Yes. That was the Ashurst-Summers Act. That was at the last session of this Congress.

Senator ADAMS. Would not that give a pretty plain indication to the administrative officers?

Mr. HUSHING. Yes; but you know they do some very strange things in these emergency agencies, and I am not citing this as criticism in any way. For example, under N. R. A. they granted the use of the blue eagle on prison-made goods.

Now, if a thing like that happens, I think that we are justified in being apprehensive in regard to these relief appropriations or a part of them being used to rehabilitate these prisons.

Now, of course, it would not affect us if confined as this amendment proposes, to the States having the State-use system, but it is the 27 other States which are lagging behind in the enactment of such laws, and which still permit prison-made goods to be sold on the open market in competition with goods produced by free labor, and it is not the amounts produced, it is the effect that it has on prices. If you take two stores, one next to the other, and one fellow has brooms or shoes or overalls, produced in prison, naturally he can sell them away below the prices of the fellow who buys from factories employing free labor and just knock thunder out of the price.

That is about all I have to say, Senator.

Senator STEIWER. Has any money from the 1935 appropriation been used in the manufacture of prison goods up to this time?

Mr. HUSHING. No; not that I know of; but they have appointed the prison authority under it to make these surveys, and the surveys have been conducted in several States. They are named in this memorandum.

Senator STEIWER. Do you know about these so-called schools down in Mississippi that turned out to be factories?

Mr. HUSHING. I have heard something of that, and I took it up with the Office of Education at the time, Mr. Studebaker and his assistants, and they had made by a representative of their bureau and the Department of Labor an investigation, which they did not make public, and they assured me that as soon as they became conversant with the facts, that they abolished them.

Senator STEIWER. What?

Mr. HUSHING. As soon as they became conversant with the facts they abolished such practices; but that was under these appropriations which are granted to the States; the funds were granted by the Federal Government for vocational education.

Senator STEIWER. But it came out of the big relief appropriation, did it not?

Mr. HUSHING. Well, maybe an allotment for that, but you know we have a regular appropriation for things such as vocational projects. That is made annually. And that is how that happened, and it was under those funds.

I thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator ADAMS. Thank you, Mr. Hushing.

(The memorandum referred to is as follows:)

MEMORANDUM

It has been reported that the chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations takes the position that funds appropriated in the deficiency bill now under consideration, H. R. 12624, cannot be used for the purpose of making loans or grants to States to enable them to reorganize their prison industries and prison systems. For this reason it was thought to be unnecessary to attach the amendment providing safeguards for the use of money for this purpose.

It is evidently contemplated by the President to use money for this purpose, and such funds must come from the moneys appropriated either by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 or from the moneys made available by the pending bill.

The funds appropriated in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 were to be immediately available and to remain available until June 30, 1937.

Under the authority vested in the President by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, he established, by Executive Order No. 7194, an agency within the Government known as the Prison Industries Reorganization Administration, with a governing board of five members which have been appointed and have been functioning. Among the duties and functions of this administration are the following:

"(a) To conduct surveys, studies, and investigations of the industrial operations and allied activities carried on by the several penal and correctional institutions of the States and political subdivisions thereof and the District of Columbia, and the actual and potential markets for products of such industrial operations and activities.

"(b) To initiate, formulate, and recommend for approval of the President a program of projects with respect to replanning and reorganizing the existing prison industries systems and allied prison activities of the several States and political subdivisions thereof and the District of Columbia to the end that the industrial operations and activities of such institutions may be so reorganized as to relieve private industry and labor of any undue burden of competition between the products of private industry with the products of such institutions; and to eliminate idleness and to provide an adequate and humane system of rehabilitation for the inmates of such institutions."

This Prison Industries Reorganization Administration has, pursuant to this Executive order conducted surveys, studies, and investigations in the States of Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and possibly others which are engaged in the production of goods for sale in the open market.

Recommendations of the program for replanning and reorganizing the prison industries in some of these States will, no doubt, go to the President by June 1 or certainly within a short time thereafter. The program will unquestionably include a proposal for the granting or loaning of money to the States for the purpose of reorganizing their prison systems.

In the present financial situation of many of the States some such arrangement as this may be very helpful in expediting prison reorganization in those States and the consequent removal of prison goods from open competition with those of free labor. It should be safeguarded, however, by providing that no such funds shall be made available unless the States shall adopt legislation or enter into an agreement with the agency from which it receives Federal funds that it will manufacture in its prisons articles for State use only, and prohibit the sale on the open market of all convict-made goods.

The Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 made available the amount of money appropriated therein "to be used in the discretion and under the direction of the President." The President undoubtedly considered the establishment of the Prison Industries Reorganization Administration, and the prospective loans or grants to States for the purpose of replanning and reorganizing the existing prison industries systems and allied prison activities of the several States, to be in furtherance of the purposes of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, "To provide relief, work relief and to increase employment by providing useful projects." Otherwise he would not have issued the Executive order.

The pending bill does not make the appropriation to any specific person or agency, but the language is "To continue to provide relief, and work relief on useful projects * * * by the Works Progress Administration", and establishes classifications for which the money shall be available.

The Works Progress Administration itself was created by order of the President, and presumably can be abolished by him at any time he concludes a different method of administration would be better. Where the project could be brought within one of the classifications contained in the pending bill, the language of the bill might be construed as authorizing the use of funds appropriated by it to carry out the projects contemplated in the Executive order. Such projects might well be included under the term "Miscellaneous work projects" and it is remotely possible that they might be considered to be within the classification of public buildings.

In any event it is unquestionably included in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 by which funds are made available until the end of the next fiscal year, June 30, 1937.

To provide against the possibility of any fund in either of these appropriation acts or any other moneys, being used for the purpose of improving prison factories for the production of goods for sale upon the open market in competition with free labor, this amendment should be written into the bill. It certainly can do no harm, and it assures the least protection which those who have been fighting so long to overcome prison competition have a right to expect.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENT TO NEW PUBLIC WORKS BILL

No part of the funds heretofore or herein appropriated shall be loaned, granted or otherwise made available to any State or any of its political subdivisions or agencies, for the purpose of carrying out any program or project with respect to replanning and reorganizing existing prison industries systems and allied prison activities, unless said State shall have prohibited by law, effective not later than 1 year after the date of the making of any loan or grant for such purpose, or shall have entered into an agreement with the appropriate agency of the United States, that it will so prohibit the sale upon the open market of said State, of goods, wares and merchandise produced in whole or in part by convicts or prisoners (except convicts or prisoners on parole or probation).

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LAW CLERKS FOR DISTRICT JUDGES

STATEMENT OF HERBERT J. McCLURE, GENERAL AGENT, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, AND MR. S. A. ANDRETTA, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Mr. ANDRETTA. We are here in regard to an item for law clerks, district judges, which was included in the appropriation for miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, for 1936, and then an additional item which was proposed for the appropriation for 1937 amounting to $182,000 in 1937 and $13,500 under the 1936 appropriation.

Both of these items were stricken out by the House committee.

These items arose under the act of February 17, 1936, which provided for the appointment of law clerks to the district judges of the United States courts and——

Senator ADAMS. What does that act provide?

Mr. ANDRETTA. That act provided that 35 law clerks could be appointed during the fiscal year of the enactment on certificate of necessity by the senior circuit judge of the circuit in which that district was holding court, and thereafter the only limitation was the necessity for a law clerk.

Senator HALE. Which item is the one that was reduced for 1936, the $500,000, or the $162,000?

Mr. ANDRETTA. It is both. One of them is the item of $50,000 reduced, because they struck out the amount necessary for law clerks. We had some other items under "Miscellaneous expenses," and they struck out $13,500, the appropriation to cover these 35 law clerks for this present fiscal year, and also they struck out $182,000 submitted for next year.

Senator HALE. Both of them for additional law clerks.

Mr. ANDRETTA. Yes, sir; they are to cover the 35 for this year, which is the limit on the present year, and next year we have estimated about 70 law clerks.

Senator HALE. You have already appointed how many?

Mr. ANDRETTA. We have appointed none.

Senator HALE. You have not appointed any?

Mr. ANDRETTA. No; because we had no money.

Mr. MCCLURE. There are no law clerks at the present time serving as law clerks to district judges. In other words, the district judges cannot have law clerks.

The circuit judges now have law clerks and under this act it was proposed to furnish district judges with law clerks.

Senator ADAMS. What assistants, clerical and otherwise, do district judges have?

Mr. ANDRETTA. They have a secretary; only one, a secretary.

Senator ADAMS. And, a stenographer.

Mr. ANDRETTA. Well, the stenographer acts as secretary.

Senator ADAMS. What is the pay?

Mr. ANDRETTA. The maximum is $2,500, under the law. They average about $2,200 or $2,300.

Senator ADAMS. Now, every district judge has that allowance for a secretary?

Mr. ANDRETTA. Yes, sir.

Senator ADAMS. What is the allowance that you propose to make for the so-called law clerks?

Mr. MCCLURE. There is this limitation of $2,500 for the law clerks.

Mr. ANDRETTA. $2,700.

Mr. MCCLURE. The bill said $2,750, but the Budget estimate allowed $2,500.

Mr. ANDRETTA. That is the maximum allowed for a law clerk to a circuit judge.

Senator HALE. Well, with the $36,500, appropriated by the House, you could appoint a certain number for the balance of this year?

Mr. ANDRETTA. No; we could not, because that money is for other purposes.

Senator HALE. That would not allow you to appoint any at all?

Mr. ANDRETTA. No, sir.

Senator ADAMS. What was the method that you were going to use to determine which judges needed law clerks and which did not?

Mr. ANDRETTA. When this bill was first passed, the Department was swamped with applications for law clerks, so we were faced with the dilemma of having to discriminate among these judges, and determine who should have law clerks and who should not and we did not feel that we ought to do that, so the Attorney General sent a circular letter to the senior circuit judges, asking their cooperation in this matter, and a plan was devised whereby each senior circuit judge would certify as to the necessity of three law clerks, from the particular circuits. That provided 30 law clerks, and that left a remainder of five to be assigned to the busier districts.

All of the senior circuit judges were unanimous in this plan and approved it wholeheartedly, and they have certified that way three law clerks from each of these circuits.

Senator ADAMS. Well now, there are some 164 judges?

Mr. ANDRETTA. Yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. And, how many are you to appoint; 35?

Mr. ANDRETTA. For the present year, that is, until July 1. There is to be no limitation except as to necessity after that.

Senator STEIWER. Well, are they regarded in the Department as necessary?

Mr. ANDRETTA. We regard them as a necessity in some of the districts, but we do not feel that there is a necessity for all of the judges to have them. In fact, lots of the judges themselves have expressed the opinion that they do not need law clerks, whereas others are badly in need of them.

Senator HALE. If you got this whole amount of money, how many law clerks do you estimate you would appoint?

Mr. ANDRETTA. We would appoint the 35 for the present year, and thereafter we would be allowed 35 more, which would make 70.

Senator HALE. You would appoint 35 for the balance of the fiscal year?

Mr. ANDRETTA. Yes, sir.

Senator HALE. And 35 next year?

Mr. ANDRETTA. Yes, sir.

Senator HALE. So there would be a total of 70?

Mr. ANDRETTA. A total of 70, starting in 1937.

Senator ADAMS. Now, apparently the law clerks would be members of the bar, or what are your requirements?

Mr. ANDRETTA. Yes, sir; they would have to be attorneys at law. The judge of the court, what he does usually is to try to get a young law graduate, one of the high standing men, and use him as a law clerk, and then he would probably serve for a few years until he goes into the general practice of law, and then he would again secure from the law schools a high standing man.

Senator HALE. Well now, actually, how much money is needed to appoint 35 for this year?

Mr. ANDRETTA. Well, of course, this was based on April 1, to the 1st of July.

Senator HALE. Yes.

Mr. ANDRETTA. Now, we will only need a sufficient amount for about a month.

Senator HALE. Only about a month?

Mr. ANDRETTA. Yes, sir.

Senator HALE. That would cut it down to how much; how much are you asking?

Mr. ANDRETTA. It would cut it down for the present year. Of course, the amount allowed for next year would cover the whole year, and that would be $182,000, it was figured by the committee.

Senator HALE. That is for the 70 for next year?

Mr. ANDRETTA. Yes, sir. For the present year we would only need probably——

Mr. MCCLURE. $4,500. For 1 month. One-third of $13,500. We would only need $4,500.

Senator ADAMS. Is there anything else you want to add, Mr. Andretta?

Mr. ANDRETTA. Nothing except to say that these judges, or a very great number of the judges, are extremely interested in this item. They are very anxious about this appropriation and prevail upon the Department of Justice to do its utmost for them, and, of course, we feel in handling this appropriation we should make every effort to give them what the law provides.

Senator STEIWER. What is your title with the Department?

Mr. ANDRETTA. I am assistant administrative assistant to the Attorney General; Colonel Stewart's assistant.

Senator ADAMS. All right, Mr. Andretta, we thank you.

Mr. ANDRETTA. Thank you.

(Thereupon the committee proceeded to the consideration of other business, after which it adjourned.)

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1936

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1936

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE
ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10:30 a. m., Hon. Alva B. Adams presiding.

Present: Senators Adams, Glass, McKellar, Hayden, Byrnes, Hale, Keyes, and Steiwer.

STATEMENT OF ACTING DIRECTOR DANIEL W. BELL, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Senator ADAMS. The committee will be in order. Director Bell is present and Senator Hale wishes to ask him some questions.

RELIEF FUNDS AVAILABLE, FISCAL YEAR 1937

Senator HALE. Mr. Bell, I would like to find out if possible just how much is available for relief for the next fiscal year under appropriations that have already been made.

On page 438 of the House hearings, the estimated unexpended balances on June 30, 1936, I believe, according to your figure is $1,780,000,000, plus $124,000,000 under general public works.

Senator MCKELLAR. What page are you reading from?

Senator HALE. Page 438. That is included in the figures for 1937.

Senator MCKELLAR. What page?

Senator HALE 438.

Mr. Hopkins has told us that there will be a balance left over from the $4,880,000,000 bill, and I understand there are other balances from other bills that have been passed since 1933 which bring the total balances available up to the figure that I have given. Is that correct?

Director BELL. I suppose his estimate is as good as mine; but I think that Mr. Hopkins was talking about an expenditure figure.

Senator MCKELLAR. What kind of a figure?

Director BELL. I believe that he was talking about an expenditure figure rather than a balance of funds available.

I believe that there will be somewhere between $1,000,000,000 and $1,400,000,000 expended in 1937 out of previous appropriations, including the $4,880,000,000 appropriation of last year.

Does that make it clear, Senator?

Senator HALE. You have cut your figure down to a billion and four hundred million?

Director BELL. I beg your pardon.

Senator HALE. You have stated in here that there is $1,904,000,000.

Director BELL. Well, that represents an estimate of unexpended balances, Senator Hale, not an expenditure estimate. You will notice in the last column that there is an estimate of unexpended balance to be carried over into the fiscal year of 1938 of $668,000,000, of which $435,000,000 represents old balances. Deducting this sum from the $1,780,000,000 leaves $1,345,000,000 for expenditure in 1937.

Senator HALE. Yes. That is outside of the balance of the $4,880,000,000?

Director BELL. No; that is included. Everthing is included.

Senator HALE. What I want to know is what money will be available for expenditure for work relief during the coming fiscal year?

Director BELL. Well, as near as I can figure there will be about $1,900,000,000 available, but I do not believe that it will all be spent in 1937.

Senator HALE. $1,900,000,000?

Director BELL. Carried over on July 1.

Senator HALE. Yes. Then, if this bill goes through there will be $2,046,000,000 for public works?

Director BELL. That is right.

Senator HALE. $246,000,000 for the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Director BELL. That is right.

Senator HALE. About $400,000,000 from various appropriations for Public Works. That is right, is it not?

Director BELL. That is right.

Senator HALE. And $1,425,000,000 in the bill for W. P. A. Well, that will make in all about $4,000,000,000.

Director BELL. $4,055,000,000, as shown in the third column from the last, on that statement.

Senator HALE. That are available for expenditure during the next fiscal year.

Director BELL. Including the $1,500,000,000 that was estimated by the President in his message for relief work.

Senator HALE. Yes.

Director BELL. Approximately the $1,500,000,000 referred to is still included.

Senator HALE. Now cut to about $1,425,000,000.

Director BELL. Well, adding the $62,000,000 which has been transferred to the Emergency Conservation Corps, makes a total of $1,487,000,000.

Senator HALE. Yes.

Director BELL. So what you have is a billion and a half?

Senator HALE. That will leave about $4,000,000,000 that may be expended during the next fiscal year.

Director BELL. That is right, available for expenditure.

Senator HALE. Now, the expenditures during the past fiscal year, up to July 1, it is estimated, will be somewhere around $3,400,000,000.

Director BELL. $3,618,000,000.

Senator HALE. $3,618,000,000.

Director BELL Yes, sir.

Senator HALE. Therefore, they have more money available, if this legislation goes through, for the next fiscal year than they spent during the last?

Director BELL. No; I cannot agree with that.

Senator HALE. Why not?

Director BELL. That third column shows $5,522,000,000 available for the fiscal year 1936.

Senator HALE. Yes; and they did not spend that; they have more money available for the fiscal year 1936, but they spent only, as you say, $3,600,000,000.

Director BELL. I am sorry, that I cannot make myself clear; but I am afraid you are confusing available balances and expenditures.

Now, if I may just make a continuous statement.

Senator HALE. Yes.

Director BELL. The third column of that statement shows that there was available in 1936, $5,522,000,000. It is estimated that there will be expended from those balances the sum of $3,618,000,000.

Senator HALE. That includes all back balances from other bills.

Director BELL. That is right. That leaves $1,904,000,000 available on June 30, 1936.

Senator HALE. Yes.

Director BELL. It is estimated that there would be appropriated $246,000,000 for the Civilian Conservation Corps, which item was included in the Budget $1,500,000,000 for relief and $405,000,000 for general public works, making an additional sum of $2,151,000,000 to be made available by this Congress, which will make a total available on July 1, 1936, of $4,055,000,000. As near as I can estimate at this time, $3,387,000,000 will be spent out of that $4,055,000,000, or about $230,000,000 less that the estimated expenditures for 1936.

Senator HALE. But the money is there if they want to spend it.

Director BELL. Yes, sir; it is there.

Senator HALE. Up to $4,055,000,000?

Director BELL. $5,500,000,000 was there too in 1936; but it will not be spent.

Senator HALE. I know; but if we are going to economize and we have all of these funds available, possibly we could cut down some of the appropriations in this bill. It makes no difference whether the money is obligated or not obligated, it can be expended by the Works Relief, if it wishes; is that not true?

Director BELL. Not in 1937, I do not believe.

Senator HALE. Why not? It could be expended in 1937.

Director BELL. Well, it might be spent or allocated to certain kinds of work, but I do not think it will be spent as fast as it is contemplated.

Senator BYRNES. You have estimated an unexpended balance there of $1,904,000,000?

Director BELL. Yes.

Senator BYRNES. Have you any information as to what proportion, if any, of that amount is either obligated or allotted?

Director BELL. It is difficult to break that figure down, Senator Byrnes.

Senator HALE. May I ask——

Senator BYRNES. Let him answer the question.

Senator HALE. Yes.

Senator MCKELLAR. What page are you referring to?

Director BELL. Page 430 of the House hearings, and following there for about four pages——

Senator BYRNES. Go ahead and answer in your own way.

Director BELL. You will find the various emergency appropriations set out by governmental organizations. The total amount obligated up to March 31, 1936, and unobligated balances on that date are shown.

Senator BYRNES. Unobligated balances on that date appear on page 437 of the House hearings?

Director BELL. Yes.

Senator BYRNES. And appear to be $1,087,000,000. If you will look at that figure in the table on page 437. Is that correct?

Director BELL. No. That is a statement of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's funds.

Senator BYRNES. That is only one?

Director BELL. That is only one.

Senator BYRNES. What is the nearest you can get to it? If you have not got it there, can you put it in the record?

Director BELL. I can put it in the record.

Senator BYRNES. Put in the best estimate that you have as to the amount of the unexpended balances on June 30, which will be either obligated or allotted.

Director BELL. Yes, sir.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Subsequent investigation shows that the whole amount is either obligated or committed to definitely approved projects.

Senator HALE. Can you give a break-down of the $904,000,000 balance which appears here in addition to the $1,000,000,000 referred to by Mr. Hopkins?

Director BELL. Yes; I think that I can do that, Senator Hale.

Senator HALE. Well, I would like very much to have that break-down.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Rough estimates of unexpended balances of emergency appropriations to be carried over to the fiscal year 1937 other than the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935

Public Works Administration	$441,000,000
Public highways	42,000,000
Rivers and harbors	36,000,000
All other	211,000,000
General public works program	124,000,000
Total from old balances	854,000,000
From Emergency Relief appropriation	1,050,000,000
Total	1,904,000,000

Senator HALE. Now, are there any other funds available from unexpended balances that could be used for work relief during the coming year?

Director BELL. This table here includes them all, Senator, and it includes——

Senator HALE (interposing). What do your figures show that Secretary Ickes in the Public Works will have available for expenditure during the next year under existing law, and under this bill?

Director BELL. It shows that he will have $751,000,000.

Senator HALE. $751,000,000?

Director BELL. All of which, I understand from him, is obligated.

Senator HALE. But, that will be expended in the next year.

Director BELL. That is available for expenditure in the next fiscal year.

Senator HALE. And, may be expended in the next fiscal year.

Director BELL. That is right. I estimate $500,000,000 will be spent, however, and $250,000,000 carried over into the fiscal year 1938.

Senator HALE. But that is not contained in the balance that you have referred to.

Director BELL. Yes, sir.

Senator ADAMS. Now, you carried that item in that tabulation on page 438.

Director BELL. Yes.

Senator ADAMS. That shows the estimated unexpended balance on June 30, 1936, of $751,000,000, and then you have carried available for 1937 the same item there?

Director BELL. That is right.

Senator ADAMS. That is, you are not estimating any additional appropriation for 1937.

Director BELL. That table does not estimate for any additional funds.

Senator ADAMS. And you are estimating that $251,000,000 of that will not be expended.

Director BELL. That is right, but will be carried over and spent in the fiscal year 1938 if the estimate is correct.

Senator ADAMS. Now, you understood from the Secretary that the whole of $751,000,000 had been obligated?

Director BELL. Yes.

Senator ADAMS. You believe that the period of expenditure will not have run during the year, so that some will be carried over.

Director BELL. So that it will lapse?

Senator ADAMS. Yes.

Director BELL. No, sir. This money is available for obligation up to June 30, 1937; but it can be expended for a period of 2 years thereafter. In other words, the liquidation of the obligation can follow the period when obligations can no longer be incurred.

Senator ADAMS. But you are figuring that $251,000,000 will run over into the second year.

Director BELL. Yes, sir.

Senator ADAMS. Not that it is money available for other allocations.

Director BELL. It is not; no, sir.

Senator HALE. Need not of necessity be put over to the following year. If he had to have money, he could or they could spend it, could they not?

Director BELL. Well, it is available, Senator Hale, for expenditure in 1937.

Senator HALE. Yes.

Director BELL. But, the way the program is going I do not believe it will be expended in 1937.

RESETTLEMENT

Senator BYRNES. How about Resettlement? What unexpended balances are there with respect to Resettlement?

Director BELL. This is a table, or a summary record that was gotten out on May 10, 1936, covering the $4,880,000,000 fund, and it

shows that there has been allocated to Resettlement Administration out of that appropriation the sum of $230,900,000; that there has been obligated up to that date $156,052,000; that there has been expended $106,881,000, leaving unobligated on May 10, $74,848,000 and unexpended $124,019,000.

Senator BYRNES. Leaving unobligated on May 10, $74,000,000?

Director BELL. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRNES. Now, that, all of that is available?

Director BELL. There is an additional sum that was given to Resettlement out of the old N. R. A. funds for submarginal lands amounting to approximately $23,000,000.

Senator STEIWER. You mean $23,000,000 was furnished out of that fund?

Director BELL. There was $23,000,000 available; yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. On May 10?

Director Bell. No; out of the N. R. A. funds there was allocated to Resettlement for the submarginal land program approximately $23,000,000.

Senator MCKELLAR. Will you give those figures again, Mr. Bell? As I have the figure here it is $230,000,000.

Director BELL. $230,900,000 allocated from the large relief appropriation of last year.

Senator MCKELLAR. The not obligated is $156,000,000——

Director BELL. $156,052,000 is the amount obligated.

Senator MCKELLAR. And the amount expended $106,000,000?

Director BELL. $106,881,000.

Senator MCKELLAR. That is unexpended?

Director BELL. Unobligated, Senator; $74,848,000.

Senator MCKELLAR. Yes.

Director BELL. Unexpended $124,018,000.

Senator MCKELLAR. All right.

Senator ADAMS. Mr. Bell, perhaps I did not follow that, but those figures do not seem to agree with the tabulation on page 438 as to Resettlement Administration.

Senator BYRNES. They cover different dates.

Senator ADAMS. On page 438 there is shown a total available for Resettlement of $259,000,000 for 1936.

Director BELL. Well, those are additional funds that I am talking about, Senator Adams. It was $29,000,000 on March 31 but since that date approximately $6,000,000 was rescinded and transferred to the Emergency Relief appropriation.

Senator ADAMS. Well, as I recollect Mr. Tugwell told us that the aggregate of all funds that have been allocated to him from all sources is $285,000,000.

Senator HALE. Is that correct?

Director BELL. He is probably including in that sum allocations for land development by Mr. Hopkins, which shows up on Treasury records as a part of Mr. Hopkins expenditures.

As I recollect it is something like $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 for that; but he is doing the work for Mr. Hopkins.

The figures that I read you off of this report are the official allocations by the President out of the $4,880,000,000 fund.

Senator STEIWER. As I recall, Dr. Tugwell's testimony was to the effect that by June 30 all of the funds at his disposal would have been

expended or obligated except $17,000,000, and that sum, as I remember his language, he would consider as morally obligated. That is to say, there would commitments outstanding that would consume the funds.

Do you have any information upon which you could confirm that estimate of Dr. Tugwell's.

Director BELL. No, sir; I cannot, Senator Steiwer.

Senator STEIWER. That is, he does not give your current information with regard to his plans and commitments outstanding.

Director BELL. Well, they furnish the Treasury with a document everytime they enter an obligation and that goes in the official records.

Now, I can give by 10-day periods for the last 3 months, the obligations incurred by the Resettlement Administration if you would like to have them.

Senator STEIWER. I do not know how elaborate a job it is. If you can do it briefly, I would like to have it.

Director BELL. Let us begin with January 1936. For the first 10 days he obligated $7,000,000; for the second 10 days $5,600,000; for the third 10 days $5,000,000; making a total of $17,600,000 obligated in the month of January.

In February, for the first 10-day period, $5,200,000; for the second 10 days $6,100,000 and for the third 10-day period $6,100,000; or making a total of $17,400,000.

For March: $7,900,000, $7,800,000 and $8,900,000, respectively, making a total of $24,600,000.

For April: $22,200,000; $24,100,000, and $12,100,000, respectively, making a total of $58,400,000.

For the first 10 days in May it was $6,200,000, or a total of $156,000,000 for the whole period.

Now, he has $74,000,000 unobligated and he has a month and 20 days to go to June 30.

Senator STEIWER. If you have reports every 10 days from May 10 to June 30, that will be approximately five of those 10-day periods?

Director BELL. That is five 10-day periods in all; two in May and three in June. So if it averages as it did in April that would be $19,000,000 for each 10-day period, he would not have enough money to meet his requirements; but if he runs $14,000,000 per 10-day period he will practically exhaust the $74,000,000 unobligated balances.

Senator HALE. Can you tell me how much money under existing appropriations, the Resettlement Administration will have to expend during the next fiscal year? That is, counting what is obligated and unobligated, what they will actually have to spend during the next fiscal year?

Director BELL. Well, Senator Hale that table on page 438 shows that there would be $99,000,000 available next year for expenditure, and that does not mean unobligated on June 30.

Senator HALE. But will be spent during that fiscal year?

Director BELL. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRNES. What column is that?

Director BELL. That is the fifth column.

Senator BYRNES. That is Resettlement.

Director BELL. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRNES. How about Works Progress Administration?

Acting Director BELL. Works Progress Administration—I estimate there will be $47,000,000 carried over out of the old funds.

Senator BYRNES. How is it that you estimate $99,000,000 and Tugwell estimates $17,000,000?

Acting Director BELL. Well, he is talking about unobligated balances, as I understand, Senator Byrnes, but I am now referring to unexpended.

Senator BYRNES. That is as I recall his statement.

Senator HAYDEN. Have you finished with Resettlement, Senator Byrnes?

Senator BYRNES. Yes.

LOANS AND GRANTS

Senator HAYDEN. I want to ascertain what part of this $751,000,000 in the third from the last column on page 438 was estimated for loans and grants projects under the Public Works Administration and what part of it was for Federal projects, or for other purposes.

Senator MCKELLAR. What column is that?

Senator HAYDEN. That is in the third column on the right, page 438.

Director BELL. In other words, you want the $751,000,000 broken down into Federal and non-Federal.

Senator HAYDEN. Yes. We have had a discussion here with Secretary Ickes that related solely to the non-Federal projects, and loans and grants projects.

Now, maybe we can get at this thing. If for example, we will take the Grand Coulee Dam. There was an annual allocation from Public Works funds of $60,000,000 and there was paid out of Public Works funds $35,000,000 on that allocation, and then the system was changed the budget estimate was sent up in a separate Public Works budget for $20,000,000.

Now, are we counting that in this picture or not?

Director BELL. No, sir; not in the item referred to. The funds that were estimated in the budget for the general Public Works program are included in the last line of that statement.

Senator HAYDEN. $500,000,000?

Director BELL. That is $218,000,000 in the third column, available for 1936. And then $405,000,000 in the sixth column represents the budget estimate of appropriations for the fiscal year 1937.

Senator HAYDEN. I just do not follow you.

Director BELL. This column [indicating].

Senator HAYDEN. General Public Works budget for 1937.

Director BELL. Yes, sir.

Senator HAYDEN. Now, it leads to confusion in determining what money the Public Works Administration will have and what money is in your general Public Works budget, which is to be expended not by the Public Works Administration but by the Interior Department, by the War Department, and the Treasury Department, and can you tell us what part of this $751,000,000 that is coming over as available to the Public Works Administration is available for non-Federal projects? You do not happen to have those figures here?

Director BELL. No, I do not; but as I recall that represents loans and grants to States, loans to railroads and emergency housing, and the Public Works Administration does not carry on any Federal Public Works, except emergency housing. If it has any money for that purpose it allocates it to other departments.

Senator HAYDEN. And these figures for the Public Works Administration do not include allocations made to other departments?

Director BELL. I do not believe that they do; but I would like to check up on it. I think that that is correct.

Senator HAYDEN. I am familiar with these figures amounting to $405,000,000 for general public works purposes, because out of that we have dealt $50,000,000, for example, for public buildings.

Director BELL. Yes.

Senator HAYDEN. Some $55,000,000 has been appropriated, for instance, out of that by the Senate for reclamation projects. I think that the Budget estimate was $64,000,000.

Director BELL. That is right.

Senator HAYDEN. And so on; so that the committee is to understand that there is a distinction between Public Works Administration as to higher up on the page and the general public works' Budget estimate, which are to be done by the various departments?

Director BELL. Yes.

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION, FUNDS AVAILABLE

Senator HALE. Mr. Bell, can you state about how much will be available for the Public Works Administration during the fiscal year 1936?

Director BELL. I said $751,000,000.

Senator HALE. What?

Director BELL. I said that I thought that there would be on July 1, 1936, available for the Public Works Administration $751,000,000.

Senator HALE. And available without further legislation?

Director BELL. Yes, sir.

Senator MCKELLAR. That has all been allocated?

Director BELL. All allocated and obligated, as I understand, from the Interior Department.

Senator HALE. But it will be spent during the next fiscal year?

Director BELL. Well, it is available for expenditure in the next fiscal year. I estimate that they will spend $500,000,000.

Senator HALE. You say that probably $250,000,000 will not be spent?

Director BELL. Yes.

Senator HAYDEN. What is the basis of that estimate?

Director BELL. Past experience. I might explain to the committee that these are my figures, and not the figures of the departments which they concern.

I have to get estimates from them at least once a month for financing purposes, and I base these figures on my experience in raising funds for the Treasury. The departments are much more optimistic in estimating their programs than these figures indicate.

Senator HALE. You say that about $250,000,000 of it will be in the unexpended balances for public works; that is will not be spent during the next fiscal year?

Director BELL. Yes.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES

Senator HALE. Are there any figures to show what other instrumentalities of the Government will have balances which will not be expended during the next fiscal year?

Director BELL. I estimate that the Bureau of Public Roads will not spend $150,000,000 of its money next year.

Senator HALE. That makes $400,000,000 in all?

Director BELL. Yes, sir.

Senator HALE. What others?

Director BELL. I estimate that about $26,000,000 of the Emergency Conservation Corps will hang over to 1938. That will represent largely the liquidation of obligations, slow in coming in; and then there is an item, "All others", which includes all other departments not shown in this statement, for about $34,000,000.

Then, in the general public-works program, that is included in the Budget as such, I estimate that there will be $207,000,000 of that money hang over into 1938.

Senator HALE. But, of course, the balances are there; and if it were found necessary to spend them during the next fiscal year, they could be spent.

Director BELL. You mean by speeding up the program?

Senator HALE. Yes.

Director BELL. That is true; but you understand these balances cannot be reallocated after these funds are once obligated.

Senator HALE. They cannot be certified to the various instrumentalities of the Government, but they can be spent by speeding up the work; that is, be expended at an earlier date?

Director BELL. There is that possibility. I doubt if it will be done, based upon past experience.

RELIEF BALANCES, DATE AT WHICH EXHAUSTED

Senator STEIWER. Can you estimate the date when all of these relief balances will have been exhausted?

Director BELL. That is hard to do, Senator Steiwer.

Senator STEIWER. I realize that it is, and that you could not state it or give an unequivocal answer, but can you give an answer which is an estimate based upon experience?

Director BELL. I think that they will all be exhausted certainly by the end of 1938.

Senator STEIWER. What year?

Director BELL. The fiscal year 1938.

Senator STEIWER. From previous appropriations?

Director BELL. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. Will all be exhausted by 1938?

Director BELL. Fiscal year 1938.

Senator STEIWER. That is June 30, 1938?

Director BELL. That is right.

Senator STEIWER. Have you given any consideration to the time that it will take to exahust the appropriations contained in the bill that is now before this committee in the event that Congress votes it on the basis of $1,425,000,000?

Director BELL. I have estimated that it will all be spent in 1937, because it is going to an organization that spends its money fast and on small projects, and they do not have the difficulties that other organizations would have, like Public Works, where they have to go through certain formalities; such as formal contracts, and so forth; whereas the Works Projects Administration does not.

Senator STEIWER. When you answer to the effect that it will be spent during 1937, you do not help me a great deal, because that means any time between now and June 30, 1937. Could you give a closer estimate than that?

Director BELL. You would like to know whether this will last through the fiscal year; is that it?

Senator STEIWER. I am not trying to ask an impossible question. I am merely asking for your estimate, Mr. Bell, based upon what they are doing and your knowledge as to the whole situation as to how long that money would last?

Director BELL. Well, I do not know, Senator Steiwer. I think that the President set it out in his message about as near as you can come to it. He said that if industry would take up a certain number of the unemployed, about a billion and a half would be necessay.

Senator STEIWER. For the fiscal year?

Director BELL. For the fiscal year 1937, and if they did not take it up, why, it probably would be necessary to come back for more money; but I think he confined the additional amount to the limit set in the Budget, about $500,000,000.

Senator STEIWER. Now, assuming that there is some improvement in the unemployment situation, but that the relief load remains the same, how would you then answer the question?

Director BELL. At the rate of expenditures at the present time by the Works Progress Administration, this would not be enough money, but it is hoped that there will be a material reduction in the number of unemployed by midsummer.

Senator STEIWER. But I would rather you would answer on the basis that the relief load will remain the same. As a matter of fact, there has been at different times an increase in the relief load while the employment situation was improving, but I will not ask you to indulge in that hypothesis either.

Let us just say, for the purpose of simple calculation, that the relief load remains the same.

Director BELL. Well, the only way I can answer is to refer to the figures for the past few months. The Works Progress Administration has been spending—

During the month of March $191,000,000.

During the month of April it spent $182,000,000, a decrease of about $9,000,000.

It spent during the first 10 days of May $54,000,000, as compared with $64,000,000 during the last 10 days of April.

Now, if that reduction continues, I think that the billion and a half might be enough; but if you go back to months when it was spending $182,000,000 a month, then it would have to have more, a billion and a half would not be enough.

Senator STEIWER. Well, during the spring months each year, has there not always been a little falling off, that is, a seasonal reduction?

Director BELL. I think that that is a fair statement; yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. I want to ask for some more factual information.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS

Do you know whether you have ever supplied any committee of Congress the total expenditures from relief appropriations?

Director BELL. I think so. I can put it in, Senator Steiwer. I think I furnished it to the Ways and Means Committee on the tax bill.

Senator STEIWER. If it is in the record, I doubt if it is in useful form. We looked for it and did not find it at least. Would you put in the record a statement of the total expenditures of all relief appropriations over period of 1933, 1934, and 1936, calendar years and up to as late a date as you can reasonably do so.

Director BELL. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. And if you have it broken down by months, I would appreciate it if you would put it in the record in that way.

Director BELL. By months?

Senator STEIWER. If that is convenient. I do not want to make an unreasonable request, but if you have it that way.

Senator HALE. That is everything from 1933 down to date?

Senator STEIWER. Yes, from all relief appropriations down to date.

Director BELL. You want the expenditures therefrom too?

Senator STEIWER. Yes, I want it on the basis of expenditures. That is one basis upon which the Treasury's books are kept; the basis of expenditures?

Director BELL. Yes, I will submit that for the fiscal years mentioned.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Recovery and relief expenditures from Feb. 1, 1932 to May 22, 1936, by months with totals for each fiscal year

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1932	Fiscal year 1933	Fiscal year 1934	Fiscal year 1935	Fiscal year 1936
July	-------	150	75	236	347
August	-------	116	139	309	289
September	-------	15	81	283	244
October	-------	83	104	278	286
November	-------	37	294	390	261
December	-------	76	463	321	247
January	-------	112	808	252	241
February	130	147	447	248	301
March	96	157	448	288	214
April	189	109	370	279	314
May	182	193	350	347	[1] 236
June	296	82	423	425	-------
Total	893	1,277	4,002	3,656	[1] 2,980

[1] To May 22, inclusive.

MAN-YEARS' EMPLOYMENT

Senator STEIWER. Do you have any information as to the number of man-years' employment by the different agencies that we have been supporting?

Director BELL. No, sir.

Senator STEIWER. They do not furnish you that information?

Director BELL. No, sir. I assume that Mr. Hopkins can furnish that information.

Senator STEIWER. If you had it, I was going to ask you to supply it from all agencies, so that we might get the summaries into a total.

Director BELL. I may be able to get it, I think, from Mr. Hopkins.

Senator STEIWER. If you can without unreasonable effort, I would appreciate that too.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Estimated man-years of employment from funds allocated from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, by agencies, exclusive of F. E. R. A., P. W. A., and W. P. A., through May 23, 1936 [1]

[Information furnished by Works Progress Administration]

	Man-years
Agriculture:	
Public roads, including statutory allocations	264,446
All other	50,578
Commerce	10,851
Interior:	
Reclamation	24,985
All other	5,444
Justice	0
Labor	1,053
Library of Congress	129
Navy	14,012
Treasury	10,236
War:	
Engineers	67,696
Quartermaster Corps	17,842
Alley Dwelling Authority	64
Emergency Conservation Work	575,642
Rural Electrification Administration	4,481
Veterans' Administration	1,379
Grand total	1,048,838

[1] Source: Project applications submitted to Works Progress Administration.

MEMORANDUM

The above tabulation indicates estimates of the total number of man-years of employment to be provided on the projects of agencies operating with funds from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, exclusive of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Public Works Administration, the Resettlement Administration, and the Works Progress Administration.

These estimates are derived from the project specifications included in the National Emergency Counsel application forms and have been reduced from estimated number of man-hours to an equivalent man-year basis, allowing 1,500 man-hours per man-year on construction work and 2,000 man-hours per man-year on white collar and research work.

For these reasons, the estimates bear no direct relation to the actual number of persons employed on the various projects at any one time or during any one month. They are simply statistical measures of the estimated amount of work to be provided, reduced to a standard basis.

The amounts of funds allocated for work projects shown in the above tabulation does not include allocations for administrative expense or for other special items, such as land purchase, and so forth. Accordingly, no figures are shown for those agencies which did not receive allocations for regular work projects.

It is not possible to submit an estimate of man-years of employment to be provided on the projects of the Public Works Administration, since project applications for this work are not available in the files of the Works Progress Administration.

The relief and nonrelief break-down of the man-year estimates is not available. However, a record of the actual number of persons employed on the projects of all agencies during the week ending May 9, 1936, according to their previous relief and nonrelief status, is also attached.

Employment under the Works program by agencies exclusive of administrative employees, weeks ending May 2 and May 9, 1936

[Partly estimated, subject to revision]

Agency	Number of persons employed			
	May 2		May 9	
	Total	Total	Relief	Nonrelief
Works Progress Administration	2,498,137	2,449,233	2,324,867	124,366
Emergency Conservation Work	398,200	401,900	353,500	48,400
Civilian Conservation Corps camps	386,000	389,200	243,000	47,200
Indian reservations	7,850	8,350	7,500	850
Territories	4,350	4,350	4,000	350
Other agencies	583,623	603,834	334,446	269,388
Department of Agriculture	239,320	258,605	140,116	118,489
Agricultural Engineering	0	0	0	0
Animal Industry	1,430	1,465	1,025	440
Biological Survey	490	486	451	35
Dairy Industry	0	0	0	0
Entomology and Plant Quarantine	18,134	19,832	18,475	1,357
Extension Service	0	0	0	0
Forest Service	16,826	18,124	16,081	2,043
Plant Industry	75	67	63	4
Public Roads	[1] 174,758	[1] 191,344	84,562	106,782
Soil Conservation Service	27,589	27,269	19,442	7,827
Weather Bureau	18	18	17	1
Department of Commerce	11,917	11,372	7,973	3,399
Census Bureau	11,603	11,063	7,709	3,354
Fisheries	286	279	264	15
Lighthouses	0	0	0	0
Standards	28	30	0	30
Department of Interior	45,637	45,771	36,487	9,284
Alaska Road Commission	50	64	44	20
Bituminous Coal Commission	17	17	0	17
Geological Survey	24	24	24	0
Puerto Rico Reconstruction	34,220	34,083	31,996	2,087
Reclamation	8,320	8,267	1,310	6,957
St. Elizabeths Hospital	19	20	20	0
Education	1,659	1,907	1,780	127
Virgin Islands	691	720	698	22
National Parks Service	42	45	18	27
Indian Affairs	595	624	597	27
Department of Labor	883	972	726	246
Immigration and Naturalization	179	231	206	25
United States Employment Service	704	741	520	221
Department of Navy: Yards and Docks	17,453	17,352	15,113	2,239
Department of Treasury	8,692	8,586	7,640	946
Coast Guard	847	814	589	225
Internal Revenue	3,433	3,426	3,176	250
Procurement Division	296	299	239	60
Public Health Service	2,699	2,631	2,319	312
Secretary's Office	1,417	1,416	1,317	99

[1] Includes in addition to employment under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, a small number of persons employed under the Agriculture Appropriation Act for the year 1936. These persons were employed through the United States Employment Service.

Employment under the Works program by agencies exclusive of administrative employees, weeks ending May 2 and May 9, 1936—Continued

[Partly estimated, subject to revision]

Agency	Number of persons employed			
	May 2		May 9	
	Total	Total	Relief	Nonrelief
Other agencies—Continued.				
Department of War	55,282	55,329	43,799	11,530
Engineer Corps	40,930	41,279	31,934	9,345
Quartermaster Corps	14,352	14,050	11,865	2,185
Alley Dwelling Authority	12	11	4	7
Library of Congress	304	305	279	26
Public Works Administration	134,891	136,806	44,979	91,827
Housing	3,943	4,441	1,998	2,443
Non-Federal	130,948	132,365	42,981	89,384
Resettlement Administration	[2] 67,856	[2] 67,339	36,153	31,186
Land Utilization Division	56,268	54,233	28,587	25,646
Management Division	207	207	0	207
Construction Division	11,278	12,797	7,469	5,328
Forest Service	103	102	97	5
Rural Electrification Administration	265	232	125	107
Veterans' Administration	[3] 1,111	1,154	1,052	102
Grand total	[3] 3,479,960	3,454,967	3,012,813	442,154

[2] Does not include rural rehabilitation cases under care. Loans and grants were extended to 12,536 cases during the week ending May 2 and to 10,656 cases during the week ending May 9. As of May 9 loans and grants had been extended to 592,287 cases.
[3] Revised.

Employment under the Works Program by States exclusive of administrative employees, week ending May 9, 1936

[Partly estimated, subject to revision]

States	Number of persons employed			
	Total	Works Progress Administration	Emergency Conservation Work	Other agencies
Alabama	59,961	35,789	7,613	16,559
Arizona	20,505	10,148	4,380	5,977
Arkansas	51,337	29,855	9,666	11,816
California	181,621	127,373	15,324	38,924
Colorado	41,575	31,944	3,778	5,853
Connecticut	37,453	27,992	4,008	5,453
Delaware	5,471	2,609	644	2,218
District of Columbia	13,705	8,052	2,472	3,181
Florida	48,724	24,831	7,838	16,055
Georgia	62,028	37,110	11,881	13,037
Idaho	17,509	9,778	3,403	4,328
Illinois	217,959	174,029	19,298	24,632
Indiana	94,588	75,643	7,105	11,840
Iowa	39,351	23,373	6,011	9,967
Kansas	55,408	36,940	6,602	11,866
Kentucky	72,784	50,141	14,104	8,539
Louisiana	52,247	36,442	7,374	8,431
Maine	18,285	8,063	2,656	7,566
Maryland	28,661	15,708	3,683	9,270
Massachusetts	142,440	118,687	10,845	12,908
Michigan	106,738	81,650	12,489	12,599
Minnesota	72,415	52,243	9,216	10,956
Mississippi	48,037	27,439	10,971	9,627
Missouri	103,972	72,208	15,539	16,225
Montana	24,955	12,245	3,299	9,411
Nebraska	30,413	17,360	4,140	8,913

Employment under the Works program by States exclusive of administrative employees, week ending May 9, 1936—Continued

[Partly estimated, subject to revision]

States	Number of persons employed			
	Total	Works Progress Administration	Emergency Conservation Work	Other agencies
Nevada	5,882	2,547	1,065	2,270
New Hampshire	12,468	8,020	1,526	2,922
New Jersey	104,645	86,388	9,227	9,030
New Mexico	21,465	8,488	4,332	8,645
New York City	236,136	217,108	8,393	10,635
New York State (excluding New York City)	142,983	113,994	10,295	18,694
North Carolina	59,099	34,429	9,972	14,698
North Dakota	18,397	9,770	4,152	4,475
Ohio	191,886	159,266	16,830	15,790
Oklahoma	73,019	48,406	12,822	11,791
Oregon	30,769	17,503	5,083	8,183
Pennsylvania	281,501	241,880	20,685	18,936
Rhode Island	18,076	12,779	2,316	2,981
South Carolina	47,213	26,137	8,726	12,350
South Dakota	20,166	10,846	3,399	5,921
Tennessee	60,171	37,854	10,350	11,967
Texas	144,698	86,187	20,515	37,996
Utah	17,702	10,932	3,470	3,300
Vermont	10,053	4,943	1,977	3,133
Virginia	57,561	28,797	10,912	17,852
Washington	48,945	27,497	7,272	14,176
West Virginia	60,645	47,977	7,680	4,988
Wisconsin	78,327	56,035	10,961	11,331
Wyoming	8,780	3,798	1,251	3,731
Total distributed by States	3,398,729	2,449,233	397,550	551,946
Alaska	658		343	315
Hawaii	4,042		1,554	2,488
Panama Canal Zone	482			482
Puerto Rico	36,307		2,216	34,091
Virgin Islands	1,078		237	841
Various States	13,671			13,671
Grand total	3,454,967	2,449,233	401,900	603,834

Senator STEIWER. Now, is your fund of information sufficient so that you can break down these expenditures between the different headings; that is administration, and supervision, and the other overhead items, if there are any?

Director BELL. We have complete information on that on the $4,880,000,000 on our own books, but I would have to get it from the agencies prior to that.

Senator STEIWER. That would be very important. If you can supply that, I would be very glad to have it by agencies. If it is easier, you can supply it that way.

Director BELL. You mean under the act of April 8, 1935?

Senator STEIWER. Yes; last year's appropriations act.

Director BELL. I have that.

Senator STEIWER. Have you put it into the record?

Senator BELL. I have not; I can.

Senator STEIWER. I should like to have it?

Director BELL. All right.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Statement showing amounts allocated for administrative expenses from the emergency relief appropriation of 1935 and the amounts obligated and expended thereunder by agencies as of Apr. 30, 1936

Agency	Allocations	Obligations	Expenditures
Department of Agriculture	$10,409,120	$6,441,704	$5,264,662
Department of Commerce	265,000	178,821	152,891
Department of the Interior	2,333,139	964,752	871,635
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration	1,625,000	1,145,823	936,830
Department of Justice	875,000	520,770	498,026
Department of Labor	221,610	133,971	125,950
National Reemployment Service	11,000,000	8,538,945	8,505,971
Navy Department	223,855	162,981	161,816
Treasury Department	34,700,000	19,232,904	16,804,464
War Department	1,289,819	967,455	867,038
Advisory Committee on Allotments	17,128	17,126	17,126
Civil Service Commission	120,000	76,393	58,468
Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation	40,000	11,478	11,478
Emergency Conservation Work	190,450	190,450	152,067
Employees' Compensation Commission	18,000,000	992,897	917,213
Federal Emergency Relief Administration	10,490,625	8,839,914	8,541,466
General Accounting Office	5,000,000	2,528,169	2,460,133
National Emergency Council	1,613,200	1,300,174	1,234,887
National Resources Committee	1,000,000	700,599	580,044
Prison Industries Reorganization	100,000	48,703	30,006
Resettlement Administration	31,950,000	26,658,417	20,795,897
Rural Electrification Administration	650,000	560,643	550,524
Veterans' Administration	26,730	9,016	8,152
Works Progress Administration	67,600,000	57,139,242	51,996,873
National Youth Administration	1,500,000	634,506	536,993
Total	201,240,676	137,995,853	122,089,610

A relatively small amount of administrative expenses is included in other projects, such as those for the Bureau of Public Roads and Farm Credit Administration which is a part of the project cost under those allocations.

Expenditures under appropriation, "Allocations for administrative expenses by objects of expenditure as of Apr. 30, 1936"

Object of expenditure	Total for appropriation allocations shown on sheets 1 and 2	Agriculture (001009)	Commerce (002009)	Interior (005009)	Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration (005229)	Justice (006009)	Labor (007009)
Personal services (Federal pay roll):							
Relief employees	$6,126,700.24	$132,017.99		$12,408.49	$11,157.46	$350.00	$2,441.89
Nonrelief employees	86,623,387.52	3,805,761.67	$109,050.48	672,630.14	465,276.11	455,349.17	77,185.02
Subtotal	92,750,087.76	3,937,779.66	109,050.48	685,038.63	476,433.57	455,699.17	79,626.91
Supplies and materials	4,980,828.52	210,188.48	3,314.32	76,971.74	34,770.42	3,283.92	3,520.06
Rent:							
Equipment	1,153,925.31	5,301.49	3.00	4,383.52	29.45	279.50	5,993.19
Buildings	1,855,570.88	95,441.70	19.50	13,814.36	9,211.48	467.60	
Subtotal	3,009,496.19	100,743.19	22.50	18,197.88	9,240.93	747.10	5,993.19
Construction, maintenance, and repair contracts:							
Relief employees	3,785.85						
Nonrelief employees	6,445.12	684.18	328.63				495.26
Other payments on contracts	195,155.64	165.15	1,335.23	289.17	103,768.98		
Subtotal	205,386.61	849.33	1,663.86	289.17	103,768.98		495.26
Grants:							
States, etc	3,983,821.64						
Subtotal	3,983,821.64						
Contractual services:							
Communication	1,712,079.59	40,796.06	2,233.26	2,443.54	9,423.88	718.52	1,538.85
Travel, including subsistence	5,990,797.94	181,157.90	34,377.34	7,067.16	32,652.38	19,391.68	4,249.72
Transportation of things	102,588.26	5,086.84	13.11	1,495.44	2,841.13	747.75	215.09
Printing and binding	1,852,771.42	44,539.93	368.67	5,897.28	13,795.59	897.70	1,483.56
Advertising	24,771.98				30.67	8,616.22	
Heat, light, power, water, and electricity	214,334.92	3,392.83		1,685.38	709.57		
Other services	1,021,657.05	262,785.39	1,446.92	5,758.00	91,754.09	1,895.17	97.73
Subtotal	10,919,001.16	537,758.95	38,429.30	24,346.80	151,207.38	32,267.04	7,584.95
Equipment purchased	5,425,945.21	477,342.79	410.20	66,790.83	161,408.99	6,028.48	968.82
Land							
Loans							
Employees' compensation	815,043.38						
Total	122,089,610.47	5,264,662.40	152,890.66	871,635.05	936,830.20	498,025.71	98,189.19

Object of expenditure	Labor Act of Aug. 30, 1935 (007089)	National Reemployment Service (007029)	Navy (009009)	Treasury (012009)	War (013009)	Advisory Committee on Allotments (014019)
Personal services (Federal pay roll):						
Relief employees	$123.77	$27,317.50	$20,455.45	$1,305,572.46	$113,324.12	
Nonrelief employees	22,304.70	7,577,157.87	123,897.85	12,013,277.85	523,808.58	$16,648.26
Subtotal	22,428.47	7,604,475.37	144,353.30	13,318,850.31	637,132.70	16,648.26
Supplies and materials	181.47	87,918.99	5,148.89	687,070.00	91,635.17	
Rent:						
Equipment	448.78	94,683.40	227.47	255,798.39	19,316.82	
Buildings		40,417.08	40.00	275,747.31	19,395.44	
Subtotal	448.78	135,100.48	267.47	531,545.70	38,712.26	
Construction, maintenance, and repair contracts:						
Relief employees						
Nonrelief employees	253.19			460.07		
Other payments on contracts		319.25		54,657.40	32.00	
Subtotal	253.19	319.25		55,117.47	32.00	
Contractual services:						
Communication	241.33	132,780.60	552.55	122,628.93	12,899.29	7.40
Travel, including subsistence	2,322.01	419,801.39	627.01	385,185.13	21,335.56	470.68
Transportation of things		5,164.16	26.58	15,542.13	3,699.87	
Printing and binding	107.23	110,990.54	1,808.47	519,411.79	15,178.20	
Advertising	410.55	5.43			4,008.05	
Heat, light, power, water, and electricity		5,974.25	12.75	32,475.32	1,024.35	
Other services	951.66	1,496.13	4,272.72	84,850.58	5,013.56	
Subtotal	4,032.78	676,212.50	7,300.08	1,160,093.88	63,158.88	478.08
Equipment purchased	416.20	1,944.72	4,746.25	1,051,786.90	36,366.84	
Land						
Loans						
Employees' compensation						
Total	27,760.89	8,505,971.31	161,815.99	16,804,464.26	867,037.85	17,126.34

Expenditures under appropriation, "Allocations for administrative expenses by objects of expenditure as of Apr. 30, 1936"—Continued

Object of expenditure	Civil Service Commission (020019)	Emergency Conservation Work (025006)	Employees' Compensation Commission (026019)	Federal Emergency Relief Administration (033019)	General Accounting Office (039019)	National Emergency Council (046019)	National Resources Committee (050019)
Personal services (Federal pay roll):							
Relief employees		$526.91	$60,141.65	$79,116.04		$162,957.78	$2,341.72
Nonrelief employees	$51,015.50	121,027.65	220.41	3,370,842.34	$2,045,943.12	769,145.67	497,645.65
Subtotal	51,015.50	121,554.56	60,362.06	3,449,958.38	2,045,943.12	932,103.45	499,987.37
Supplies and materials	1,609.57	10,226.66	8,554.65	196,535.81	54,603.53	84,329.65	10,303.88
Rent:							
Equipment	7.00			20,331.53	9,730.44	6,880.24	3,485.64
Buildings				97,505.56	62,427.27	69,282.77	1,002.39
Subtotal	7.00			117,837.09	72,157.71	76,163.01	4,488.03
Construction, maintenance, and repair contracts:							
Relief employees			38.33	2,973.40			
Nonrelief employees						1,871.56	339.78
Other payments on contracts				87.50	4,980.76	8,185.42	63.72
Subtotal			38.33	3,060.90	4,980.76	10,056.98	403.50
Grants: States, etc				3,983,821.64			
Subtotal				3,983,821.64			
Contractual services:							
Communication		597.03		129,915.31	869.53	27,665.43	3,555.01
Travel, including subsistence		15,352.30	197.29	356,648.03	9,285.18	40,435.48	44,749.35
Transportation of things				12,495.15	182.04	852.37	731.66
Printing and binding	4,466.03	789.27	32,587.40	186,391.47	12,856.34	37,936.07	9,300.03
Advertising				10,578.29		482.60	
Heat, light, power, water and electricity		23.67		18,013.44		1,400.81	129.82
Other services		407.90	429.59	24,579.06	49,086.68	11,719.21	1,226.58
Subtotal	4,466.03	17,170.17	33,214.28	738,620.75	72,279.77	120,491.97	59,692.31
Equipment purchased	1,369.98	3,115.82		51,631.24	210,167.92	11,742.33	5,168.53
Land							
Loans							
Employees' compensation			815,043.38				
Total	58,468.08	152,067.21	917,212.70	8,541,465.81	2,460,132.81	1,234,887.39	580,043.69

Object of expenditure	Prison Industries Reorganzation Administration (067019)	Resettlement Administration (056019)	Rural Electrification Administration (057013)	Veterans' Administration (064029)	Works Progress Administration (065019)	National Youth Administration (065049)	Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation (068019)
Personal services (Federal pay roll):							
Relief employees	$855.94	$63,548.59			$4,115,555.64	$16,486.84	
Nonrelief employees	28,931.23	15,984,012.66	$423,943.97	$7,358.78	36,984,832.07	464,643.92	$11,477.85
Subtotal	29,787.17	16,047,561.25	423,942.97	7,358.78	41,100,387.71	481,130.76	11,477.85
Supplies and materials	629.74	812,362.49	21,684.11	285.99	2,571,736.61	3,962.37	
Rent:							
Equipment		22,178.11	276.00		704,085.74	485.60	
Buildings	2,675.00	215,472.91	29,002.33		921,031.53	2,616.65	
Subtotal	2,675.00	237,651.02	29,278.33		1,625,117.27	3,102.25	
Construction, maintenance, and repair contracts:							
Relief employees		261.29	6.50		11.07		
Nonrelief employees		832.11	600.77		1,074.83		
Other payments on contracts		3,325.90	177.02		17,768.14		
Subtotal		4,419.30	784.29		18,854.04		
Contractual services:							
Communication	517.89	165,696.72	5,494.02	38.19	1,047,141.78	4,334.47	
Travel, including subsistence	3,510.50	1,586,805.06	16,415.11	464.34	2,765,576.25	42,721.09	
Transportation of things	8.00	31,434.06	286.70		21,748.55	17.63	
Printing and binding	373.36	274,019.09	8,309.88		571,263.52		
Advertising		171.00			469.17		
Heat, light, power, water, and electricity		6,101.83	141.36		143,105.94	143.60	
Other services	1,504.23	320,856.17	8,191.89	5.00	142,983.53	345.33	
Subtotal	5,913.98	2,385,083.93	38,838.96	507.53	4,692,288.74	47,562.12	
Equipment purchased		1,308,818.66	35,995.82		1,988,488.57	1,235.32	
Land							
Loans							
Employees' compensation							
Total	39,005.89	20,795,896.65	550,524.48	8,152.30	51,996,872.94	536,992.82	11,477.85

PRESIDENTIAL ALLOCATIONS OF FUNDS

Senator STEIWER. Now, Mr. Bell, Mr. Hopkins submitted a tabulation in answer to requests made of him here in the committee entitled "Presidential allocations of funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, by appropriations limitations, and by agencies through March 31, 1936."

I do not know whether that came from your office, but I assume that that was based on information compiled in your office.

Director BELL. I am sure it was.

Senator STEIWER. I would like very much if that is true that you furnish us with a statement concerning each of the items which he has designated as "Administrative expense" so as to give light on the purpose for which the money has been spent and developing—not in detail—but in general terms the justifications for the various allocations.

Statement showing allocations made for administrative expenses by agencies as of Apr. 30, 1936, and justifications for such allocations

Agency	Allocation	Justification
Department of Agriculture	$10,409,120	For administrative expenses in connection with projects for the control and prevention of soil erosion: the acquisition of additional forest lands and for physical improvements, fire-prevention facilities, and other work in the national forests and on water-fowl refuges: and for the eradication, control, or prevention of spread of injurious insects, plant pests and diseases, including the Dutch elm disease, the gypsy moth, white pine blister rust, and others.
Department of Commerce	265,000	For administrative expenses incurred in serving in a technical supervisory capacity in negotiations between municipalities applying for funds for airport development and the Works Progress Administration, and in connection with the conduct of the various censuses undertaken by the Bureau of the Census.
Department of the Interior	2,333,139	To provide for expenses in administering and supervising the various reclamation projects undertaken with Emergency Relief appropriation funds: for expenses of the National Park Service in administering transient camps established by the Works Progress Administration and the additional projects in the various parks.
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration.	1,625,000	Administrative expenses, to provide funds for the expenses of the administrative staff in Washington and Puerto Rico engaged in planning and supervising the various work relief projects in Puerto Rico, to provide for certain surveys as a basis for further planning.
Department of Justice	875,000	For expenses incurred in the examination of titles and condemnation actions, in the acquisition of lands incident to projects carried on by the Resettlement Administration, Army engineers, Forest Service, and Biological Survey.
Department of Labor	221,610	For administrative expenses at the seat of government and elsewhere, to take care of the additional work imposed upon the Department of Labor for the supervision of consumers goods and labor surveys, construction and improvements at immigration stations, and the fixing of wages under Federal construction contracts.
Navy Department	223,855	Administrative expense in preparation of plans and supervision of improvement, repair, and reconditioning projects at the several Navy reservations.
Treasury Department	34,700,000	For handling the accounting, disbursing, and procurement activities imposed upon the Treasury Department by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 and the Executive order of May 6, 1935, including the handling of checks paid by the Treasurer of the United States, for supervision of tax survey, construction of Coast Guard vessels and stations, the public health survey, and Works Progress Administration health projects.
War Department	1,289,819	For additional expenses of administration and supervision in connection with construction, repair and reconditioning at Army posts, arsenals, etc.; and in connection with the various projects for flood control and the improvement or rivers and harbors.
Advisory Committee on Allotments.	17,128	To provide for expenses of the committee created by Executive order of May 6, 1935 to consider and pass on applications for funds for work relief projects.

Statement showing allocations made for administrative expenses by agencies as of Apr. 30, 1936, and justifications for such allocations—Continued

Agency	Allocation	Justification
Civil Service Commission	$120,000	For the purpose of holding a junior assistant to technician examination for the Civilian Conservation Corps.
Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation.	40,000	To provide the expenses of arranging for and supervising conferences of representatives of industry, investors, labor and consumers, for consideration of means of supplementing the Government's efforts by providing employment for the greatest possible number of employable persons and of improving and maintaining industrial, commercial, and labor standards as they affect employment.
Emergency Conservation Work.	190,450	For expenses of the office of Director of Emergency Conservation Work, in administering and supervising the conservation program of the C. C. C. camps. (The administration and supervision expenses of conservation work in the camps, which include Army personnel, are a part of the project costs and are not readily separable from such costs.)
Federal Emergency Relief Administration.	10,490,625	To defray expenses of the administration of relief granted direct by Federal agencies in federalized States.
General Accounting Office	5,000,000	For the expense of additional duties imposed upon the General Accounting Office in connection with the audit of payments from the funds allocated to the various agencies under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.
National Emergency Council	1,613,200	To provide for expenses in carrying out the functions of the council in coordinating interagency problems of organization, information and activity of the Federal agencies in Washington and in the field.
National Resources Committee.	1,000,000	To defray administrative expenses in connection with studies and surveys being made by the National Resources Committee which relate to the conservation and utilization of national resources, and to defray the administrative expenses of special studies assigned the committee from time to time.
Prison Industries Reorganization.	100,000	To provide funds for the making of surveys of industrial operations and allied activities of State penal institutions, to develop and recommend to the President for approval, programs for the reorganization of State prison activities in such a way as to minimize the burden of competition between prison industries and private industries.
Resettlement Administration	31,950,000	To administer approved projects involving destitute or low-income families from rural and urban areas, to initiate and administer a program with respect to soil erosion, stream pollution, seacoast erosion, reforestation, forestation, and flood control, and to make loans as authorized under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, to finance, in whole or in part, the purchase of farm lands and necessary equipment by farmers and farm tenants, croppers or farm laborers.
Rural Electrification Administration.	650,000	To provide for a staff or studying economical means of providing service, rural rate structures and line extension plans and policies; exchanging and supplying information and plans concerning legal, engineering, economic and other phases of rural electrification; developing inexpensive line construction specifications; examining projects; supervising and auditing construction and fostering increased electric utilization by rural consumers.
Veterans' Administration	26,730	For the additional expenses incurred in connection with the development of plans and the supervision of the construction, reconditioning, and repair of buildings, etc., at the various Veterans' Administration facilities.
Works Progress Administration.	67,600,000	To provide for all of the administrative expenses incident to the operation of the Works Program, both in Washington and in the various State and district offices of the Administration.
National Youth Administration.	1,500,000	For administrative expenses in the supervision of projects providing employment for youth to permit continuation in high schools, colleges, and universities.
National Reemployment Service.	11,000,000	To provide for expenses of operating the placement service for securing labor for the Works Program.
Employees' Compensation Commission.	18,000,000	For the payment of compensation to employees of the Works Program and for expenses in connection with the administration of those provisions of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, relating to compensation because of injury to or death of employees engaged on this program.
Total	201,240,676	

CATEGORIES DESIGNATED IN APPROPRIATION BILL

In last year's bill, Mr. Bell, the Senate put in some categories with which you are very familiar?

Director BELL. Yes.

Senator STEIWER. And divided the $4,880,000,000 up into those several categories. In the report furnished to this committee by Mr. Hopkins, we find the designations—I am quoting now—of "Items not included in the specific limitations." Does that mean items not included in those several categories?

Director BELL. Yes, sir.

Senator STEIWER. According to my understanding, these items not included in the specific limitations totaled $1,205,784,369.

Director BELL. That is largely direct relief.

Senator STEIWER. I was wondering if you could give a break-down of that figure, $1,205,784,369.

Director BELL. Yes, sir.

Allocations made from the appropriations provided in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 which are not covered under specific limitations in that act, as of May 31, 1936

Federal Emergency Relief Administration:	
Administrative expenses	$10, 490, 625
Grants to States, etc	928, 039, 460
LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT	
Library of Congress: Work relief project, construction of talking book machines for blind	211, 500
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS	
Agriculture:	
Administrative expenses	10, 592, 120
Agricultural Engineering	7, 151
Animal Industry	1, 682, 900
Biological Survey	1, 216, 289
Dairy Industry	3, 000
Entomology and Plant Quarantine	16, 559, 817
Extension Service:	
Salvaging agricultural exhibits	4, 066
Wind-erosion control (statutory allocation)	2, 000, 000
Plant Industry	43, 500
Weather Bureau	17, 700
Commerce:	
Administrative expenses	245, 000
Fisheries	230, 996
Lighthouses	20, 000
Interior:	
Administrative expenses	2, 333, 139
Geological Survey	10, 000
Indian Affairs: Direct relief	500, 000
National Park Service:	
Miscellaneous projects	1, 580, 000
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial	6, 750, 000
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration:	
Administrative expenses	1, 625, 000
Work relief projects	306, 740
St. Elizabeths Hospital	9, 500
Virgin Islands: Work relief projects	91, 400
Justice: Administrative expenses	875, 000

Allocations made from the appropriations—Continued

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—continued	
Labor:	
Administrative expenses	$154, 610
Administrative expenses, 1936, act of Aug. 30, 1935	100, 000
U. S. Employment Service: National Reemployment Service, including administrative expenses	8, 500, 000
Immigration and Naturalization	179, 895
Navy:	
Administrative expenses	224, 155
Yards and Docks	17, 318, 561
Treasury:	
Administrative expenses	34, 700, 000
Coast Guard	5, 263, 995
Procurement Division:	
Fire-hazard removal	12, 800
Work relief supply fund, reimbursable from projects	4, 000, 000
War:	
Administrative expenses	1, 289, 819
Medical care of employees, including administrative expenses	150, 000
Quartermaster Corps	14, 699, 675
INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS	
Advisory Committee on Allotments; Administrative expenses	17, 128
Civil Service Commission: Administrative expenses	325, 000
Employees' Compensation Commission: Injury compensation fund, including administrative expenses	18, 000, 000
General Accounting Office: Administrative expenses	5, 000, 000
National Emergency Council: Administrative expenses	1, 573, 200
National Resources Committee: Administrative expenses	1, 000, 000
Prison Industries Reorganization Administration: Administrative expenses (Executive Order 7194)	100, 000
Resettlement Administration: Administrative expenses	31, 950, 000
Veterans' Administration:	
Administrative expenses	26, 730
Construction and improvement of buildings	1, 234, 120
Works Progress Administration:	
Administrative expenses	62, 600, 000
National Youth Administration	1, 500, 000
Work relief projects on Federal property	10, 419, 778
Total	1, 205, 784, 369

Senator GLASS. Well, when are we to get all of this information, because we expect to report this bill pretty soon so as to try to get away and let you people attend your national convention?

Senator STEIWER. I have made my last inquiry.

Senator ADAMS. Are there any further questions of Mr. Bell. If not, we are obliged to you, Mr. Bell.

Senator ADAMS. When can you furnish the information requested, Mr. Bell?

Director BELL. I will try to get it up tomorrow.

Senator ADAMS. Thank you.

(Thereupon, the committee proceeded to the consideration of other business, after which it adjourned.)

INDEX

A

Page

Abbot, Dr. Charles G. 291, 293
Adams, Hon. Alva B. 243, 499
Agricultural Adjustment Administration 455, 458
  Sugarcane growers, payment of benefits to 455, 458, 463
Agricultural Department:
  Sugarcane laboratory 462
Air Mail Service 239, 245, 269, 272
  Alaska 245, 269, 501, 504
  Domestic 239, 272
Air navigation, aids to 225
Alaska, air-mail routes 245, 269, 501, 504
Aliens on relief work, employment of 97, 226, 262, 485
Alley Dwelling Authority 209, 234
  Editorials, Washington newspapers 216
  Revolving fund, elimination of 214
Andretta, S. A. 513
Architectural Guild of America 499

B

Baldwin, C. B. 127
Barkley, Hon. Alben W. 275
Bell, Daniel W. 517
Bonus recipients on relief work, employment of 220, 260
Borough of Queens, work in 107, 462, 493
  Administrative employees of Works Progress Administration 469, 475, 481
  Duplication of administrative work 107, 467, 474, 480
  Home relief 468, 479
  Payments to persons on relief 477
  Relief rolls, number on 475
  Salaries of Works Progress Administration workers compared with civil service employees 470, 476
  Sponsors, work of 458, 472, 484
  Work done by contract difference in cost compared with Works Progress Administration projects 471
  Works Progress Administration administrative employees working in 107
Bourg, C. J. 461
Bowman, Dr. Isaiah 293
Branch, Hon. Harllee 239, 243
Brewster, William L. 299
Burlew, Ebert K. 313

C

Chaffee, Col. A. R. 253
Clay, Lt. Col. W. L. 253
Coleman, Col. Frederick W. 265
Compton, Dr. Karl T. 293
Copeland, Hon. Royal S. 225, 228

D

Dailey, Joseph L. 127
Dern, Hon. George H. 267
Dickerman, telegram of 226
Dickstein, Hon. Samuel 229
Diesel engines (experimental) 226
Dieterich, Hon. William H. 279, 284
Dimond, Hon. Anthony, J. 501
Drum, George C. 219

68551—36——35

E

Page

Emergency relief appropriations, allotment of 6
Administrative expenses 41, 42
Employment by agencies 21
Expenditures, by States 45
Funds available for 1937 517
Land purchases 40
Loans to farmers 51
Recoverable funds 48
Status of fund on March 31, 1936 13
Supplies, purchase of 41
Types of work 18
Unexpended balances 24
Wages paid 26
Evans, Peyton R 297, 305

F

Farm Credit Corporation 297
Administrative expenses 297
Federal Home Loan Bank Board 293
Administrative expenses of Government corporations 294
Federal Housing Administration 299
Administrative expenses 299
Fish Hatchery, Jessups Mill, Mont 222
Fletcher, Judge Robert V 284
Foreign-mail transportation 272

G

Gaudette, Orville C 250
Glass, Hon. Carter 459, 493, 498
Gorrell, Col. Edgar S 269
Gray, Lewis C 127
Gregg, Willis Ray 293

H

Hackett, Horatio B 313
Harvey, George U 462
Homestead National Monument 1
Hopkins, Harry L 4
Hushing, W. C 508

I

Ickes, Hon. Harold L 313
Ihlder, John, statement of 209, 236
Illinois Central Ralroad Co. claim against Mexico 279
Interior Department 1
Homestead National Monument 1

J

Justice, Department of 513
Law clerks to district judges 513

K

Korchien, Jules 499
Kuhnel, Alexander H 498

L

Land purchases 40, 136, 179, 188, 193
Lasser, David 309
Lush, Rufus S 234

Mc

McClure, Herbert J 513

M

Page

Marsh, Benjamin C 246
Mason, Thomas, Jr 250
Millikan, Dr. Robert A 293
Moore, Hon. R. Walton 283, 285
Myers, Hon. W. I 297

N

National Park Service:
Homestead National Monument 1
National rifle matches 229
Expenses of conducting 233
National Youth Administration 249
Norris, Hon. George W 1

O

Ordnance Department 253
Unexpended balances 260
Overton, Hon. John H 455, 458

P

Post Office Department 239
Alaska air-mail service 245, 269, 501, 504
Contract air-mail service, domestic 239, 272
Pressman, Lee 127
Prison industries, prohibition against use of relief funds for 508
Public buildings, Procurement Division, Treasury Department 226
Public Works Administration 313
Administrative force 370
Allotments from Works Progress Administration 368, 370
Appropriations needed for approved projects 373
Appropriations, status of 321
Approved projects, lack of funds for 315
Bond transactions 323
Completion of projects within year 368
Conservation and power projects 331
Construction industries, stimulus to 336
Construction of projects, method of 331
Cost per man-year on projects 342, 343, 346, 348
Direct and indirect employment 333, 357
Educational projects 326
Emergency Relief Act 319
Employment created 332
Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works 359, 374
Federal projects, allocations not made for 320
Financing non-Federal projects, method of 323
Financing program 320
Functions 313
Funds withdrawn for relief purposes 321
Grants and loans 363, 366
Hayden amendment 359, 374
Housing projects 328, 329
Local contributions 354
Materials used on projects 340
National Recovery Act 319
Non-Federal projects, supplemental list by States of 377
Number of men employed 337
Organization and personnel 314
Pending non-Federal projects 318
Problems faced by 318
Public health projects 331
Relief rolls, utilization of employees on 369
Revenue producing projects 358
Revolving fund 322, 359

Public Works Administration—Continued. Page
Securities, purchase by Reconstruction Finance Corporation 360, 367
State and local contributions, attitude of voters toward 324
Supplemental list of projects 377
Thirty-hour week for employees 365
Transportation projects 331
Types of projects 324, 327
Value of securities held 360
Wages and hours of employment 332

R

Reckord, Brig. Gen. Milton A 230
Reconstruction Finance Corporation 360
Authority to make funds available for Public Works 443
Securities, purchase of 360
Securities, sale of 367
Relief Administration 309
Relief funds available for 1937 517
Resettlement Administration 56, 127, 218, 249
Administrative expenses 176, 177
Appropriation needed to continue 179
Arthurdale project 209
Debt adjustment 147
Direct relief 147
Expenditures 178
Farm-debt adjustments 165
Farm plan 150
Farms, purchase of for individuals 137
Funds allotted to Resettlement Administration 178, 184
Funds available 196
Garrett County, Md., project 181, 183, 187
Grants to rehabilitation clients 156, 162
Income to subsistence homesteaders 198
Land program 146
Land purchases 179, 188
Assessed valuation of 190
Authority to make 193
Average price per acre 136
Effect on taxation 191
Recreational purposes 188
Loans to farmers 147, 148
Loans to farmers' cooperatives 175
Loans to rehabilitation clients:
Arranged by States 159, 162
Arranged by types 164
Average of 169
Outline of work undertaken 128
Projects planned and under construction 203
Recoverable funds 130
Rehabilitation Corporations, funds of 140
Relief workers employed 184
Right to purchase land except for Government use 139
Rural rehabilitation division 140, 147, 148, 150
Security for loans 174
Status of funds by end of fiscal year 182
Subsistence homestead projects 197
Successful projects financially 202
Supervision of projects, cost of 186
Unsuccessful projects financially 201
Wallace County, Kans., resolution of 219
Works Progress Administration workers, loans to 155
Rice, Millard W 261, 262, 263
Ridder, Victor F 500
Robinson, Hon. Joseph T 291
Russell, Horace 293, 300

S

Page
Sasse, Fred 485
Schwellenbach, Hon. Lewis B 220, 501
Sheppard, Hon. Morris 266
Solar radiation work 291
Sugarcane growers, payment of benefits to 455, 458, 461
Sugarcane investigations 462

T

Tennessee Valley Authority 275
Gilbertsville, Ky., proposed dam at 275
Watts Bar, Tenn., proposed dam at 277
Treasury Department: Public buildings, construction 226
Tschappat, Maj. Gen. William H 253
Tugwell, Hon. Rexford G 127

U

United States Soldiers' Home 265

V

Vandenberg, Hon. Arthur H 447
Vocational rehabilitation 250

W

Wallace, Hon. H. A 458, 460
Wheeler, Hon. Burton K 222
Works Progress Administration 4, 246, 447
Administrators, appointment of 57
Administrative expenses 41, 42, 45, 103
Employees, by States 46
Percentages by States 45
Salary ranges 46
Aliens on relief 94, 97, 485
Allocation of funds, prohibition against 51
Allotment of previous appropriations 4, 6
Administrative expenses 41, 42
Employment by agencies 21
Land purchases 40
Supplies, purchase of 41
Types of work 18
Unexpended balances 24
Wages paid 26
Borough of Queens, Works Progress Administration, administrative employees working in 107, 462
Direct relief 50, 52
Educational projects 81
Emergency governmental agencies 55
Employables on relief rolls 30
Employment service, persons registered with 62
Employment, estimate for fiscal year 1937 25, 31
Executive orders relating wages, hours of work, etc 72, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79
Expenditures by States 45
Housing of persons on relief 101
Inefficient workers, discharge of 59
Land purchases 40
Loans to farmers 51
Persons not on relief rolls, employment of 61
Persons on relief 38, 39
Political contributions, prohibition against 453
Prevailing wages 26
Prison industries, prohibition against use of funds for 508
Projects, completion of, within amount allocated 454
Public speaking course 85

Works Progress Administration—Continued. Page
Race, religion or political affiliations of workers, no discrimination on account of 454
Recoverable funds 48
Regular activities, financing 47
Relief funds available for 1937 517
Relief rolls, method of selecting persons on 56, 58
Relief workers, pay compared with private industry 81
Resettlement funds available after July 1, 1936 56
Rural rehabilitation 54, 113
Security wage, method of determining 63
Sponsor's agreement 116
State contributions for relief 60
Standards of relief, improvement in 102
State agencies, transfer of relief to 447
Transportation of aliens to home countries 97
Types of projects 34
Veterans laid off 486, 489, 490
Vocational training 99
Young men and women on relief 98

O

MSH 02466 NEH

JUL 15 1994

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

This book is due on the date indicated below, or at the expiration of a definite period after the date of borrowing, as provided by the library rules or by special arrangement with the Librarian in charge.

DATE BORROWED	DATE DUE	DATE BORROWED	DATE DUE
OCT 25 1949	11/2/49		
DEC 8 1966			
DEC 12 '67 FAC.			

C28 (449) M50

D264 Un3845 1936

D264 Un3845
1936

US Congress-Senate
Hearings
First Deficiency ~~Bill~~ Appropriatio
Bill for 1936

OCT 25 19~~49~~ D B Miller
W8 419 W. 118 St.
Barbara Munter 1981
1216 Halstead, Manh'k
DEC 8 1966

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
0041393546

AUG 23 19

END OF
TITLE